# The New-York Times.

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## NOTES FROM OVER THE SEA.

*BY GRACE GREENWOOD.*

BEAUTIES OF ALPINE SCENERY—A SIMULATED STORM—A VISIT TO THORWALDSEN'S LION—AN ORIGINAL SPEECH BY AN AMERICAN.

PENSION STUTZ, LUCERNE,
Wednesday, Sept. 8, 1875.

Lucerne is a regular Briareus of a lake, throwing out arms in all directions—or it seems, like some tourists, to dash here and there without any particular plan or motive—yet seems to come upon the best scenery by a sort of instinct. Every bend and twist of its cool, translucent waters discloses new beauties of rock and shore—quaint old towns and lovely bits of cultivated land, wondrous verdant and restful. The banks and lawns here in Switzerland surprise me by their luxurious verdure. Both grass and foliage are of a lighter, more natural growth than that we see in England, where it all appears to me to have a heavy, pampered look and is almost sodden with moisture. Here it seems a green, eternal youth; there it seems at best a green old age.

Going down to Flüelen we came, one after another, upon historic points connected with the formation of the Swiss Confederacy and the life of Tell. At Brunnen took place the signing of the treaty between Ury, Schwytz, and Unterwaldt; opposite is the meadow of the Grütli, where the immortal conspirators, Werner, Stauffacher, Walter Fürst, and Arnold, of Melchthal, with their bands of ten, held their secret meetings and took the awful oath to deliver Switzerland from Austrian tyranny; and about two miles from the foot of the lake is the old chapel, built on the traditional spot where Tell leaped ashore in the storm and left Gessler in the lurch. A wonderfully picturesque road leads from Tellsplatte to Flüelen, but we did not walk it that day, the heat for once getting the better of our enthusiasm. It also kept us from driving over to Altorf—Tell's birthplace and the scene of his brilliant feat of archery. I at least was not much troubled by modern doubts of the truth of that fine old legend. I despise that mousing skepticism that would nibble at all the beautiful beliefs of the world—that would not leave a cherry-tree moral lesson to the rising generation or an apple story to patriotism or religion. Why, if the unfaith preached by certain historians and essayists should prevail, not only would it tear away the bays that have shaded Homer's sightless eyes for 2,000 years and make of Shakespeare's mighty fame a joint-stock concern, and unseat half the saints in the calendar, but play the mischief with Sunday-school books and cruelly impoverish sophomores and Congressmen. There is no crime which the world will not forgive to genius and greatness, except the crime of non-existence. It is said that a certain Swiss chronicler, I forget his name, a contemporary of Tell, if there ever was "such a person," makes no mention of the apple incident, which, it is argued, he must have known all about, if it ever happened; but historians since and before him have found it convenient to omit certain facts and names from their chronicles. It may be that this was a rival cross-bow man and had been beaten by Tell in a schützenfest. I especially ought not to be faithless or unbelieving, since I have seen the very cross-bow with which he did the deed, preserved in the arsenal at Lucerne. To make sure, the Swiss have another at Zug, and still another at Zurich. Shall the Church have the monopoly over the State in the miracle of the multiplication of relics? After all, and if all is true, nothing in Tell's life "became him like the leaving of it." He is said to have been drowned in a little stream near Altorf while trying to save a child that had fallen into the water. By the way, I saw things at that old arsenal which thrilled me more than the sight of that clumsy, worm-eaten cross-bow, such as the Austrian royal banner, taken at Sempach; Duke Leopold's own coat of mail, pierced by many spear-points, and hosts of captured lances, some of which may have been caught in Arnold's arms and buried in his breast when he made way for freedom into Switzerland and for himself into immortality.

It seems to have been the part of Swiss women in those heroic days and interminable wars to suffer—woman's sole inalienable right everywhere; though in the towns they were sometimes allowed to beguile the weary time of a siege by throwing down stones and hot water on the heads of the besiegers. It is also recorded that a Swiss woman set the ball, or rather the arrow, in motion which took off the apple from the head of young Tell, and finally took off Gessler himself. This was the wife of Werner Stauffacher, of the village of Steiner, who one morning, in the year of our Lord 1307, said to her husband, "How long shall pride laugh and humility weep? Shall strangers be masters in our country and heirs of our property? Of what advantage is it that our mountains are inhabited by men? Shall we mothers nourish sons to be beggars and raise daughters to be slaves to strangers? Far from us be so shameful a disgrace!" And Werner said, "True for you," and went straightway and stirred up the mountaineers, always ready for that process, and the result was the formation of the unconquerable Swiss Confederacy.

We have been grappling with Swiss history lately, and perhaps it is all the more savage and sanguinary to us for being in a foreign language, but it does seem that the ancient Helvetians not only made war a business, but took to it as a fierce divertisement. They were like the jolly reprobates of Holmes, who, after their day's stationary climb on the treadmill, cried:

> "It's pretty sport, suppose we take
> A round or two for fun!"

They swept, or were swept, through century after century, in one almost continuous tempest of war—clouds of smoke—mountain rains of arrows—lightnings of lances and battle-axes—floods of barbarian hordes—avalanches of invasion;—yet they were not all grand Homeric heroes, or rough reproductions of Roman virtue, or models of the Christian graces. They had their traitors, dastards, intriguers, and treaty-breakers; their cities boasted avoyers and burgomasters as ready to trade in the honors and emoluments of office, to buy and be bought, as any New-York Mayor and Common Council, or United States Senator. A more sordid ring than that of steel on steel runs down the stormy epic of their history. But we could well afford to credit all the good and great things which historians, romancers and poets have ascribed to the ancient Helvetians, as our generous faith is not greatly taxed, nor our admiration challenged by their descendants. The ordinary Swiss of to-day, both of mountain and town, seems but a poor creature, quite unchivalric and mercenary in his instincts. He lacks the dull good humor of the German, and the *bonhomie* and naïveté of the French peasant. He is shrewd, though he is slow; he is keen, though he is obtuse. He loves his country, not for her history nor for her sublimity, but for the money she brings him as the grand pleasure-ground of the world He is honest as the world goes, and more polite than the English or Irish peasant or American farmer; but he is ill-favored, he is superstitious, and he works women and dogs unmercifully.

The weather has been uncommonly hot for Switzerland, until the last ten days, in which it has been, for the most part, rainy or cloudy. We have made no more excursions, but we have frequently walked, or have been rowed, into Lucerne, and prowled about the old town for antiquities and curiosities, which lurk in the oddest old dusky corners, and need to be searched for as Diogenes searched for his honest man. Two or three visits we have paid to Thorwaldsen's Lion, for one will never do. It is surely the noblest, most original monument in the world, and its conception was one of the grandest inspirations of genius. Here is the ideal, pre-Adamite lion, with no taint of brutal ferocity about him. I is ideal strength, devotion, and sacrificial suffering. In its mute agony, it is grander than the dying Gladiator. Faithful unto death, there is something in the mighty creature's pain strangely pathetic; it is more than leonine, more than human, it is almost divine. It suggests the "lion of the tribe of Judah," and seems to typify that dumb creation which "groaneth and travaileth unto the perfect day." Beside this touching and heroic figure, all other lions I have ever seen, except Canova's magnificent sleeping beasts in St. Peter's, seem poor—not tame, but fierce, defiant, irascible, consequential, hungry creatures, looking out for the unicorn or a Hindoo baby, just brutes—fit only to be dragged around in menageries and tamed by the keeper's whip. This marvelous work is most fitly placed in a cool grotto, in almost perpetual shade, and protected by a little sheet of water from impertinent chippers and clippers. Beneath the lion are carved the names of some of that devoted Swiss guard of 500 who perished on the fearful day when Louis XVI. was besieged in his Palace of Versailles. As they guarded their master, so grandly does this type of their heroism guard their fame.

One evening we went to hear the famous organ give its clever imitation of an Alpine thunder-storm. We paid a franc for the imitation, though we had just heard the real thing for nothing. It was, however, an extraordinary performance. The elements seemed to be there, lustily at work, a real presence. The thunder in all its gradations of distance and volume; the rain, from a gentle patter to a regular pour; the wind, from a low, ominous soughing to a rushing, shrieking, howling blast. People very sensitive to meteorological influences are sometimes much affected by this curious performance. I have heard of one young lady bursting into tears, probably because she had on her best bonnet. I was glad I had brought a wrap. But far finer than this simulated storm was a wonderful imitation of the distant chanting of a procession of monks—a kind of music I best like to hear from afar off.

We go back and forth between the Pension and the city usually in one of the barges peculiar to the Swiss lakes, a gayly-painted affair with striped awning and scarlet curtains, propelled by one oarsman, standing, somewhat like a Venetian gondolier, but neither so vivacious nor so graceful a fellow, and the boat, if more festive than, is not so light nor so fast as, the melancholy and stealthy gondola. Still we enjoy it, and yet more our row-boat—though that is clumsy and hard to pull, taxing the muscular Christianity of our young oarswomen, as it would have done that of Ellen Douglas or Grace Darling. We linger on and on here, though nearly all the Summer visitors are gone now, and, save our party, the banquet hall is deserted—linger not because we are in love with Alpine high-living, but because living at all is a luxury in this lovely place—an unfailing feast of pure, clear air, a boundless banquet of beauty, spread on mountain, lake, and sky, and, of course, on the fruitful table land. The grounds and woods are full of arbors, rustic seats, and tables. Ofttimes we have taken our books or writing and fled from juvenile piano practice to these secluded spots. But as sure as I resolve on the rural and poetical, and, portfolio in hand, seek a forest sanctuary, as to-day I have done, it is invaded by strange tourists, come "prospecting" for next Summer to the chateau. A large English party has just passed by me. How familiar and, I must say, how pleasant, sounded the light rising inflections of their insular voices! Strolling lazily in the rear came a fair, piquant English girl, chatting with two merry young gentlemen, just out of hobbydehoydom and roundabouts. One of these she carelessly addressed as "my dear," whereupon he blushed "celestial rosy red," and his companion laughed and asked, "Is it your habit, Miss Edith, to call us fellows by so sweet a name?" "Oh, yes," she said, in her cool, silvery English, "I always call boys dear till they get about fifteen, and then I leave off." They both laughed heartily and cried "encore," showing that there was not the stuff for a "muff" in either one. Having the opinion of the Swiss peasant that I have expressed above, we were not displeased to find, upon coming here, that beyond Caspar, a sleepy giant of a boatman, there was not a man about the main building of Pension Stutz. Neither, though the house was full, was there for some time a gentleman boarder. With the exception of a good complement of children, who asserted themselves after the manner of their kind, it was a nun-like community. There was one gallant-looking Frenchman who came occasionally to see his cousin, the fair wife of a naval officer. She was usually pensive and listless in her air and careless of her appearance, for her husband was away in Peru, but when her cousin came she put on smiles and puffs and was quite another creature. It was really touching to meet her driving, or to come upon her sitting in an arbor beside the big, handsome, insolent-looking-fellow—glancing up into his face with an expression, half glad, half sad, a sort of troubled tenderness. When he went away she grew listless again, and somehow all the ladies seemed to avoid her, to look at her askance, or not look at her at all, even when she had on an 800-franc dress. I felt sorry for her, deprived of sweet feminine sympathy and her husband away in Peru—how she must have missed her cousin! There is no such thing as a "primrose path of dalliance" for woman. Not only does she find the way to Heaven "steep and thorny," but the misgivings of her own better nature, and the condemnation of society make for her feet the easy descent to Avernus a "hard road to travel." At last the two left together, and we lost our bit of painful romance, our perennial spring of melancholy gossip.

Once we had among us for a while a brave young Cuban, very dark and interesting; but he soon departed, saying that the place was not lively and stylish enough for his sister and his mother. Not lively! with any number of children in the house and the prima donna making it ring with roulades and run over with runs, "up stairs and down-stairs, and in my lady's chamber." Not stylish! when they had the Queen's own rooms yet redolent with royalty! We shall always believe that the intellectual strain and the moral restraints of the cloister-like place were too much for the young man. At length an American friend of ours, a young gentleman of excellent character and connections, came out to call on us, and, being tired of lonely roaming, was tempted to stop "for two or three days," which finally stretched themselves into a week. He was called "the lone young man," and he bore his honors meekly and was altogether as nice, modest, and proper as a well-brought-up young woman. We were careful to *ménager* him, allowing him considerable liberty and leisure, kindly permitting him to go out boating with us, and to pull an oar, and to smoke while he rowed, though we disapproved of the practice. We even took him into town and let him carry home our purchases—carved lions, bears, chalets, and such trifles—and once we humored him in an amiable desire he had to purchase and let off some fireworks, and from our boat on the lake applauded the display. Occasionally, I grieve to say, he would run away to climb a mountain, or squander his centimes in a beer garden, and would come home tired and dusty at the dissipated hour of ten, and would sleep till ten the next morning; but, on the whole, he did virtuously, and we were all very sorry to have him go on his winding way to Vienna, where he is to enter on a student life. The night before he left we gave him an entertainment—he furnished the wine and our landlady the cakes, and we all drank to his health, and spared not, and he made a little speech in reply, which was a very neat thing, though he was frequently interrupted by our applause and his own emotions. He said: "Mrs. Chairwoman and Ladies—When I first came to this pension, a paradise without a man or a serpent in it, I said to myself, 'Here is a rare spot in which to study nature and nature's fairest, best, most incomprehensible work—woman.'" [Applause and cries of "hear, hear!"] "Ladies, I soon found that though my mother was a member of your honorable guild—that is to say of your sex—I really knew little of it. I have seen how the young American woman on coming abroad—

> 'Doth suffer a sea change
> Into something *strong* and strange,'

and how armed with one of Cook's tickets, a phrase-book, and an alpenstock, she is equal to any emergency, and could make headway against the whole Swiss Confederacy.

Ladies, as the sad time of parting draws near, I trust that you will all admit that I have striven to accommodate myself to circumstances somewhat trying, and that I have borne my separation from my kind with—with—considerable—ah—fortitude." Sensation, and cries of "Ah! ah!" "In Pension Stutz and in your society I have rested, body and mind; and upon the whole, I have had a good time—though there have been moments in which I have felt like the last representative of an extinct race. Mrs. Chairwoman and ladies! I have the honor to drink your health, and to express the hope that each one of you will continue triumphantly to make, and that not one of you will *miss*, her way through life." Immense applause.

### THE COTTON CROP.

SEPTEMBER REPORT OF THE MEMPHIS COTTON EXCHANGE.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Oct. 9.—The Cotton Exchange crop report for September contains 120 responses of average date Sept. 30. Seventeen of these report the weather warm and dry; 43, clear, dry, and cool, with occasional showers; 60, wet and cold. Fifty-four report serious damage by rust; 27 blight; 60, rot; 35 by storms; and 49 no damage. Total damage reported for this department ten and one-third per cent. The commencement of the picking season averages Sept. 16; 35 report progressing well; 85 progressing slowly; causes: 31, crop opening slowly; 62, retarded by sickness; 20, in Mississippi, by political troubles, with frost same time as last year; 16 report that the crops will be about the same as last year; 95 better, and 10 not so good. The average estimate of better crops than last year is twenty-four per cent.; 90 report the laborers as well disposed and will harvest the crops unless deterred by sickness; 51 report serious sickness; 23 report negligence from political causes; 8 report many laborers abandoning crops because the value of cotton has already been advanced to them and consumed at present prices; 5 report pickers waiting for higher wages; 80 report frost of average date Sept. 20; 2 report crops killed in the Mississippi bottom, 78 no damage, and 40 no frost; 101 report that wheat, rye, and grasses have been and will be sown this Fall; 44 estimate that the same acreage will be sown this Fall as last, 53 increased, and 4 less; 18 report none raised. Estimated acreage increase, twenty one per cent.

In an aggregate for North Alabama, of 16 responses 1 reports dry, warm weather, 3 cloudy and cold, with occasional showers, and 12 wet and cold. Eight report serious damage by rust, 1 blight, 12 by rot, 10 by storms, and 3 no damage. Estimated average damage nine per cent. Average commencement of picking was on Sept. 18. One reports picking progressing well; 15 slowly because of sickness and slow opening of season, with frost at the same time as last year; 5 estimate crops about the same as last year, 3 less and 8 better; average estimate is six and a half per cent. better than last year. Answered in responses to other interrogatories: 14 report laborers well disposed to save crop; 6 report picking retarded by sickness; 1 reports some abandonment on account of low prices; 1 reports pickers waiting for higher wages; 2 report frost Sept. 20, but no damage; 3 report no frost. All report that wheat, rye, and grasses have been and will be sown this Fall; 8 say about the same acreage; 1 less; 7 more than last year. Estimated average increase, five and one-third per cent.

### THE LANGMAID MURDER.

INTENSE FEELING AGAINST DREW—MISS LAKE'S STATEMENT REGARDED AS CONCLUSIVE.

CONCORD, N. H., Oct. 9.—The feeling here to-day over the Langmaid murder has been intense, and against Drew terribly strong. On the street and in stores and public places the murder is the absorbing theme of conversation, and the opinion that Drew is guilty is almost universal. Miss Lake was before the Coroner to-day, and her story is substantially as published this morning. It is believed now that the officers will at once abandon all trails but that of Drew, and that they will push forward the investigation of his case with all the skill and means at their command. It is thought that if the weather is pleasant to-morrow there will be a thousand men engaged in searching the woods where the body was found and the adjacent territory. The search is to be very extensive, and will cover the country in some directions at least three miles. A new particle of evidence has come to light in the fact that Mrs. Moses R. Lake and her son both saw Drew on his way for a physician on the day of the murder, and noticed that he wore a peculiar new blue shirt, such as they had not known him to wear before.

### TRADESMEN'S INDUSTRIAL EXPOSITION.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Oct. 9.—The Tradesmen's Industrial Exposition was opened to the public at 10 o'clock this morning. Nearly all the exhibitors already occupy the spaces allotted to them, and the success of the enterprise is assured beyond doubt.

## PHILLIPS TO SCHURZ.

*MR. PHILLIPS CLAIMS TO HAVE BEEN MISREPRESENTED.*

HE REVIEWS THE POINTS OF HIS FORMER LETTER—FRANCE AND GERMANY AGAIN—THE "UNTRIED ELEMENTS" OF THE RAG-MONEY SYSTEM.

BOSTON, Oct. 9.—Wendell Phillips has written to the New-York *Herald* a reply to Carl Schurz's letter of the 8th inst. He says:

"Mr. Schurz wastes half his letter in charging us paper-money men with ignorance of facts which we not only know, but have been the first to bring out in this discussion, and have been arguing on for two or three years. If he cannot answer, I claim that he shall not misrepresent, me. I never proposed to abolish the discount power of the banks, only to forbid their issuing bills. They may continue to lend all they can at five or six per cent., which will be the general rate of interest whenever the Government gives only 3.65 per cent. I said, "Fewer checks and more greenbacks." He argues as if I said: "No checks and all greenbacks." Of course he easily knocks down the absurd image he had set up. Greenbacks and interconvertible bonds are more convenient for business men scattered from the Atlantic to the Pacific. "Fewer checks and more greenbacks" means money more within the reach of every class of business men. Everybody knows that it is not true, as Mr. Schurz asserts, that bank facilities are within the reach of the whole mass of business men. When bankruptcy opens a bank's ledgers to the public gaze we see that five or six rich firms have borrowed all the bank lent, as in the case of the Rhode Island banks and the Spragues. Smaller traders are pushed to the wall and bankruptcy. Our system will prevent this. More greenbacks means a healthier system of business.

As to the effect of currency on prices, Mr. Schurz and his school measure everything by gold. His assertion that our greenback system will ruinously inflate prices is entitled to certain respect; but I did not say "I proved;" I did not assert "I demonstrated by a long extract from that ablest living economist, Carey" that our war currency was not the cause which made gold vary in price. Mr. Schurz does not and cannot attack these facts. He goes back one hundred years and indulges in jokes which I put less faith in than in Henry Carey's facts. His reference to John Stuart Mill seems a simple evasion. If Bonamy Price ever inquires about my health, because I believe in greenbacks secured by Government bonds, payable in gold, I will quiet Mr. Price by quoting his words: "I am not aware of any valid objection which can be urged against this method of guaranteeing convertibility."

Since I criticised him, Mr. Schurz recants his assertion that no nation ever anywhere used paper money without ruin. He is forced to confess that England has flourished under paper, which is all I claimed. I said the same of France, and this Mr. Schurz not only allows, but shows that France, having flourished under paper, is now preparing to resume specie payment. Whenever our foreign commerce, like that of France, enables us to pay a neighbor 1,000,000,000 of coin and have as much left, we may also resume. Until then, French experience teaches us to wait.

So far as my allusion to Germany being ludicrous, he cannot deny that Germany, choked with coin, is yet actually in a crisis which upsets his claim that a specie basis always saves nations from crises. His explanation lets the bottom out of his whole speech. He tells us that specie guaranteed against panic and over-trading, and inflation brought these on, and then asserts that in Germany the cause of the collapse is the overstraining of the credit system, overproduction, &c., which is always excited by an overabundance of money, &c. So it seems that coin and paper, if in excess, are all the same. Where, then, is Schurz's philosophy? Our greenback system has untried elements which seem to promise more security against crises than we have ever had. France with all her $600,000,000 of paper does not tremble to her centre as does Germany, because she keeps free on silver as a basis, while Germany, with gold as her sole legal tender, binds herself a slave to the London market, and our bankers are crazy to have us put on similar British chains, and have an ague fit every time London feels cold.

Mr. Schurz calls our greenbacks "irredeemable." Once they were redeemable in 5.20 bonds as good as gold, but greedy capital outwitted the people ten years ago, and cut the currency loose. We mean to make them again redeemable in 3.65 bonds, payable finally in gold. Mr. Schurz warns the laborer not to trust us, but if the laboring men instead of depositing in institutions like the Third Avenue Bank of New-York, recently suspended, had "Kelley's 3.65 bill" in operation and invested their money in 3-65 bonds, they would always be sure to get their capital and interest.

Mr. Phillips closes by saying that working men did not complain of their wages during the season of ample currency succeeding the war, and that they and business men would cheerfully see such times again, when all made money. Now the rich grow richer, and the rest starve.

### NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

THE SUCCESSOR OF SECRETARY DELANO—MORTALITY IN THE DISTRICT—NAVAL ORDERS.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9.—Postmaster General Jewell and Acting Secretary Cowen to-day stated that the new Secretary of the Interior would probably arrive on Monday, and at once enter upon the discharge of his duties. They both declined to divulge the name of the appointee or of the State of which he is a resident, saying that to do so would be a violation of confidence.

The mortuary record of the Board of Health for the week ending Oct. 2 shows that the rate of mortality of the white population was 15 per 1,000 per annum, while the mortality of the colored population was 47 per 1,000 for the same period. The previous records of the Board exhibit similar facts, showing the decrease of the African race in the District of Columbia.

Commander Byron Wilson is ordered to duty at League Island, Pennsylvania: J. P. Murdock and J. H. C. Coffin, to Coast Survey duty; Master J. B. Hobson, to the Canandaigua; Ensign Henry H. Barroll and Cadet Engineer A. B. Willette, to examination preliminary to promotion; Cadet Engineer H. T. Cleaver, to the Plymouth. Master D. H. Mahan is detached from the Plymouth, and granted four months' leave of absence; Passed Assistant Surgeon J. H. Kidder is detached from temporary duty on board the Bluelight, and placed on waiting orders; Sail-maker A. A. Warren is detached from the receiving-ship Sabine, and ordered to equipment duty at the Portsmouth (N. H.) Navy-yard, in place of Sail-maker Stephen Seaman, detached from that duty and placed on waiting orders.

A conscience letter was received at the Treasury to-day containing $306 in coin, which the writer says belongs to the United States on goods imported at the port of New-York and erroneously appraised.

### THE POSTAL TELEGRAPH QUESTION.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Oct. 9.—The Cincinnati delegates to the National Board of Trade, in their report to the Chamber of Commerce, recommend the chamber to use whatever influence it might have with members of Congress to the end that the General Government may purchase the existing lines and manage the whole telegraph business of the country. A resolution was offered in opposition to this, declaring that the chamber did not commit itself in favor of the project of a national postal telegraph. This question has been the subject of many earnest discussions on the floor of the chamber, which have been adjourned from time to time without final action being reached. The matter came up for final disposition to-day, and drew an unusually large attendance of members. Considerable skirmishing ensued, during which a motion for a further postponement was voted down, and the resolution against committing the chamber in favor of the postal telegraph was carried by a considerable majority.

### THE MISSISSIPPI TROUBLES.

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL'S POLICY APPROVED BY THE DELEGATION FROM MISSISSIPPI—ANOTHER TELEGRAM FROM SENATOR ALCORN.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9.—The Attorney General resumed his official duties to-day and was called upon by a large number of visitors. Among the callers were ex-United States Senator Pease and United States Attorney Wells, of Mississippi, and the State Attorney General of Mississippi, who desired to give their views upon political matters there. A long consultation resulted, in the course of which the delegation assured the Attorney General that any departure from the policy of the Administration already indicated by him would be disastrous to the interests of the State, and especially would its best citizens deplore the sending of troops. These gentlemen assured Judge Pierrepont that if matters were left as they now are without any interference by the General Government, the result would be the redemption of the State from many serious difficulties now existing, not among the least of which would be the election of a patriotic and law-abiding Legislature.

At the close of the interview the Attorney General requested the visitors to remain in Washington until the return of the President and explain to him the situation of affairs as viewed from their standpoint.

Another telegram was received at the Department of Justice to-day from Senator Alcorn reiterating substantially the statements heretofore made by him, and declaring that good men of all parties were combined to prevent any outbreaks.

A LAMENTABLE STATE OF AFFAIRS AT FRIAR'S POINT.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Oct. 9.—Latest reports from Friar's Point announce no more fighting, but everything unsettled, and agricultural interests paralyzed. The negroes there threaten to hang Brown, the Sheriff, and Smith, the candidate for Chancery Clerk, if they return, for having caused the disturbance. Brown was still at Helena at last accounts, and Smith is here. Reports from other parts of the State show great demoralization among the laborers and great danger of a large portion of the cotton crop being lost for want of hands to pick it.

In addition to the shooting reported at Charleston last night among rival factions, a gentleman from Grenada says that indiscriminate shooting occurred on the public square there yesterday between Sheriff French and his son, on one side, and State Senator Price and his son-in-law, on the other, during which some fifteen shots were fired, but no one was hurt. All the parties are Republicans, but belong to different factions.

### AN ORGANIZED BANK SWINDLE.

A NEW-YORKER ARRESTED AT QUEBEC FOR PASSING A FORGED DRAFT ON THE BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

QUEBEC, Oct. 9.—A man named H. T. Adams, of New-York, was arrested yesterday while endeavoring to pass a forged draft for $4,000 on the Bank of British North America. Since his arrest he confessed that he is one of an organized gang of swindlers who had decided upon making simultaneous presentations of letters of credit wherever such paper was accepted.

ANOTHER OF THE GANG ARRESTED IN NEW-BRUNSWICK.

HALIFAX, Nova Scotia, Oct. 9.—The Bank of British North America was yesterday swindled out of $2,700 by a man who registered his name at the hotel as B. W. Bell, of New-York, on a forged letter of credit purporting to have been issued at the New-York agency. A man supposed to be the same party was arrested to-day in New-Brunswick for an attempt to obtain money on the same forged letter.

### THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10—1 A. M.—The barometer is low on the lakes and in the Ohio Valley, with variable winds, cool, cloudy weather and rain north-east to east winds, falling barometer, cool, partly cloudy, or clear weather prevail in the Atlantic States; northerly winds, partly cloudy and cool weather in the Gulf States and Tennessee; north-west to south-west winds, rising barometer, and stationary temperature in the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys.

The rivers have fallen at Vicksburg, Shreveport, and Nashville, and risen at Decatur, Pittsburg, and Freeport.

PROBABILITIES.

For the upper lakes, the Upper Mississippi, the Lower Missouri and Ohio Valleys, higher pressure, north-west to south-west winds, cooler, partly cloudy weather, and occasional rain over the upper lakes.

For Tennessee, the Gulf and South Atlantic States, stationary or lower pressure, mostly north-east to south-east winds, shifting to north-west in Tennessee and the South-west, stationary or higher temperature, and partly cloudy weather.

*For the lower lakes, the Middle and Eastern States, falling barometer, north-east to south-east winds, higher temperature, increasing cloudiness and occasional rain, except in the southern portions of the Middle States, followed by north-west winds on the lower lakes*

Cautionary signals continue at Duluth, Marquette, and Escanaba.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy:

| | 1874. | 1875. | | 1874. | 1875. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3 A. M. | 54° | 46° | 3:30 P. M. | 68° | 57° |
| 6 A. M. | 55° | 44° | 6 P. M. | 65° | 54° |
| 9 A. M. | 59° | 49° | 9 P. M. | 61° | 52° |
| 12 M. | 65° | 53° | 12 P. M. | 58° | 50° |

Average temperature yesterday..........50⅝°
Average temperature for corresponding date last year..........60⅝°

### GOLD DISCOVERY.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, Oct. 9.—Some miners lately returned to Green River Station, on the Union Pacific Railroad, report good placer diggings in the streams of Wind River and Big Horn Mountains, about one hundred miles north of Camp Stambaugh and the old Sweetwater gold mines. Some of the men have come out for the Winter, and will return in the Spring. Others remain there during the Winter.

### THE LOUISIANA SHOOTING AFFAIR.

NEW-ORLEANS, Oct. 9.—The acting Governor this evening dispatched Major Gen. Campbell, of the State Militia, to Clinton, to investigate the condition of affairs and report what action is necessary in reference to the shooting of Smith, the colored Sheriff.

### SEIZURE BY REVENUE OFFICERS.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Oct. 9.—The rectifying house, residence, and all the property of J. P. Kissinger, of this city, was seized by a Collector of Internal Revenue to-day, for an assessment of $236,000 against the Union Copper Distilling Company, of Chicago, of which Kissinger is a stockholder.

### WESTERVELT SENTENCED.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 9.—In the Court of Quarter Sessions this morning, Judge Elcock sentenced Westervelt, charged with being implicated in the abduction of Charley Ross, to seven years in the Eastern Penitentiary in solitary confinement, and fined him $1. It was not generally known that he would be sentenced to-day, and when Westervelt was brought into court, but a few persons were present. In sentencing the prisoner, the Judge delivered a lengthy address. Westervelt received his sentence calmly.

### OBITUARY.

BENJAMIN WOOD.

Benjamin Wood, a veteran of the war of 1812, died at his house in Lafayette avenue, Brooklyn, yesterday. He was born at New City, Orange (now Rockland) County, July 30, 1780, and lived a few weeks beyond his ninety-fifth birthday. His health was vigorous until, in August just past, he was struck with paralysis. His parents were Ebenezer Wood and Margaret Hubbard. His father, from a period long anterior to the war of the Revolution, almost down to the close of the last century, was Deputy Sheriff of Orange County. The son came to New-York at fourteen to seek business, and engaged himself at first as an apprentice to a silversmith in Maiden lane. In 1812, having been for some years established in a business of his own, he raised at his own expense a company of volunteers, 125 in number, in the war with Great Britain. During the war he received a Captain's commission in the Twenty-seventh United States Infantry, and served until Jan. 15, 1815, when the Army was disbanded. Capt. Wood mounted and fixed the first gun put into Fort Lafayette, at the Narrows. He was the officer of the day at Sandy Hook, and boarded the vessel that brought the news of peace in 1815, and was the first man in the country to receive the good news. He was the boarding officer in the revenue service at Quarantine, Staten Island, from 1821 to 1841. Since that period he has lived quietly in New-York City and Brooklyn, with his sons, enjoying a vigorous health.

RIGHT REV. ALEXANDER PENROSE FORBES.

Right Rev. Alexander Penrose Forbes, D. C. L., Bishop of Brechin, Scotland, died yesterday, aged fifty-eight. He was the second son of the late Lord Medwyn, a Scotch Judge, and was born in 1817. He was educated at Brasenose College, Oxford, gained there the Boden Sanscrit scholarship in 1841, and graduated in 1844. He was soon ordained, and in 1847 succeeded Bishop Moir as Bishop of Brechin, receiving the honorary degree of Doctor of Canonical Law. He has written various devotional works, including commentaries on the Canticles, the Litany, the Seven Penitential Psalms, and the Te Deum; an explanation of the Nicene Creed, and of the Thirty-nine Articles; besides publishing numerous volumes of sermons, and editing *The Remains of the Late Arthur West Hadden, B. D., Rector of Barton-on-the-Heath*, 1874. He was the leader of the High Church Party in Scotland, and though the church warfare is carried on in narrower limits there than across the English border, yet it is as fiercely and uncompromisingly waged. Bishop Forbes, by his prominence and strength, was a conspicuous object of attack for the Low Churchmen. His early consecration—being but thirty years old when he succeeded Bishop Moir—excited much jealousy, and as his Diocese of Brechinn was largely Low Church, his ecclesiastical career was not the most placid or peaceful. But he was fitted to endure hard knocks by his self-denying and ascetic spirit, and to return them by his eminent attainments, which extended his fame beyond the limits of his Church and his country. He resembled more an auster father of the Church than the type of the modern Churchman. He was never married, and has lately been engaged editing the monkish records of the lives of the early Scottish saints.

HON. GURDEN TRUMBULL.

Our dispatches announced yesterday morning the death, on Thursday, of Hon. Gurdon Trumbull, of Hartford, Conn. Mr. Trumbull was well and favorably known throughout the State of Connecticut during a very active political and business life, and in social circles was very highly esteemed. He was born in Norwich, Jan. 21, 1790, and removed to Stonington in boyhood, where he was educated. He represented that town in the Legislature in 1840, 1848, and 1851. In 1849 he was appointed Assistant Commissioner of the School Fund, and in 1850 was made Commissioner, holding this position until early in 1851, when he resigned and John C. Palmer was appointed in his place. He removed to Hartford in 1852, and was State Bank Commissioner for several years. He was a Director in the Charter Oak Bank for a number of years, resigning his position about three years ago, owing to ill health. He was also a Director in the Phœnix Life Insurance Company for a number of years, resigning his position some four years ago. For some time he acted as Vice President of the Connecticut Historical Society. Mr. Trumbull had seven children, four of whom survive him, his eldest daughter, the widow of W. C. Prime, Esq., of New-York, and his sons Charles and Thomas having died within a few years. The surviving members of his family are Mrs. Slosson, widow of the late Edward Slosson, of New-York City and Greenwich, Conn.; J. Hammond Trumbull, the noted philologist; Rev. Henry Clay Trumbull, now of Philadelphia, and Gurdon Trumbull, Jr., the eminent fish painter. In early life Mr. Trumbull was a very active Whig, and was by that party elected to the Connecticut General Assembly and other positions of honor and trust. Subsequently he became identified with the Republican Party. During the war of 1812 he served in the American Army, and took an active part in the army of defense at the time of the bombardment of Stonington by the British Army in August, 1814.

### AN ANNUAL SALE OF STOCK TO BE HELD AT ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 9.—At a meeting of stock men, held at the Fair Grounds yesterday, the question of holding regular annual sales of blooded stock at this point was pretty fairly discussed by several gentlemen present. Julius S. Walsh, President of the Fair Association, proffered the free use of the grounds, stalls, &c., for the purpose, and promised efficient aid in other ways, if stock-raisers would exert themselves to carry out the project. Lieut. Gov. Coleman, who is an extensive horse-breeder, made a strong speech in favor of the enterprise, and other prominent gentlemen approved the plan. Finally a resolution was adopted that an annual sale of stock shall take place on the St. Louis Fair Grounds about the middle of May, and that notice to that effect be given to breeders, and all those desiring to sell stock to notify G. O. Kally, Secretary of the Fair Association, before the 1st of March next.

### A BLOODY LYNCHING.

CHICAGO, Ill., Oct. 9.—A special to the *Journal* from Peoria says that about 1 o'clock this morning nearly a dozen men, supposed to be from Forest City, Mason County, Ill., succeeded in getting William Pemberton, an escaped convict, away from the custody of a constable and fired several loads of shot into his body. Not succeeding in killing him in this way they dragged him to a tree and hung him. The constable made a desperate fight for his prisoner, and mortally wounded one of the gang. Pemberton also cut one of the lynchers terribly. The prisoner was under arrest for horse stealing. Great excitement prevails.

### THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD.

RICHMOND, Va., Oct. 9.—Judge Bond, of the United States Circuit Court, has appointed Henry Tyson, Esq., of Baltimore, Receiver of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, under the application of the creditors, for foreclosure of the first mortgage. Gen. W. C. Wykham, Vice President, has issued an order to all the agents of the road, in conformity with the appointment.

### FAILURE IN ALABAMA.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Oct. 9.—The failure of Moog & Co., of Montgomery, Ala., is reported in Louisville by creditors to whom the firm is indebted in the sum of $100,000. A number of Cincinnati firms are also reported as losers.

### A DISTILLER ARRESTED.

CHICAGO, Oct. 9.—Parker R. Mason, whose distillery here was seized last May for irregularities, was arrested to-day and held by the United States Commissioner in $25,000 bail. Warrants are out for the arrest of two other distillers whose places were seized last May.

## LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

### THE TURKISH PROVINCES.

A PROPOSITION TO PUT THE INSURGENT PROVINCES IN THE CHARGE OF A GOVERNOR GENERAL—THE CONSULS STILL NEGOTIATING FOR PEACE.

LONDON, Oct. 9.—The *Pall Mall Gazette* this afternoon has a special telegram from Berlin containing the following: It is now proposed, in the execution of the contemplated reforms, that the administration of the disaffected provinces be intrusted to a Governor General enjoying the confidence of the Christian subjects of the Sublime Porte. The proposal seems likely to succeed, though it is not at all likely that the great powers will guarantee the reforms, notwithstanding the insurgents still insist upon it. The Consuls at Mostar are negotiating and endeavoring to pacify the insurgents through the medium of the clergy.

THE NEW SERVIAN MINISTRY FOR PEACE.

BELGRADE, Oct. 9.—It is reported that the the new Servian Ministry has been formed, and that the members belong to the peace party.

RADICAL REFORMS NECESSARY ON THE PART OF TURKEY IN ORDER TO RETAIN HERZEGOVINA.

LONDON, Oct. 9.—A Mostar dispatch says the Consuls consider that unless Turkey determines upon radical reforms in every department of the administration of Herzegovina, that province will be completely lost to her.

### HOLLAND AND VENEZUELA.

A RUPTURE OF DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS BECAUSE HOLLAND REFUSED TO INDEMNIFY VENEZUELA.

THE HAGUE, Oct. 9.—Diplomatic relations between this country and Venezuela have been broken off because Holland refused to indemnify Venezuela for alleged intervention, by Dutch subjects at Curacoa, in Venezuelan internal affairs.

THE VENEZUELAN LEGATION LEAVES FOR BRUSSELS.

LONDON, Oct. 9.—A dispatch received in this city from the Hague announced that the Venezuelan Minister Plenipotentiary, with his Secretary, left there on Saturday for Brussels.

THE HISTORY OF THE DIFFICULTY—THE DUTCH MINISTER AT CARACAS RECALLED.

LONDON, Oct. 9.—The following particulars in regard to the differences between Holland and Venezuela have transpired: Venezuela asked to be indemnified for expenses incurred in suppressing a recent revolt in her dominions, which, as she alleged, was aided by the inhabitants of the Island of Curacoa. Holland refused to enter into negotiations until Venezuela should restore the Dutch ship Midas, which she had seized, and agree to reopen her ports to Dutch commerce. Venezuela eventually agreed to restore the Midas, but desired the withdrawal by Holland of the second condition. Holland, not having acceded to these terms within three days, diplomatic relations between the two countries were ruptured. The Dutch representative at Caracas has been recalled.

### GREAT BRITAIN.

DEATH OF BISHOP FORBES, OF SCOTLAND—THE LONDON MONEY MARKET.

LONDON, Oct. 9.—Right Rev. Alexander Penrose Forbes, D. C. L., Bishop of Brechin, Scotland, is dead. He was fifty-eight years of age.

The Stock Exchange is animated. There is considerable excitement in the foreign market, particularly the various issues of the Turkish loan.

QUEENSTOWN, Oct. 10.—The Inman Line steamer City of Berlin, Capt. Kennedy, from New-York Oct. 2, for Liverpool, arrived here at 3 o'clock this morning.

### SPAIN.

THE CARLISTS SUSPECTED OF DESIGNS UPON BILBAO.

MADRID, Oct. 9.—Owing to the activity of the Carlists in enrolling troops and fortifying Somorrostro it is suspected that they contemplate another attack upon Bilbao.

### GERMANY.

AN INCREASE OF SIX MILLION MARKS TO THE MILITARY ESTIMATES TO BE DEMANDED.

LONDON, Oct. 9.—The *Pall Mall Gazette's* Berlin special to-day says it is reported that Germany will demand this year the addition of 6,000,000 marks to the military estimates.

### FRANCE.

DEATH OF A MEMBER OF THE ASSEMBLY.

PARIS, Oct. 9.—M. Dezanneau, one of the Deputies in the Assembly, from Loire Inferieure, is dead.

### ITALY.

CARDINAL M'CLOSKEY BIDS HIS HOLINESS A TEARFUL GOOD-BYE.

ROME, Oct. 9.—Cardinal McCloskey, who is about to depart for America, bade farewell to-day to the Pope and Cardinal Antonelli Much emotion was manifested at the leave-taking.

### INDIA.

GEN. SIR FREDERICK P. HAINES TO SUCCEED LORD NAPIER—AN OUTBREAK OF CHOLERA IN THE PROVINCE OF MYSORE.

CALCUTTA, Oct. 9.—It is confidently stated that Lieut. Gen. Sir Frederick P. Haines, Commander of the troops in the government of Madras, will succeed Lord Napier, of Magdala, as Commander in Chief.

LONDON, Oct. 9.—The Bombay *Times* reports a severe outbreak of cholera in the Province of Mysore.

### URUGUAY.

MARTIAL LAW PROCLAIMED IN THE COUNTRY.

LONDON, Oct. 9.—A dispatch from Montevideo announces that martial law has been proclaimed there.

### A FATAL PRIZE-FIGHT.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 9.—Two young men of this city named John Ryan and Michael Carney, each about twenty-three years old, having determined to settle some trouble between them by a fight, proceeded yesterday afternoon to the notorious Bussey's Woods, with their respective friends, where they engaged in a most desperate fight, lasting two hours and fifty-five minutes, seventy-three rounds being fought. Ryan was taken home by his friends, and died to-day from the effects of the punishment. Carney, who was but slightly injured, has fled.

### SENATORIAL NOMINATION DECLINED.

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 9.—In order to avoid all misconstruction and misrepresentation, Hon. Henry R. Pierson, who is a Director of the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, has declined the nomination for Senator tendered him by the Republicans of this district.

## THE OHIO CANVASS.

### THE BEGINNING OF THE END.

A CAMPAIGN OF SPEECH-MAKING—SENATOR DAWES TO MAKE THREE SPEECHES—THURMAN'S SECLUSION—THE ATTITUDE OF THE EASTERN DEMOCRATS—THE LATEST GUESSES.

*From Our Special Correspondent.*

COLUMBUS, Tuesday, Oct. 5, 1875.

The last week of the Ohio canvass has begun. One week from to-day the verdict of the people will be rendered. The debaters will go to their homes or to other stages, and whether Allen or Hayes, hard money or inflation, Republicanism or Democracy is triumphant, the State will be relieved of an army of speech-makers and a wearying stream of talk. The amount of speech-making in this canvass has been enormous. It was probably never equaled anywhere in this country, surely never in Ohio. In some of the more important towns there have been a dozen political meetings during the last two months. Not a week has passed without a visit from a strolling band of political speakers, good, bad, or indifferent, each party following the other, and each striving to strike the hardest blows.

As we review the canvass in miniature, how like the debating club, or the "lyceum," which many of us can vividly recall, it seems. We resolved "that the poor man is happier than the rich man," "that civilization enhances human happiness," "that a Republican government is better than a monarchy." With extreme anxiety and nervousness, but with great determination we debated. Late in the evening the President put the question to vote to the little hall full of neighbors and villagers who had been attracted by the promise of Squire Brown to be present and talk against the schoolmaster, no matter which side he might espouse, and the resolution was voted up or down. And then how elated the winning side felt till the next meeting, and how the defeated disputants consoled themselves with the notion that it was Squire Brown's great voice, and big words, and majestic self-confidence, and not the force of his arguments, that had carried the vote. So now the devotees have gone up and down the State, rehearsing arguments before the audience of a half million voters. The "lyceum" has lasted since the 1st of September, and next week the vote will be taken which will decide who the people think have exhibited the most weighty reasons before them. Next Tuesday night one party will have an illumination and bands playing. The other party will put out the lights in its assembly rooms, and the leaders will be inventing a thousand excuses for defeat and feel sick at heart over a vain labor of two months. And afterward the world will move on just as it did after the Newtown Academy Debating Club had decided "that the Indian has received worse treatment at the hands of the white man than has the negro."

In this last week of the canvass both parties are renewing their energy and labor. The speaking is not much increased, as in fact all the speakers that can be profitably employed are in the field, unless a few like Senator Conkling and Speaker Blaine, who have not found it convenient to come to Ohio heretofore, should respond favorably during this last week. Senator Dawes will make three speeches, beginning Wednesday night. Senator Ingalls was expected to-night, but last night he telegraphed from Washington that his engagements would not permit him to come. He will need to make some further explanation. A short time ago a friend of his, a Kansas State official, wrote here praising Ingalls as a fine orator and a man "sound upon all the questions of the hour," and offering his services in the canvass. A list of six appointments was made and telegraphed to him, and by him they were accepted in behalf of Ingalls. Now, at the last moment, the Senator declines to fill the appointments which were made at the solicitation of his friend. Probably Mr. Ingalls will think it worth while to state with proper definiteness how it happened that the committee received this treatment.

The Democrats have been largely reinforced from Pennsylvania—M. B. Lowrey, of Erie, formerly a Republican, and later a Liberal, an old man of good repute at home, but of no consequence here; Piolette, the Pennsylvania candidate for Treasurer; ex-Gov. Curtin and Frank Hughes, of Schuylkill, the backer in the Erie Convention of Judge Pershing, and the special advocate of inflation. These inflationists of Pennsylvania know perfectly the folly of expecting to defeat Hartranft if Ohio elects Hayes, and they do well to expend their first labor here. Ex-Gov. Walker, of Virginia, is here exhibiting himself, looking wise, and belying his looks when he attempts to speak. Hon. Heister Clymer, being a hard-money man, says nothing about the currency question, but abuses the Administration, a harmless kind of harangue that would not now affect a vote in this State if he could make his hearers believe the Federal office-holders were four times as black as he paints them. Fortunately for the Republicans, many of these Pennsylvanians are sent into the Western Reserve. All that is wanted to increase the majority for Hayes there is to get out the vote. Every Democratic meeting in that "slice of New-England," as the *Enquirer* sneeringly calls it, helps to increase the excitement and does the Republicans good. Without the aid of the Democrats it is doubtful if the "Reserve" could have been sufficiently aroused to bring out its full vote.

Senator Thurman is most of the time to be found at the Neil House. He comes down late to breakfast, eats a light lunch at the midday dinner hour, and takes his dinner at supper time. He is never at table without his newspaper. He would be supposed by a stranger to be quite an indifferent observer of passing affairs. Two years ago Thurman was the foremost man in Ohio. The State voted against Noyes for Governor in order to make Thurman Senator, as a mark of approval of what had been considered an honest, able, and rather moderate course in the Senate during his first term. He was a prominent candidate for the Presidency. Now this same Senator who made the canvass that gave the State to his party is spurned by it. Sam Cary, with whom he will not be seen in public, Gen. Ewing, not long since a Republican, Wash McLean, who has a "corner" of lots in the future City of Newport News, and adventurers of that ilk, have taken possession of the organization, and Thurman's voice is silent. Yet Thurman represents a large faction of the Democracy, that, though silent, is discontented. Thompson, the Chairman of the Democratic Committee, is an earnest partisan of Thurman and he is distrusted by Allen, Cary, and their crowd. He is working with double zeal to avoid their criticisms, but if Allen is beaten an open war will break out, and Thurman and Thompson will be charged with the defeat. The attitude of the Eastern Democrats, especially the friends and claquers of Tilden, is not without its influence here. But if they really desire to injure Allen they are producing an effect quite opposite from their intentions. There is not a Tilden Party in Ohio. Ohio Democrats who are promising themselves the luxury of a Democratic President next year, mean to have a Western man, and they mean it all the more now that Tilden has officiously cast his influence against the party success. Ohio Democrats think a defeat of Allen will be the doom of the National Democracy next year. They regard Tilden's position, therefore, as hostile to the party interests of the whole country. Those New-York newspapers that are devoting themselves particularly to the business of screeching for Tilden may be pleased to know every time they call on the Democrats of Ohio to defeat Allen they increase his chances of success and do the cause of Tilden infinite harm in the West. Truly the friends of Tilden are making an unnecessary pother. If Allen is elected the inflationists will nominate the next Democratic candidate for President, and it will not be Tilden. If Allen is beaten a Democratic nomination next year would not seem to be a prize worth taking much trouble to secure. There are doubtless some Republican politicians who might profitably ponder upon these things. In the last few days the Democrats seem desirous of modifying their position on the currency. The "Feeding-pipe of Wisdom" is not quite so rank for inflation as it was, but now talks daily about stopping contraction. Opposition to contraction has largely taken the place of the cry for inflation, but it is too late to divert the discussion into that channel. The attempt to change front is somewhat significant.

At the beginning of the last week the chances seem decidedly with the Republicans. As heretofore, the Republican leaders claim that it is only necessary to get out a full vote to assure the election of Hayes by a decisive majority. A trustworthy poll of votes has never been made before election in this State. In a few counties the Republicans have secured polls this year that seemed to be worthy of confidence, and as they come from different parts of the State they are very likely indicative of the average prospects. Giving all the doubtful ones to the Democrats, these polls show full average Republican majorities for Hayes. The list of doubtful is large, and may swell Hayes' majority, but so far as heard from cannot defeat him. What story the Democratic polls tell I have no means of knowing at all accurately. I do not think they have so good an organization for making polls as the Republicans. The local canvassers of both parties sometimes compare notes in such manner as in Ross County. The Republican poll shows between three hundred and four hundred majority for Allen. The Democrats claimed that their poll showed 700. This is Allen's own county, and two years ago gave him 647. Republicans offered to bet against a greater majority than 400, and could get no Democrats to accept. Sometimes valuable information can be gained from the betting men. I have talked with two or three. They say the Democrats two weeks ago were making bets freely; but they will not in the last two or three days put up even money on Allen's election. This fact, if, as they inform me, it is a fact, is particularly significant in respect to two or three betting men, who, from their influence, have a right to demand the true inwardness of the Democratic Committee. Republicans feel generally as though the election of Hayes were "a dead sure thing." Now and then one will be found who is hopeful, but not really confident. I have not met one lately who might be described as feeling "blue." That the Democratic leaders feel less confidence than a week after the Erie Convention, I know, but just how much they have lost heart I cannot tell. I have heard of two or three instances of Democrats in daily communion with their committee, expressing, privately, doubts of Allen's election. I know of a Democratic committee man claiming the Legislature, but conceding the State to Hayes. Whether he was in earnest was rendered doubtful by his loud boasting in other presence shortly afterward.

It seems absurd to speculate upon what will be so soon absolutely determined. But the human mind is so constituted that men will do it, and I suppose in thus writing of the current opinions of the prospect I am meeting a demand made by the distant reader. Lest I may be held accountable hereafter for false predictions I desire to remark as a matter personal to myself, if it may be allowed, that I predict nothing. I have a strong hope, amounting nearly to confidence, based upon observation and information, that "honest money for all" will be voted next Tuesday in the election of Hayes and that is all. If, between two propositions, one absolutely right and one absolutely wrong, Ohio, of all the States in the Union, indorses the wrong, it would seem to be an occasion to raise once more a question concerning the excellence and beauty of popular government.

### THE LAST OF THE WOODFORD-EWING DEBATES—GEN. WOODFORD GENERALLY ACKNOWLEDGED TO HAVE WORSTED EWING.

*Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.*

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Oct. 9.—The joint debates between Gen. Woodford and Gen. Thomas Ewing were concluded this evening at the opera-house in this city. All available space was completely occupied, and it is said the audience numbered 2,000 people. Many were turned away from the doors. Many ladies were in the audience. Gen. Ewing opened the debate, making much the same speech as that at Lancaster, of which a sketch was printed in THE TIMES. He has been driven from the discussion of inflation, and claims now that the question is simply between the greenback and the national bank note, whether the Federal Government or pet corporations shall issue paper money. He evidently labored hard and lacked much of the spirit displayed at the first meetings. He avoided specific statements which have caused him so much trouble in the debate, and his whole speech was exceedingly general and pointless.

Woodford had here as he has had in all the meetings, an audience largely Democratic. He was greeted with tremendous cheering and applause, which was repeated throughout his speech. The applause was in marked contrast with that received by Mr. Ewing in his opening speech, which had not made an impression on the people at all to be compared with the effect of Woodford's reply. In closing Ewing began with the repetition of a carefully-prepared speech, which was written, with reference to some things said by Woodford in former discussions and omitted to-night. It lost by this much of its force. He made a few running comments on some of Woodford's arguments, and then closed with an appeal to the prejudices of workingmen. The speech was greeted with immense cheering, his supporters being determined not to be outdone in this respect.

No one who has heard these debates has any doubt that the judgment of superiority in argument and oratory lies with Woodford. The debates are to be published in full and the whole country will have the opportunity to judge.

### BETTING ON THE ELECTION.

An effort was made at Johnson's Club Rooms, in Twenty-eighth street, last evening to sell pools on the political race in Ohio. Mr. Johnson had advertised his intentions, consequently a pretty large gathering of sporting men was in attendance. When the pool-seller's gentle voice was heard asking for bids the responses were quite animated, and a number of tickets were sold in quick succession. From the first it was apparent that the Republican candidate for Governor was booked for a winner, Mr. Hayes selling right along for $100, while his aged competitor brought but $70. Once an ardent inflationist bought the first choice, and when he shouted out "Old Bill Allen" there was a burst of laughter from all present. In the same pool Hayes sold for $140. However, the betting soon died away and the party dispersed. None of the prominent local politicians were present.

### A RAILROAD SUIT.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9.—The case of Charles Morgan, of New-York, against the New-Orleans, Mobile and Texas Railroad Company was argued before Judge Bradley, of the United States Supreme Court, in Chambers, to-day; Henry J. Levy and R. H. Marr for complainant, and John A. Campbell for defendants. The suit was brought by Morgan to set aside the contract made by him for $1,858,000 worth of stock of said road, and the completion of the road from Brashear to Houston, Texas, depends upon the result.

### THE WEST WISCONSIN RAILWAY.

PRESENT CONDITION OF THE ROAD—STEPS PROPOSED TO MEET ITS EMBARRASSMENTS.

The West Wisconsin Railway, from the northern terminus of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway to Hudson, a distance of 177 miles, defaulted on the interest of its first mortgage bonds in January last, and this, it is claimed, has involved a forfeiture of its charter. The President issued a report to the bondholders in March, calling upon them to fund their coupons, and about two months ago a meeting was held in the New-York office of the company, No. 60 Broadway, at which a committee was appointed, and it was recommended to the bondholders to deposit their bonds, so as to enable the committee to take definite action in their behalf by foreclosure or otherwise. On Sept. 15 the English first mortgage bondholders held a meeting of their own at the Cannon Street Hotel, London. James Goodson, Esq., one of the Trustees, presided. It was resolved to take similar but independent action to that recommended at the New-York meeting, and Messrs. Frederick Lehman, Josiah Attwood, William F. Bruff, John Perry, R. U. Potts, Barthold Schlesinger, (of this City,) and Henry Schlesinger were appointed a committee to act for the bondholders. A circular has been issued, copies of which have just been received here, calling upon all the bondholders, American as well as English, to act with the English committee. The Americans are asked to deposit their bonds with Naylor & Co., Nos. 99 and 101 John street. The committee say that they have thoroughly examined the condition of the road. They believe the line to be in good condition and sufficiently equipped, notwithstanding certain liens which are said to exist on the rolling stock in favor of creditors. The company is said to have an exceedingly valuable land grant of 6,400 acres per mile. The liabilities of the road are given as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| First mortgage land grant bonds, now outstanding, being the first charge upon the company's land grant and its line from Tomah to Hudson, a distance of about 155 miles | $3,815,500 |
| Southern extension mortgage bonds (including $370,000 pledged as collateral security) | 640,000 |
| Consolidated bonds (including $1,471,000 pledged as collateral security) | 1,510,000 |
| Other debts (against part of which the above $1,841,000 of bonds are pledged) | 1,842,526 |

The bonds pledged as collateral security would of course cease to constitute a liability of the company if the debts for which they are pledged were paid off.

According to the President's statements, the following was the company's revenue for 1873 and 1874:

| | 1873. | 1874. |
|---|---|---|
| Gross receipts | $869,188 | $884,920 |
| Working expenses | 591,974 | 697,107 |
| Net revenue | $277,214 | $187,813 |

This appears not to include any receipts from sale of lands, which the committee believe to be valuable.

The amount required to pay the annual interest on the first mortgage land grant bonds is $267,085.

The committee propose to receive the bonds of such holders as will co-operate with them, and to issue in exchange negotiable receipts. They ask for a subscription of one-half per cent. on the nominal amount of the bonds deposited, (that is, £1 for each £200 or $1,000 bond,) and an engagement to make further contributions not exceeding an additional one and one-half per cent. as necessary.

A trust deed to carry out the above object has been prepared, and copies of it accompany the circular.

### BASE-BALL.

THE HARTFORDS AND ATLANTICS IN BROOKLYN—THE HARTFORDS WIN BY A SCORE OF 20 TO 7.

The Hartford Club and the Atlantics of Brooklyn played the tenth and last game of their championship series yesterday afternoon on the Union Grounds in Brooklyn. The attendance was very small, but little interest apparently being taken in ball-playing at this season of the year. Not more than one hundred persons were present on the grounds. The Atlantics, who went first to the bat, were "blanked" up to the seventh inning, when they scored one run. They also made six runs in the eighth inning, which completed their score for the game. The Hartfords made four-fifths of their runs in the first and eighth innings—seven in the first and nine in the eighth. The errors of the Atlantics were very numerous, footing up a total of eighteen during the game, while those of the Hartfords numbered only six. On the Hartford side, Burdock, Mills, and Ferguson led at the bat, each making four base hits, and Mills, D. Allison, Bond, and Casey excelled in the field. On the Atlantic side Fleet, Boyd, and Gilligan led at the bat, making each two single base hits, and Stoddard, at right field, and O'Neil, pitcher, did best in the fielding. Two runs were earned on both sides. The total number of base hits was: Hartford, twenty-three; Atlantic, eleven. The game was won by the Hartford Club by a score of 20 to 7. The Hartfords have been victorious in every one of the ten games of their series with the Atlantics. The following is the score of the game:

| ATLANTIC. | R. | 1B. | P.O. | HARTFORD. | R. | 1B. | P.O. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Fleet, s. s. | 2 | 2 | 0 | Burdock, 2d b. | 2 | 4 | 1 |
| Knowdell, c. | 1 | 1 | 6 | Mills, 1st b. | 4 | 4 | 10 |
| Boyd, 3d b. | 1 | 2 | 1 | D. Allison, c. | 0 | 2 | 10 |
| Smith, 2d b. | 0 | 1 | 1 | York, l. f. | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| Sheridan, l. f. | 0 | 0 | 0 | Ferguson, 3d b. | 4 | 4 | 0 |
| Stoddard, c. f. | 1 | 1 | 5 | Remsen, c. f. | 2 | 3 | 1 |
| Moore, 1st b. | 0 | 1 | 2 | Casey, s. s. | 2 | 3 | 0 |
| Gilligan, r. f. | 1 | 2 | 1 | Bond, p. | 2 | 1 | 4 |
| O'Neil, p. | 1 | 1 | 11 | A. Allison, r. f. | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| Total | 7 | 11 | 27 | Total | 20 | 23 | 27 |

INNINGS.

| | 1st. | 2d. | 3d. | 4th. | 5th. | 6th. | 7th. | 8th. | 9th. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Atlantic | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 6 | 0—7 |
| Hartford | 7 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 9 | 0—20 |

Umpire—Mr. Powers, of the Atlantic Club.
Time of game—One hour and forty-five minutes.
First base by errors—Atlantic, 2; Hartford, 8.
Runs earned—Atlantic, 2; Hartford, 2.

NOTES.

The Chicago Club defeated the St. Louis Club in St. Louis yesterday by a score of 7 to 1.

The Boston and Athletics played a game in Philadelphia yesterday afternoon. It was won by the Bostons by a score of 17 to 13.

The following games will be played on the Capitoline Grounds during the week: Monday, Oct. 11, Alaska, of this City, vs. Chatham, of Brooklyn; Tuesday, Oct. 12, Concord vs. Chelsea, both of Brooklyn.

On Tuesday, Oct. 19, there will be an exhibition match on the Capitoline Grounds between the Concord and Chelsea Clubs, both of Brooklyn, on which occasion Reele and Clare will pitch and catch for the Concords, and Mack and Decker for the Chelseas.

On the Union Grounds to-morrow afternoon there will be another grand match between New-York and Brooklyn, the two sides being made up, as before, of picked tens from the various amateur clubs of the two cities. It is expected that the Brooklyn ten will be a stronger one than their last.

On Tuesday next there will be a game on the Union Grounds between two picked nines taken from the Mutual and Atlantic Clubs, for the benefit of Nealy Phelps. The two sides will be as follows: Atlantic Side—Mathews, p.; Hicks, c.; Moore, 1st b.; West, 2d b.; Hallinan, s. s.; Boyd, 3d b.; Fleet, l. f.; McGee, c. f.; Stoddard, r. f. Mutual Side—Gedney, l. f.; Higham, c.; Start, 1st b.; Nelson, 3d b.; Knowdell, 2d b.; Booth, c. f.; Holdsworth, s. s.; Zetlein, p.; Smith, r. f.

The Concord and Consolidated Clubs, both of Brooklyn, played the first game of their series yesterday afternoon on the Capitoline Grounds in Brooklyn. It was well played and closely contested throughout, and was won by the Concords by a score of 12 to 8. The following is the score by innings:

INNINGS.

| | 1st. | 2d. | 3d. | 4th. | 5th. | 6th. | 7th. | 8th. | 9th. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Concord | 4 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 4—12 |
| Consolidated | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 2—8 |

Umpire—Mr. W. West, of the Chelsea Club.

Yesterday on the Elysian Fields, Hoboken, the Produce Exchange Club, of this City, and the Hoboken Club played their first championship game of the season in the presence of a large number of spectators. The game was very interesting, but the Produce Exchange nine were not up to their usual standard, either at the bat or in the field. They made numerous errors, while the fielding and batting of the Hobokens was very good. They took a long lead in the second and third innings, which they maintained during the remainder of the game. Only seven innings could be played, on account of the darkness. The score then stood in favor of the Hobokens by a score of 19 to 5. For the winning club Donahue, Davin, and Meehan did excellent fielding and batting. For the Produce Exchange nine Curney and Gill were the features. The following is the score by innings:

INNINGS.

| | 1st. | 2d. | 3d. | 4th. | 5th. | 6th. | 7th. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Produce Exchange | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 0—5 |
| Hoboken | 3 | 6 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 7—19 |

Umpire—Mr. O. Rourke, of the Alaska Club, of this City.
Time of game—One hour and thirty minutes.

### THREATENED STRIKE OF PUDDLERS.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Oct. 9.—From present indications it is almost certain that our iron manufacturers will be again embarrassed by a puddlers' lock-out this Winter. The manufacturers have asked the puddlers for a reduction of $1 per ton, which would make the rate $4 50 per ton. The puddlers insist upon the sliding scale, and say they must go out if the manufacturers insist upon a reduction below the market price of iron.

### A VERDICT WITH SUBSTANTIAL DAMAGES.

OTTAWA, Oct. 9.—In the case of Edwards vs. The Ottawa River Navigation Company, for the destruction of his mills, at Rockland, last Summer, by sparks from a steamer, the jury has given the plaintiff a verdict for $210,000.

## JEROME PARK.

### GOOD RACES AND A BRILLIANT GATHERING.

SCENES ON THE AVENUES—THE FOUR-IN-HAND DRAGS—THE ANNUAL SWEEPSTAKES WON BY TOM OCHILTREE—THE OTHER WINNERS.

Yesterday was by far the most brilliant day of the Fall meeting at Jerome Park, greatly exceeding the opening day in numbers, in the style and dash of the turn-outs, in the brilliancy of the ladies' toilets, and the enthusiasm of the men. There could be no mistake about the weather on this occasion, for there were no warm zephyrs floating in the air as if Summer were still dallying in this latitude loth to depart. There was a bright sun, and there was but little wind, but there was a snap about the atmosphere that told unmistakably of the presence of Jack Frost, who has just popped in to pinch a leaf or two, but will make himself more conspicuous by and by. It was not only the sharpness of the air which revealed that secret presence, for the trees are now beginning to turn in real earnest. Everywhere along the glorious route to Jerome Park the oaks were full of brown-yellow tints, and the maples and pepperages were beginning to be scarlet. And, besides these tokens, there was still one more, for some ladies positively wore their seal sacques. Before such a sign as that incredulity itself is confounded, and the obstinate folks who would not admit that the Fall has really come, must now believe and tremble.

There were two heavy trains full of passengers who were bound to the race course, and among them were an unusual number of ladies. Doubtless they enjoyed their walk over the meadows and through the woods, and were glad to arrive at the Park in good time so as to secure good seats in the Grand Stand. But they could not have been in greater ecstacies than those who came by the road and were whirled along by fast trotters. The avenues were not perhaps so full as in former years, but there was quite a dash of the old sporting spirit. Judge Smith's, Harry Bertholf's, and Florence's were crowded with people who had no intention of seeing the racing, but who came out to see the driving, and to watch the splendid cortége as it trotted past. The wheeled world was really fully represented this time, for there was every description of vehicle known to the profession. There were family barouches full of ladies, with faces aglow with smiles of pleasureable anticipation; there were victorias, low and uncomfortable for the gentlemen, but admirably adapted to show the toilet of fair ones; there were phaetons of all kinds, park, demi, or Stanhope, both American and English in build and get up; there were stylish dog-carts, some tandem, some with a wheeler only; there were the usual complement of cracker boxes and coffins on wheels, drawn by horses having speed but no action; there were lumbering hotel stages, drawn by four horses that looked as if they would have preferred staying in the stables, and there were superbly-mounted four-in-hands, perfect in every detail, with thoroughbred roadsters in the harness, and thoroughbred beauties on the top.

As the other days had passed off without any popular enthusiasm, everybody felt glad at the display of taste and style that was made; for, as nobody likes to go to a theatre where the piece drags and there is a scanty audience, so none but those who are interested in the running of the horses care to come where there is no crowd and no fashion. The appearance of three four-in-hand drags at the foot of the club-house hill made a decided impression upon the spectators, and the curious asked incessantly to whom they belonged. Some said that the first was Belmont's; others that it belonged to the Knickerbocker Club, who have just imported a drag, others that it was Col. Jay's. But the truth is that the mysterious vehicle was perfectly well known to everybody who visited Newport at the end of the Summer, for it was there the theme of constant admiration. It was the turnout of Mr. J. G. Bennett, and many persons who belonged to the club, or had the privilege of the grounds, collected around it in thorough enjoyment of a turnout in faultless style. The horses were admirable creatures, full of fire and action, beautifully symmetrical, and yet large and strong. Mr. Bennett's horses, however, had a considerable advantage over those of the other drags, for he, considering the distance too great for one team, had a relay stationed at the McComb's Dam Bridge, and changed horses there going and coming. The turn-outs in the file behind were those of Mr. Frederick Bronson and Mr. Leonard Jerome, which fairly contested the palm with Mr. Bennett's drag in the beauty and fashion of the lady passengers on the roof. It was a pleasant sight to witness the dexterity of the grooms in unharnessing and blanketing the horses and leading them away. Then when the pole and whiffletrees had been packed away, and everything was snugly arranged, the roof of the coaches were transformed into dining tables being covered with snowy napery, on which jolly luncheons were spread. The popping of the champagne corks was inaudible from the quarterstretch, but the peals of silvery laughter could be plainly heard. The tandem teams numbered only three, to the great disappointment of many amateurs of driving, only those of Mr. Mansfield, Mr. Neilson, and one other gentleman being present. Mr. Purdy was still faithful to his wheeler, and did not put a leader to his dog-cart.

The quarterstretch was a busy place, and there were many well-known faces passing in and out of the crowd. There was ex-Gov. Hoffman, ex-Mayor Gunther, Wright Sanford, the genial racing man, who is going to try his luck in England; there was the bluff pleasant face of Secretary Robeson, and beside him the unctuous humorist of the lobby, Mr. Sam Ward; there was Mr. McCandless, young Mr. Brewster, Mr. Styles, the School Inspector, Collector Arthur, Mr. Cammack, the racing partner of Doswell, whose horses have achieved several victories; there was the well-known countenance of McGrath, who was overwhelmed with questions about Calvin, and who answered with evident delight that the horse would live and race again, "but slowly, Sir; 'twill take a long time." There was Mr. Leonard Jerome, who had escorted Mrs. Hamilton Fish over from the Club-house to the Grand Stand, and hastened to say a word or two to Mr. Belmont, who having horses to sell was full of business and was bellowing to his colored grooms, "Bring on Medora," the filly objecting strongly to the crowd. There was portly Lawrence Jerome and both Lorillards; Chamberlin, who told everyone that Tom Ochiltree was going to run just to save his stake; and Mr. Bernard Casserly, formerly Commissioner of Emigration. There was Mr. Reilly chatting with Mr. G. K. Otis, the well-known right-hand man of Ben. Halladay, and a firm friend of King Kalakaua, there was Col. McDaniel with his face ruddy and beaming as usual in spite of his grief over the evil conduct of his favorite jockey; and among the crowd were several of the famous jocks themselves. Haywood—who goes to England with Mr. Sanford, Bobby Swim, and Evans, who is making a splendid reputation for desperate finishes. The quarter-stretch, in short, looked like old times, and was a scene of hubbub and excitement.

### THE SELLING RACE.

The first race on the card was a selling race of a mile and an eighth, for all ages, which had five entries, including George L. Lorillard's b. c. Leander, Thomas W. Doswell's b. c. Arcturus, August Belmont's ch. f. Caroline, D. McDaniel's br. f. Josie B. and b. f. Mattie W. The knowing ones plunged heavily on the representatives of McDaniel and Lorillard, and the winner of the race, Arcturus, brought insignificant figures. It was a complete surprise, and the beginning of a disastrous day for the backers of the favorites. The extent of the "surprise" may be gleaned from the following quotations:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Josie B.<br>Mattie W. | $600 | $450 | $400 |
| Leander | 280 | 325 | 410 |
| Caroline | 115 | 185 | 70 |
| Arcturus | 40 | 70 | 75 |
| Total | $1,035 | $1,030 | $955 |

The distance being a mile and an eighth, the horses were started from the furlong pole, but the lot were fractious, and they broke away several times before getting in line. After a false start the flag dropped and the five got off beautifully, and when they passed the stand, Leander, Arcturus, and Josie B. were on nearly equal terms, a length in front of Mattie W., who was a length and a half in front of Caroline. As they went round the turn Arcturus shot out half a length, leaving Leander, who was lapped by Josie B. A little further on the latter passed Leander and challenged Arcturus, the pair passing the quarter-pole simultaneously three lengths behind them being Leander, the pace being too much for him in the heavy going. Mattie A. was fourth and Caroline fifth. Passing under the club-house hill Arcturus forged to the front again, and going out of sight led Josie B. a length. When they reappeared Arcturus was leading Josie B. two lengths, the latter being a length and a half before Leander, Caroline fourth, and Mattie W. in the rear. As they came round the lower turn Arcturus gained considerable, and turned into the homestretch with a lead of five lengths, which Josie B. endeavored to make up, but it was useless—she could not recover the lost ground and Arcturus won the race by two lengths amid considerable excitement. Josie B. second, three lengths before Mattie W. who led Caroline a neck, Leander last. When they came to weigh, it was found that the jockey of Mattie W., who rejoices in the name of Quintius Hilliard Hampton, was short of weight, and consequently Mattie W. was disqualified, and Caroline given third place.

SUMMARY.

FIRST RACE.—Purse of $400; the winner to be sold at auction; horses entered to be sold for $1,000, to carry weight for age; if for $750, allowed 3 pounds; for $500, 7 pounds; for $300, 12 pounds. One mile and an eighth.

Thomas W. Doswell's b. c. Arcturus, 3 years, by Planet, out of Elkhorna, by Lexington, 92 pounds. Scott.......1
D. McDaniel's br. f. Josie B, 4 years, by Asteroid, out of Canary Bird, by imp. Albion, 102 pounds. Clark.......2
August Belmont's ch. f. Caroline, 3 years, by Kentucky, out of imp. Camilla, by King Tom, 85 pounds. Florence.......3
George L. Lorillard's b. c. Leander, 3 years, by Enquirer, dam by imp. Bonnie Scotland, 95 pounds. Sparling.......4
D. McDaniel's b. f. Mattie W, 4 years, by Red Dick, out of Etta Shippen, by Breckinridge, 98 pounds. Quintius Hilliard Hampton.......disq.
Time—2:04½.

The Paris mutuals paid $69 60 on the winner.

### THE ANNUAL SWEEPSTAKES.

The second race on the card was the annual sweepstakes for three-year-olds of $250 each and $100 forfeit; two and one-eighth miles. There were eighteen nominations and but three of them came to the post, including W. H. Chamberlin's b. c. Tom Ochiltree, P. Lorillard's ch. f. Ascension, and H. P. McGrath's b. c. Chesapeake. This was the most complete surprise of the day and the meeting, and the backers of the favorite were decidedly sick at the result, as well they might be. Mr. Chamberlin's colt had fallen greatly in the estimation of the public since his fiasco in the Belmont Stakes and the races at Long Branch, but yesterday he had an artist on his back, and the big colt ran gamely and won the race easily. Ascension carried five pounds extra as a penalty for winning the West End Hotel Stakes, but nevertheless she had many friends, and was well backed as second choice. The pools sold as follows:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Chesapeake | $1,000 | $1,000 | $1,100 |
| Ascension | 370 | 370 | 300 |
| Tom Ochiltree | 100 | 100 | 180 |
| Total | $1,470 | $1,470 | $1,580 |

They were started from the furlong-pole, and as they came up the stretch they were strung out and passed the stand with a length of daylight between them, Chesapeake being first, Ascension second, and Tom Ochiltree in the rear. The pace was slow, and going round the turn Evans took a pull on Tom Ochiltree and dropped four lengths behind Ascension at the quarter-pole, Chesapeake leading the latter two lengths. They ran this way under the club-house bluff, and passed out of sight without changing their positions, but when they reappeared Chesapeake was showing two lengths and a half in front of Ascension, while Tom Ochiltree was running easy six lengths in the rear, and many were of the opinion that he was out of the race, as he has usually been the last horse home. When they turned into the homestretch Ochiltree improved his position, Evans allowing him to run more freely. When they came past the stand Chesapeake was leading but a length and a-half in advance of Ascension, who was three lengths ahead of Tom Ochiltree. Going round the turn again Ochiltree closed upon Ascension, and a length of daylight divided each of them at the quarter-pole. When they came under the hill Barbee urged Ascension to improve the pace, and got half a length closer to Chesapeake, while Ochiltree followed up the filly, and as they passed out of sight the three were nose and tail. When they reappeared Chesapeake was still leading, but Ascension was at his quarter, and Tom Ochiltree was at the filly's saddle-girth. As they came round the turn Ochiltree gradually drew past Ascension and reached the head of Chesapeake, and the three turned into the homestretch on nearly equal terms. The enthusiasm at this moment was unbounded, and all the spectators jumped to their feet in an ecstasy of excitement. When they reached the furlong-pole Ascension had dropped behind, and Chesapeake began to falter, while Tom Ochiltree came steadily to the fore amid the shouts of the spectators. "Ochiltree wins!" was the general shout, and when the cherry spots of Chamberlin passed the goal victoriously there was a succession of cheers, which was renewed when the horse and rider returned to the weighing-stand. Tom Ochiltree beat Chesapeake by two lengths and a half, Ascension being four lengths in the rear. Time, 4:09½. Mr. Chamberlin was congratulated earnestly by his many friends, for the victory was a very popular one. Tom Ochiltree is a big, slashing colt, and needs more age to bring him to a proper development of his powers, and next year he will be hard to beat at long distances. He has appeared six times this year, commencing his career at the Spring meeting of the Maryland Jockey Club, when he won a dash of three-quarters of a mile, and afterward, at the same meeting, won the Preakness Stake, beating Viator, Bay Final, and several others. His third appearance was in the Belmont Stakes, but he was among the last to pass the judges. His fourth attempt was in the Jersey Derby, but again he showed badly, and his last appearance before yesterday was in the Ocean Hotel Stakes, at Long Branch, where he again brought up the rear. Winning three races out of six starts is a good record, and he will no doubt do even better next year. His next engagement is in the Dixie Stakes, at Baltimore.

SUMMARY.

SECOND RACE.—The annual Sweepstakes for three-year olds, of $250 each, $100 forfeit, with $1,000 added; the second horse to save his stake; the winner of any three-year old stake of the value of $2,000, 5 pounds extra; closed 15th of August, 1874, with eighteen nominations; two and one-eighth miles; value to winner $3,000.

W. H. Chamberlin's b. c. Tom Ochiltree, by Lexington, out of Katona, by Voucher, 110 pounds. Evans.......1
H. P. McGrath's ch. c. Chesapeake, by Lexington, out of Roxanna, by imp. Chesterfield, 110 pounds. Swim.......2
Pierre Lorillard's ch. f. Ascension, by imp. Australian, out of Lilly Ward, by Lexington, 112 pounds, (including 5 pounds penalty.) Barbee.......3
Time—4:09½.

The Paris pools paid $39 90.

WINNERS OF THE ANNUAL SWEEPSTAKES.

| Year | Winner. | Sire. | Weight | Subscribers | Starters | Time. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1867 | Jas. A. Connolly | Vandal | 110 | 12 | 4 | 3:43½ |
| 1868 | Nellie McDonald | Colossus | 107 | 9 | 3 | 3:16¼ |
| 1869 | Vespucius | Planet | 110 | 17 | 6 | 3:54 |
| 1870 | Kingfisher | Lexington | 110 | 26 | 1 | w. o. |
| 1871 | Monarchist | Lexington | 110 | 17 | 3 | 3:53½ |
| 1872 | Joe Daniels | Australian | 110 | 35 | 3 | 3:45¾ |
| 1873 | Tom Bowling | Lexington | 110 | 34 | 2 | 3:37¾ |
| 1874 | Vandalite | Vandal | 107 | 7 | 4 | 4:00¾ |
| 1875 | Tom Ochiltree | Lexington | 110 | 18 | 3 | 4:09½ |

### THE CHAMPAGNE STAKES.

The next event called upon was the tenth renewal of the Champagne Stakes for three-year olds, three-quarters of a mile, which closed with twenty-eight nominations, and when they were summoned to the track eight high-bred youngsters sported colors. These were D. McDaniel & Co.'s blk. c. Virginius, Carr & Co.'s b. c. Viceroy, Pierre Lorillard's br. c. Morris and b. f. Tigress, D. D. Withers' imp. ch. f. Cyclone, George L. Lorillard's ch. c. Warlock and ch. c. Sunburst, and August Belmont's b. c. Bertram. The speculation on the result was very heavy, and Virginius was made the favorite at stiff figures, his running of the day previous proving him to be a colt of great powers. Pierre Lorillard's pair were the second in favor, but Mr. Withers' imported filly proved herself very fast and reliable, and came near winning the trick. For once, however, the favorite carried off the spoils, the betting being as follows:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Virginius | $700 | $1,800 | $1,400 |
| Morris,<br>Tigress, | 300 | 955 | 605 |
| Viceroy | 435 | 725 | 865 |
| Sunburst,<br>Warlock, | 345 | 440 | 685 |
| Bertram | 225 | 420 | 445 |
| Cyclone | 330 | 770 | 655 |
| Total | $2,335 | $5,040 | $4,655 |

Cyclone was sold in the field, but she was the only one that represented "the field."

The lot were mustered in the sectional track or chute, and they were as fractious as two-year olds are generally. The starter, however, had no control over the jockeys, and was apparently afraid that Mr. Lorillard's colts would not get off well. There was a delay of twenty minutes, and the spectators became impatient. At length, however, the starter saw an opportunity to get them off and dropped his flag to a straggling start, Cyclone, Morris, and Warlock being the three first to get away, followed by Virginius and Bertram. As they ran to the hill, Cyclone rushed to the front and led a length, Tigress being second, Virginius passing Warlock and taking the third place, Warlock fourth, the others straggling. In this manner they went out of sight round the hill, but when they reappeared, Virginius had gone to the front and was leading Cyclone a length, the latter being a length and a half before Tigress, who was two lengths ahead of Bertram. These four kept in their positions round the lower turn, the other four not being in the race. Virginius increased his lead as he turned into the homestretch, and it looked as if he would win easily; but when they got inside of the furlong-pole, Cyclone came with a magnificent burst of speed and challenged the favorite. The race home between the two was very exciting, but the great stride of Virginius carried him past the judges, the winner of the race by half a length in 1:19, fast time for such a track. Cyclone was three lengths ahead of Tigress third, and Bertram fourth, the others pulling up. The winner, Virginius, is a fine large colt, with magnificent quarters, and when in motion strides like Calvin. He will make a grand three-year old, and will be hard to beat. His breeding is exceptionally good, having the Glencoe and Lexington strains to give him both speed and endurance.

SUMMARY.

THIRD RACE.—The Champagne Stakes for two-year olds, $100 each, half forfeit, with $500 added; the second horse to receive $200 out of the stakes; the winner of any stake at Jerome Park, Long Branch, or Saratoga, to carry 7 pounds extra; of two or more, such stakes 10 pounds extra; closed with twenty-eight nominations; value to winner, $2,100.

D. McDaniel's blk. c. Virginius, by Virgil, out of Lute, by Lexington, 100 pounds. Clark.......1
D. D. Withers' imp. ch. f. Cyclone, by Parmesan, out of Typhoon, 87 pounds. Scott.......2
Pierre Lorillard's b. f. Tigress, by imp. Leamington, out of Remorseless, by imp. Eclipse, 97 pounds. Sparling.......3
August Belmont's b. c. Bertram, by Kentucky, out of imp. Bernice, by Stockwell, 100 pounds. Evans.......0
Carr & Co.'s b. c. Viceroy, by Gilroy, out of sister to Ruric, by imp. Sovereign, 100 pounds. Hughes.. 0
George L. Lorillard's ch. c. Warlock, by War Dance, out of Undine, 100 pounds. McCarthy.......0
George L. Lorillard's ch. c. Sunburst, by Planet, out of Bettie Ward, by Lexington, 100 pounds. Swim.......0
Pierre Lorillard's br. c. Morris, by imp. Leamington, out of Frivolity, 100 pounds. Barrett.......0
Time—1:19.

The Paris pools paid $11 50.

WINNERS OF THE CHAMPAGNE STAKES.

| Year. | Winner. | Sire. | Weight | Subscribers | Starters | Time. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1867 | Sarah B. | Planet | 97 | .. | 7 | 1:49 |
| 1868 | Cottrill | Daniel Boone | 100 | 9 | 2 | 1:49½ |
| 1869 | Finesse | Lexington | 97 | 11 | 7 | 1:56 |
| 1870 | Mad Dudley | Lexington | 97 | 11 | 6 | 1:50½ |
| 1871 | Gray Planet | Planet | 100 | 17 | 7 | 1:20 |
| 1872 | Minnie W. | Planet | 97 | 10 | 5 | 1:19½ |
| 1873 | Grinstead | Gilroy | 100 | 19 | 10 | 1:17¾ |
| 1874 | Hyder Ali | Leamington | 100 | 22 | 9 | 1:20 |
| 1875 | Virginius | Virgil | 100 | 28 | 8 | 1:19 |

NOTE.—Previous to the year 1871 the distance of the race was a mile.

### THE MILE AND THREE-QUARTERS.

The fourth event on the card was a dash of a mile and three-quarters, but Mr. Sanford's Mate was the only entry and galloped over for the purse.

SUMMARY.

FOURTH RACE.—Purse $600 for all ages to carry 100 pounds; mares and geldings allowed three pounds; one mile and three-quarters.

M. H. Sanford's br. h. Mate, 6 years, by Australian, out of Mattie Gross. Feaks.......w.o.

### THE MILE DASH.

The day's sport terminated with a dash of a mile for maiden three-year olds, to carry 100 pounds. For this there were eight entries, viz., Pierre Lorillard's ch. f. Springlet; E. E. Norton's b. f. Janet Norton; Harbeck & Johnson's ch. f. Australind; A. P. Pond's blk. c. Examiner; W. H. Chamberlin's gr. f. Lizzie R.; Graham and Post's ch. c. L. L.; Doswell & Cammack's b. f. Invoice, and D. D. Withers' ch. c. Athlete. All of these, with the exception of Janet Norton, sported silk, and at the commencement of the pool-selling there was a rush for Invoice, the knowing ones plunging heavily on her, but Athlete took them "into camp," although he sold in the field. The betting was very heavy at the following figures:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Invoice | $1,100 | $1,100 | $1,250 |
| Australind | 385 | 400 | 395 |
| Lizzie R. | 260 | 270 | 340 |
| Springlet | .... | 183 | 235 |
| Examiner | 115 | .... | .... |
| The field | 750 | 500 | 700 |
| Total | $2,710 | $2,355 | $2,920 |

The lot were fractious, particularly L. L., and Hughes could not control him for some time, when the starter got angry and fined Hughes $25 and had him ruled from the course, a measure that was generally condemned by turfmen, as the boy could not help the trouble. The start was a most wretched one, Lizzie R being several lengths in the rear, while Australind had the best of it, Springlet second, and Invoice third. Australind kept the lead round the turn, and showed half a length in front at the quarter-pole, Springlet being second a length before Invoice, Athlete fourth. As they came under the hill, Springlet, Australind, and Invoice were together, and Athlete was fourth. In this manner they went out of sight, but when they reappeared Invoice was leading two lengths, and Athlete was in the second place, two lengths before Australind, Springlet fourth, and Lizzie R. fifth. Invoice remained in the lead until they approached the stand, when Athlete came to the front and won the race by a length, in 1:51, Invoice second, two lengths before Lizzie R., third; the rest strung out.

SUMMARY.

FIFTH RACE.—Purse $500, for maiden three-year olds; colts to carry 100 pounds, fillies 97 pounds; one mile.

D. D. Withers' imp. ch. c. Athlete, by Gladiateur, out of Rose of Kent. Evans.......1
Doswell & Cammack's b. f. Invoice, by Lexington, out of Volga, by imp. Glencoe. S. Scott.......2
W. H. Chamberlin's gr. f. Lizzie R., by Aster, out of Fairy, by imp. Knight of St. George. Scott.......3
Pierre Lorillard's ch. f. Springlet, by imp. Australian, out of Springbrook, by Lexington. Sparling. 0
Harbeck & Johnson's ch. f. Australind, by imp. Australian, out of Dolly Carter, by imp. Glencoe. Swim.......0
A. P. Pond's blk. c. Examiner, by Enquirer, out of Grand Dutch S., by Vandal. Henrehen.......0
Graham & Post's ch. c. L. L., by Baywood, out of Regan, by Revenue. Hughes.......0
E. E. Norton's b. f. Janet Norton, by Leamington, out of Carrie Atherton.......dr.
Time—1:51.

The Paris pools paid $51 10.

### THE FIFTH DAY'S RACES.

Tuesday next will be the fifth day of the meeting, and there will be five races, the first of which is a mile and a quarter for three-year olds. The second, a dash of three-quarters of a mile for two-year olds, with allowances to beaten maidens. The third race is a dash of two miles for all ages. The fourth, a sweepstakes for maidens of all ages, dash of one mile, and the concluding race will be a handicap steeplechase for all ages, over the usual course.

### THE FOUR-IN-HANDS.

A CROWD OF SPECTATORS TO SEE THE DRIVE UP THE AVENUE—ONLY TWO COACHES TURN OUT.

Madison avenue, in the vicinity of Madison square, presented an unusually animated appearance yesterday morning, while the scene on Fifth avenue, all the way up, as the elegant equipages filed into it from all directions and proceeded toward Jerome Park, was indeed a sight to behold. The avenue was thronged from curb to curb with all the elegant turnouts for which the City is famous, and which are seen at the best advantage on such a day as yesterday, when there is good racing at the Park. The principal attraction yesterday was the reported rendezvous of the members of the famous Four-in-hand Club, who were expected to make their appearance at the upper end of Madison square on Twenty-sixth street, in all the glory of splendid horses, richly-mounted harness, and English drags, and to drive to Jerome Park by way of Fifth avenue. At least six of these turnouts, driven by the following gentlemen, were expected to make their appearance at noon: Mr. Frederick Bronson, Mr. Jay, Mr. Jerome, Mr. Bennett, Mr. Delancey Kane, and Mr. Newbold. As a consequence, quite a crowd of spectators was congregated at the point mentioned for a long time previous to the hour appointed for the start. Unfortunately only two of the above gentlemen put in an appearance. These two were Mr. Frederick Bronson and Mr. James Gordon Bennett. Mr. Bronson's drag was built by the celebrated English builder, Peters, but is said to be somewhat lower and lighter than it should be to represent what it is intended to typify—the old-fashioned English mail coach. Nevertheless it was a beautiful affair, and was drawn by an elegant four-in-hand team of dark bay American roadsters, with everything to correspond. Mr. Bennett's coach was also built by Peters, and is said to be the heaviest vehicle of its kind in this country, and nearest to a genuine representative of the English mail-coach aforesaid. Yesterday was its first appearance on the avenue. This coach was drawn by a superb team of chestnuts purchased by Mr. Bennett in England during his recent visit there, and their beauty was greatly enhanced by an elegant set of harness, heavily mounted with silver. Promptly at the appointed time—11:45 o'clock—the "whips" gathered up the reins, the horses were driven slowly along Twenty-sixth street, and turned into Fifth avenue, up which they proceeded at a brisk trot, and soon disappeared from sight. Mr. Jay was to have been one of the party, with the old Dorking coach, and Mr. Leonard Jerome intended to appear in his superb American drag, built by Wood, of this City. Mr. Jay, however, had been ill for several days previous and was unable to attend the races at all, and Mr. Jerome's absence was not explained. One of the members of the club informed the TIMES reporter that on next Saturday there was no doubt that all the members who were in possession of four-in-hand drags would rendezvous at the same place and proceed in company to Jerome Park.

### TROTTING.

THIRD DAY OF THE FALL MEETING AT PROSPECT PARK—AN INTERESTING DAY'S SPORT.

The trotting yesterday at Prospect Park was better than usual, but the attendance was hardly so large as on the day previous. The track was in good condition, and but for the disease prevalent among the horses doubtless much faster time would have been made. For the first race five of the six entered answered the bell. In the betting Coroner K. was booked to win, General selling second, Ben Smith third, the others in the field. The favorite led to the three-quarter pole, when General went to the front, only to be passed between the distance-box and the wire by Ben Smith, whose speedy action was remarkable. Notwithstanding he had made several suspicious breaks the judges awarded the gray horse the heat. Then the betting men rallied on Ben Smith, making him a strong favorite over all the others. Coroner K. took the second heat quite handily. The finish between General and Dusty for the second place was interesting, the former gaining the position by a nose only. Ben Smith was still retained as favorite. In the pools he sold for $100, Coroner K. $40, and the field $35. The heat was a fine one. Jean Ingelow led the lot to the three-quarter pole, although General, Coroner K., and Ben Smith were so close upon her as to leave the result in doubt. Coming down the homestretch Smith made a break, gaining somewhat by doing so. When they went under the wire it was impossible to tell which horse was ahead, General or Ben Smith; but the judges very properly took into consideration the run referred to, and gave the heat to the former. The fourth heat was won by General, and still the gray horse was looked upon as winner of the race. In the pools, previous to the fifth heat, he sold for $120, the field, which included the winner of the two heats, bringing only $55. The result of the fifth heat showed that the confidence of those backing Smith was not misplaced, for he won the heat with apparent ease. Indeed, the black horse was so far to the rear all the way around, that it looked as if he was purposely held back. Under the rules Ingelow and Dusty were ruled out for not winning one heat in five, and the sixth and last heat was left to General, Coroner K., and Ben Smith. The horse last named won the heat by half a dozen lengths, General second, and Coroner K. just inside the distance box. Following is the summary:

PROSPECT PARK, BROOKLYN, Saturday, Oct. 9, 1875.—Trotting, for a purse of $600, divided into three parts, for horses of the 2:29 class; mile heats, three in five, in harness.

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| J. Dougrey's g. g. Ben Smith | 1 | 5 | 4* | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| M. Carroll's blk. g. General | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 2 |
| W. E. Connor's b. g. Coroner K. | 3 | 1 | 5† | 5 | 3 | 3 |
| John Trout's br. m. Jean Ingelow | 5 | 4 | 2 | 3 | 2 | r.o. |
| Scollan & Carson's b. g. Dusty | 4 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 5 | r.o. |
| E. K. Bradbury's br. g. Berkshire Boy | dr. | | | | | |

Time—2:32¾, 2:34, 2:33½, 2:32½, 2:31½, 2:34½.

*Finished second, but placed fourth for running.
†Finished third, but placed fifth for running.

THE SECOND RACE.

Conklyn's bay horse Rarus was made favorite for the second race, Kansas Chief selling second, and Joker third choice. The first was an easily-won heat, the favorite holding the lead all the way around. The Chief was last of the lot until on the homestretch, when he passed Joker. The second heat was won by the favorite. On the far side and around the Brooklyn turn the Chief made play for Rarus, but to no effect. At the head of the homestretch they were a full length apart, and so it was at the finish, the quick-stepping Joker bringing up the rear as before. The little bay would be a wonderfully fast horse had he a longer stride, a necessary aid to speed of which nature deprived him. The third and last heat was won by Rarus, although he made a bad break on the homestretch, and was near being passed by Kansas Chief. Following is the summary:

SAME DAY.—Trotting in harness, for a purse of $2,500, divided into four parts, for horses of the 2:21 class; mile heats, 3 in 5.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| R. B. Conklyn's b. g. Rarus | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| John Splan's b. g. Kansas Chief | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| J. Dougrey's b. g. Joker | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| Adelaide, Sensation, and Gazelle | dr. | | |

TIME.

| | Quarter. | Half. | Mile. |
|---|---|---|---|
| First heat | .37 | 1:13½ | 2:25¼ |
| Second heat | .36 | 1:13½ | 2:24¼ |
| Third heat | .35½ | 1:12¼ | 2:25 |

The last day's trotting takes place next Monday. The first race is for horses of the 2:38 class, in which there are twenty entries. The second race is for double teams, for which Hartford Belle and Princess, Music and Harry Gilbert, and Dan Crocker and Ed Forrest are said to be entered.

### THE NASHVILLE RACES.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Oct. 9.—To-day was the sixth and last day of the Fall meeting of the Nashville Blood Horse Association. The attendance was the largest of the week, the ladies' department being filled to overflowing. The track and the weather were excellent. The first race was for the Maxwell House Stakes, mile heats, for three year olds, $25 entrance, play or pay, with $500 added, the second horse to receive $100; closed with sixteen nominations. The following is the result of the race:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Harper's b. c. Ten Broeck | 1 | 1 |
| Davis' ch. c. Damon | 3 | 2 |
| Robinson, Morgan & Co.'s br. c. Bob Woolley | 2 | 3 |

Time, 1:44, 1:45.

The time of the first heat was the fastest ever made on this track by three-quarters of a second. Ten Broeck won it by a short head. The pools sold averaged $125 to $70 on Ten Broeck, who was a big favorite.

The second race—a dash of a mile and a quarter—for an Association Purse of $150, was won by Atchison's ch. g. Weatherby; Cheatham's br. c. Newbern, Richards' b. f. Katie, Jennings' ch. c. Verdigris, Ballantine's ch. g. Bailey Shannon, and Ewalt & Swinney's ch. f. Emma C. coming in the order named. Time, 2:11¼, being the fastest one and a quarter miles ever made on this track. The pools sold on this race averaged: Weatherby, $400; Newbern, $100; Emma C., $85; Verdigris, $55; the field, $27.

The third race for beaten two-year olds; Association Purse, $125; dash of three-quarters of a mile entrance free, was won by Richards' b. c. Grit, Richards' ch. f. Clemmie G. second, Williams & Owings' b. c. Melnotte third. Time, 1:17. The pool selling averaged: Richards' entries, $80; Melnotte, $25.

The fourth race was the Consolation Purse, $250; mile heats, for beaten horses; $100 to second horse; usual weights.

SUMMARY.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ewalt & Swinney's ch. f. Emma C. | 1 | n. p. | 1 |
| Todd's b. c. Millionaire | 2 | 1 | 2 |
| McCarthy's b. c. Voltigeur | 4 | 2 | 3 |
| McGavock & Co's b. f. Highland Vintage | 3 | n. p. | 4 |
| Rice's ch. f. Rosebud | 5 | n. p. | dr |

Time, 1:45¾, 1:45¼, 1:49¾.

Mr. Rice's Rosebud, who was badly cut in the right hind leg in the second heat, was allowed to withdraw from the race. The pools sold on this race before the first heat averaged: Emma C., $300; Rosebud, $150; Voltigeur, $135; Millionaire, $65; Highland Vintage, $31; after the first heat, Emma C., $300; Millionaire, $60; Rosebud, $36; the field, $15; after the second heat, Emma C., $1,050; Millionaire, $200; the field, $50.

### A HOLIDAY AT CREEDMOOR.

PRIZES FOR LONG AND SHORT RANGE MARKSMANSHIP—A. V. CANFIELD, JR., AND W. S. ELMENDORF THE SUCCESSFUL CONTESTANTS.

Creedmoor rifle range presented an animated appearance yesterday, and bore some resemblance to the scene during the late tournament. Both long range and short range marksmen were afforded an opportunity to exhibit their skill. The regular monthly competition for the "Crouch Bull's-eye" Badge was commenced at 11 A. M. at 800, 900, and 1,000 yards. There were only seven entries, as the conditions upon which the badge was offered for competition do not permit the members of the international teams of 1874 and 1875 to engage in the contest. The wind was of the tantalizing character customary at this season of the year, and the scores were at best not up to the average. Mr. Canfield carried off the badge for the second time upon a score of nineteen bull's-eyes, the number of points made not being taken into consideration. Following are the scores, the highest attainable number being forty-five "bull's-eyes:"

W. B FARWELL.

Yards.
800.........4 0 4 3 4 4 5 5 5 3 4 5 5 5 5—61
900.........3 5 0 5 0 2 5 4 4 5 4 4 5 3 4—53
1,000.........3 0 0 4 5 5 3 5 4 5 4 3 4 3 5—53—177
Number of bull's-eyes. 17.

A. V. CANFIELD, JR.

800.........2 4 5 5 5 5 5 4 5 5 3 4 5 2 4—63
900.........0 5 5 2 5 2 2 3 3 2 2 5 5 4 5—50
1,000.........4 4 3 4 0 5 5 5 4 2 4 5 5 4 3—57—170
Number of bull's-eyes, 19.

F. HYDE.

800.........4 5 3 3 5 5 4 3 5 3 3 3 3 5 4 0—55
900.........2 3 5 4 3 4 3 5 2 3 2 5 4 3 4—52
1,000.........0 4 2 5 5 4 3 5 5 4 4 4 5 5 5—60—167
Number of bull's-eyes, 15.

L. C. BRUCE.

800.........2 5 4 3 5 4 4 3 4 3 5 4 4 4 3—57
900.........4 4 4 0 3 3 3 3 2 4 3 5 4 5 5—52
1,000.........4 3 3 5 2 4 3 5 5 0 5 5 3 4 3—54—163
Number of bull's-eyes, 11.

L. GEIGER.

800.........3 5 3 4 5 5 5 4 2 4 3 5 5 4 4—61
900.........5 3 4 3 4 2 3 0 5 3 2 4 2 5 4—49
1,000.........0 3 3 4 2 3 2 5 3 5 5 5 5 3 2—50—160
Number of bull's-eyes, 14.

GEORGE CROUCH.

800.........5 5 3 3 4 2 3 5 2 3 5 4 4 4 4—56
900.........3 3 0 5 3 5 0 3 0 3 3 5 0 2 4—39
1,000.........3 5 0 3 3 5 0 3 4 3 0 0 4 0 0—33—128
Number of bull's-eyes, 9.

R. RATHBONE.

800.........5 0 3 0 5 3 0 2 3 3 3 5 3 5 4—44
900.........0 3 3 0 2 5 0 5 2 3 3 3 3 5 5—42
1,000.........0 0 0 4 2 4 5 [illegible] 4 2 0 0 0 0 0—26—112
Number of bull's-eyes, 10.

The late trains brought down a large number of short range marksmen, who were concerned in the fourth contest for the *Turf, Field and Farm* Badge, which was begun immediately after the completion of the long range match. There were only thirty-five entries—about one-half the number at the last previous competition. W. S. Elmendorf was the successful competitor upon a score of forty-three out of a possible fifty points. It has twice before been carried off on the score of forty-four. Following are the scores in detail:

W. S. Elmendorf.........5 4 4 5 3 4 4 4 5 5—43
L. H. Greve.........4 4 4 4 4 4 4 5 5 4—42
F. E. Serymser.........4 5 4 5 4 4 4 4 3 4—41
J. L. Allen.........4 4 5 2 4 5 4 4 5 4—41
W. A. French.........3 3 5 5 3 5 4 4 5 4—41
S. G. Perry.........4 4 4 4 4 4 4 5 5 3—41
W. B. Farwell.........4 5 3 4 4 4 4 3 5 4—40
H. Fisher.........3 3 4 4 5 5 4 4 5 3—39
George Crouch.........3 5 4 3 4 3 5 4 4 3—38
L. C. Bruce.........4 4 3 5 3 3 4 4 4 4—38
B. Burton.........5 4 4 3 4 4 5 0 5 4—38
W. C. Clark.........3 3 4 3 4 4 4 5 4 4—38
C. E. Huntington.........4 3 4 4 4 3 4 4 4 4—38
J. L. Price.........3 4 3 4 3 4 4 4 4 4—37
D. Chauncey, Jr.........4 4 4 0 4 5 4 4 4 4—37
E. A. Perry.........3 4 4 4 3 4 4 3 3 4—36
F. Hyde.........3 4 4 3 3 5 4 3 4 3—36
C. F. Robbins.........3 5 3 4 4 4 4 3 3 3—36
Gen. J. V. Meserole.........3 4 4 3 4 5 3 4 3 3—36
Joseph Ross.........2 4 4 4 4 3 3 3 4 4—35
E. H. Madison.........3 4 3 4 4 3 5 3 3 3—35
J. W. Gardner.........3 4 4 4 3 4 3 3 3 4—35
G. D. Scott.........3 4 4 4 3 3 4 4 3 3—35
R. McFeeley.........2 3 5 3 4 3 4 4 3 4—35
A. Dutch.........3 3 0 4 4 5 4 4 3 4—34
H. W. Gourley.........3 3 3 3 4 5 4 3 3 3—34
R. Rathbone.........4 2 3 4 4 3 4 3 4 3—34
L. Cass.........3 4 0 4 4 4 4 4 3 3—33
J. G. Story.........3 4 3 5 2 3 3 3 4 3—33
F. Holton.........3 2 4 3 3 0 5 3 4 4—31
J. K. Perley.........4 3 3 4 4 3 3 4 2 2—31
J. L. Farley.........4 3 3 2 3 4 4 0 3 4—30
C. L. Volck.........3 3 2 2 3 4 5 3 2 0—27
C. E. Truslow.........3 3 2 3 0 2 3 2 2 0—20
C. S. Sweet.........0 0 3 0 0 2 2 2 0 3—12
W. B. Coughtry.........4 2 0 4 3 retired

The Inspectors of Rifle Practice who had not previously won the Marksman Badge were ordered to shoot for that trophy yesterday, and Lieut. Col. C. B. Mitchell, Inspector of Rifle Practice for the First Division, was present to superintend the firing. None of the derelict Inspectors were present, however, and new orders will be issued for the contest.

# CURRENT LITERATURE.

### AMONG THE GLACIERS.

Land of the Beacon hills that flame up white,
And spread as from on high a word sublime,
How is it that upon the roll of Time
Thy sons have rarely writ their names in light?

Land where the voices of loud waters throng,
Where avalanches strike the mountains' side—
Here men have wiv'd and toil'd, have wept and died,
And all in silence hearken'd to thy song.

Is it the vastness of the temple frowning
On changing symbols of the artist's faith,
Is it the volume of the music drowning
The utterance of his frail and fleeting breath,

That shames all forms of worship and of praise,
Save the still service of laborious days?
—*Spectator.*

[PRINTED BY SPECIAL ARRANGEMENT WITH THE AUTHOR.]

## *THE HAND OF ETHELBERTA.*

BY THOMAS HARDY.

*Author of "Far from the Madding Crowd," "A Pair of Blue Eyes," &c.*

### CHAPTER XXIV.

ETHELBERTA'S HOUSE.

Meanwhile Chistopher had sat waiting minute by minute till the evening shades grew browner, and the fire sank low. Joey, finding himself not particularly wanted upon the premises after the second inquiry, had slipped out to witness a nigger performance round the corner, and Julian began to think himself forgotten by all the household. The perception gradually cooled his emotions, and enabled him to hold his hat quite steadily.

When Picotee gently thrust open the door she was surprised to find the room in darkness, the fire gone completely out, and the form of Christopher only visible by a faint patch of light, which, coming from a house on the opposite side of the way and falling upon the mirror, was thrown as a pale nebulosity upon his shoulder. Picotee was too flurried at sight of the familiar outline to know what to do, and instead of going or calling for a light she mechanically advanced into the room. Christopher did not turn or move in any way, and then she perceived that he had begun to doze in his chair.

Instantly, with the precipitancy of the timorous, she said, "Mr. Julian!" and touched him on the shoulder—murmuring then, "Oh, I beg pardon, I—I will get a light."

Christopher's consciousness returned, and his first act, before rising, was to exclaim, in a confused manner, "Ah—you have come—thank you, Berta!" then impulsively to seize her hand, as it hung beside his head, and kiss it warmly. He stood up, still holding her fingers.

Picotee gasped out something, but was completely deprived of articulate utterance, and in another moment, being unable to control herself at this sort of first meeting with the man she had gone through fire and water to be near, and more particularly by the overpowering kiss upon her hand, not meant for hers at all, burst into hysterical sobbing. Julian, in his inability to imagine so much emotion—or at least the exhibition of it—of Ethelberta, gently drew Picotee further forward by the hand he held, and utilized the solitary spot of light from the mirror by making it fall upon her face. Recognizing the childish features, he at once, with an exclamation, dropped her hand and started back. Being in point of fact a complete bundle of nerves and nothing else, his thin figure shook like a harp-string in painful excitement at a contretemps which would scarcely have quickened the pulse of an ordinary man.

Poor Picotee, feeling herself in the wind of a civil d——, started back also, sobbing more than ever. It was a little too much that the first result of his discovery of the mistake should be absolute repulse. She leaned against the mantelpiece, when Julian, much bewildered at her superfluity of emotion, assisted her to a seat in sheer humanity. But Christopher was by no means pleased when he again thought round the circle of circumstances.

"How could you allow such an absurd thing to happen?" he said, in a stern, though trembling voice. You knew I might mistake. I had no idea you were in the house: I thought you were miles away at Sandbourne or somewhere! But I see: it is just done for a joke, ha-ha!"

This made Picotee rather worse still. "O-o-o-o!" she replied, in the tone of pouring from a bottle. "What shall I do-o-o-o! It is—not done for a—joke at all-l-l-l-l!"

"Not done for a joke? Then never mind—don't cry, Picotee. What was it done for, I wonder?"

Picotee, mistaking the purport of his inquiry, imagined him to refer to her arrival in the house, quite forgetting, in her guilty sense of having come on his account, that he would have no right or thought of asking questions about a natural visit to a sister, and she said: "When you—went away from—Sandbourne, I—I—I didn't know what to do, and then I ran away, and came here, and then Ethelberta—was angry with me; but she says I may stay; but she doesn't know—that I know you, and how we used to meet along the road every morning—and I am afraid to tell her—Oh! what shall I do!"

"Never mind it," said Christopher, a sense of the true state of her case dawning upon him with unpleasant distinctness, and bringing some irritation at his awkward position; though it was impossible to be long angry with a girl who had not reasoning foresight enough to perceive that doubtful pleasure and certain pain must be the result of any meeting while hearts were at cross purposes in this way.

"Where is your sister?" he asked.

"She wouldn't come down, unless she *must*," said Picotee. "You have vexed her, and she has a headache besides that, and I came instead."

"So that I mightn't be wasted altogether. Well, it's a strange business between the three of us. I have heard of one-sided love, and reciprocal love, and all sorts, but this is my first experience of a concatenated affection. You follow me, I follow Ethelberta, and she follows—Heaven knows who!"

"Mr. Ladywell!" said the mortified Picotee.

"Good Lord, if I didn't think so!" said Christopher, feeling to the soles of his feet like a man in a legitimate drama.

"No, no, no!" said the frightened girl, hastily. "I am not sure it is Mr. Ladywell. That's altogether a mistake of mine!"

"Ah, yes, you want to screen her," said Christopher, with a withering smile at the spot of light. Very sisterly, doubtless; but none of that will do for me. I am too old a bird by far—by very far! Now are you sure she does not love Ladywell?"

"Yes!"

"Well, perhaps I blame her wrongly. She may have some little faith in her—a woman has, here and there. How do you know she does not love Ladywell?"

"Because she would prefer Mr. Neigh to him, any day."

"Ha!"

"No, no—you mistake, Sir—she doesn't love either at all—Ethelberta doesn't. I meant that she cannot love Mr. Ladywell because he stands lower in her opinion than Mr. Neigh, and him she certainly does not care for. She only loves you. If you only knew how true she is you wouldn't be so suspicious about her, and I wish I had not come here—yes I do!"

"I cannot tell what to think of it. Perhaps I don't know much of this world after all, or what girls will do. But you don't excuse her to me, Picotee."

Before this time Picotee had been simulating haste in getting a light; but in her dread of appearing visibly to Christopher's eyes, and showing him the precise condition of her tear-stained face, she put it off moment after moment, and stirred the fire in hope that the faint illumination thus produced would be sufficient to save her from the charge of stupid conduct as entertainer.

Fluttering about on the horns of this dilemma, she was greatly relieved when Christopher, who read her difficulty, and the general painfulness of the situation, said that since Ethelberta was really suffering from a headache, he would not wish to disturb her till to-morrow, and went off down stairs and into the street without further ceremony.

Meanwhile other things had transpired up stairs. No sooner had Picotee left her sister's room, than Ethelberta thought it would, after all, have been much better if she had gone down herself to speak to this admirably persistent lover. Was she not drifting somewhat into the character of coquette, even if her ground of offense—a word of Christopher's about somebody else's mean parentage, which was spoken in utter forgetfulness of her own position, but had wounded her to the quick nevertheless—was to some extent a tenable one. She knew what facilities in suffering Christopher always showed; how a touch to other people was a blow to him, a blow to them his deep wound, although he took such pains to look stolid and unconcerned under those afflictions, and tried to smile as if he had no feelings whatever. It would be more generous to go down to him, and be kind. She jumped up with that alertness which comes so spontaneously at those sweet, bright times when desire and duty run hand in hand.

She hastily set her hair and dress in order—not such matchless order as she could have wished them to be in, but time was precious—and descended the stairs. When on the point of pushing open the drawing-room door, which wanted about an inch of being closed, she was astonished to discover that the room was in total darkness, and still more to hear Picotee sobbing inside. To retreat again was the only action she was capable of at that moment; the clash between this picture and the anticipated scene of Picotee and Christopher sitting in frigid propriety at opposite sides of a well-lighted room was too great. She flitted up stairs again with the least possible rustle, and flung herself down on the couch as before, panting with excitement at the new knowledge that had come to her.

There was only one construction to be put upon this in Ethelberta's mind, and that approximated to the true one. She had known for some time that Picotee once had a lover, or something akin to it, and that he had disappointed her in a way which had never been told. No stranger, save in the capacity of the one beloved, could wound a woman sufficiently to make her weep, and it followed that Christopher was the man of Picotee's choice. As Ethelberta recalled the conversations, conclusion after conclusion came like pulsations in an aching head. "Oh, how did it happen, and who is to blame?" she exclaimed. "I cannot doubt his faith, and I cannot doubt hers; and yet how can I help doubting them both?"

It was characteristic of Ethelberta's jealous motherly guard over her young sisters that, amid these contending inquiries, her foremost feeling was less one of hope for her own love than of championship for Picotee's.

### CHAPTER XXV.

ETHELBERTA'S HOUSE—[CONTINUED.]

Picotee was heard on the stairs; Ethelberta covered her face.

"Is he waiting?" she said faintly, on finding that Picotee did not begin to speak.

"No; he is gone," said Picotee.

"Ah, why is that," came quickly from under the handkerchief. "He has forgotten me—that's what it is!"

"Oh no, he has not!" said Picotee just as bitterly.

Ethelberta had far too much heroism to let much in this strain escape her, though her sister was prepared to go any lengths in the same. "I suppose," continued Ethelberta, in the quiet way of one who had only a headache the matter with her, "that he remembered you after the meeting at Anglebury?"

"Yes, he remembered me."

"Did you tell me you had seen him before that time?"

"I had seen him at Sandbourne. I don't think I told you."

"At whose house did you meet him?"

"At nobody's. I only saw him sometimes," replied Picotee, in great distress.

Ethelberta, though of all women most miserable, was brimming with compassion for the throbbing girl so nearly related to her, in whom she continually saw her own weak points without the counterpoise of her strong ones. But it was necessary to repress herself awhile; the intended ways of her life were blocked and broken up by this jar of interests, and she wanted time to ponder new plans. "Picotee, I would rather be alone now, if you don't mind," she said. "You need not leave me any light; it makes my eyes ache, I think."

Picotee left the room. But Ethelberta had not long been alone and in darkness when somebody gently opened the door and entered without a candle.

"Berta," said the soft voice of Picotee again, "may I come?"

"Oh, yes," said Ethelberta. "Has everything gone right with the house this evening?"

"Yes; and Gwendoline went out just now to buy a few things, and she is going to call round upon father when he has got his dinner cleared away."

"I hope she will not stay and talk to the other servants. Some day she will let drop something or other before father can stop her."

"Oh, Berta!" said Picotee, close beside her. She was kneeling in front of the couch, and now flinging her arm across Ethelberta's shoulder and shaking violently, she pressed her forehead against her sister's temple, and breathed out upon her cheek:

"I came in again to tell you something which I ought to have told you just now, and I have come to say it at once because I am afraid I shan't be able to to-morrow. Mr. Julian was the young man I spoke to you of a long time ago, and I should have told you all about him, but you said he was your young man too, and—and I didn't know what to do then, because I thought it was wrong in me to love your young man; and, Berta, he didn't mean me to love him at all, but I did it myself, though I did not want to do it, either; it would come to me! And I didn't know he belonged to you when I began it, or I would not have let him meet me at all; no I wouldn't!"

"Meet you? You don't mean to say he used to meet you?" whispered Ethelberta.

"Yes," said Picotee; "but he could not help it. We used to meet on the road, and there was no other road unless I had gone ever so far round. But it is worse than that, Berta! That was why I couldn't bide in Sandbourne, and, and ran away to you up here; it was not because I wanted to see you, Berta, but because I—I wanted—"

"Yes, yes, I know," said Ethelberta hurriedly.

"And then when I went down stairs he mistook me for you for a moment, and that caused—a confusion!"

"Oh well, it does not much matter," said Ethelberta, kissing Picotee, soothingly. "You ought not of course to have come to London in such a manner; but since you have come, we will make the best of it. Perhaps it may end happily for you and for him. Who knows?"

"Then don't you want him, Berta?"

"Oh no; not at all!"

"What—and don't you *really* want him, Berta?" repeated Picotee starting up.

"I would much rather he paid his addresses to you. He is not the sort of a man I should wish to—think it best to marry, even if I were to marry, which I have no intention of doing at present. He calls to see me because we are old friends, but his calls do not mean anything more than that he takes an interest in me. It is not at all likely that I shall see him again! and I certainly never shall see him unless you are present."

"That will be very nice."

"Yes. And you will be always distant toward him, and go to leave the room when he comes, when I will call you back; but suppose we continue this to-morrow? I can tell you better then what to do."

When Picotee had left her the second time, Ethelberta turned over upon her breast and shook in convulsive sobs which had little relationship with tears. This abandonment ended as suddenly as it had begun—not lasting more than a minute and a half altogether—and she got up in an unconsidered and unusual impulse to seek relief from the stinging sarcasm of this event—the unhappy love of Picotee—by naming something of it to another member of the family, her eldest sister Gwendoline, who was a woman full of sympathy.

Ethelberta descended to the kitchen, it being now about ten o'clock. The room was empty, Gwendoline not having yet returned, and Cornelia being busy about her own affairs up stairs. The French family had gone to the theatre, and the house on that account was very quiet to-night. Ethelberta sat down in the dismal place without turning up the gas, and in a few minutes admitted Gwendoline.

The round-faced country cook floundered in, untying her bonnet as she came, laying it down on a chair, and talking at the same time. "Such a place as this London is, to be sure!" she exclaimed, turning on the gas till it whistled. "I wish I was down in Wessex again. Lord-a-mercy, Berta, I didn't see it was you!—I thought it was Cornelia. As I was saying, I thought that after biding in this underground cellar all the week, making up messes for them French folk and never pleasing 'em, and never shall, because I don't understand that line, I thought I would go out and see father, you know."

"Is he very well?" said Ethelberta.

"Yes; and he is going to call round when he has time. Well, as I was coming homealong I thought, please the Lord I'll have some chippols for supper just for a plain trate, and I went round to the late greengrocer's for 'em; and do you know they sweared me down that they hadn't got such things as chippols in the shop, and had never heard of 'em in their lives. At last I said, 'Why, how can you tell me such a brazen story? here they be heaps of 'em!' It made me so vexed that I came away there and then, and wouldn't have one—no, not at a gift."

"They call them young onions here," said Ethelberta quietly; "you must always remember that. But Gwendoline I wanted—"

Ethelberta felt sick at heart, and stopped. She had come down on the wings of an impulse to unfold her trouble about Picotee to her hard-headed and much older sister, less for advice than to get some heart-ease by interchange of words; but alas, she could proceed no further. The wretched homeliness of Gwendoline's mind seemed at this particular juncture to be absolutely intolerable, and Ethelberta was suddenly convinced that to involve Gwendoline in any such discussion would be increasing her own burden, and adding worse confusion to her sister's already confused existence.

"What were you going to say?" said the honest and unsuspecting Gwendoline.

"I will put it off until to-morrow," Ethelberta murmured gloomily; "I have a bad headache, and will not stay with you after all."

As she ascended the stairs Ethelberta ached with an added pain not much less than the primary one which had brought her down. It was that old sense of disloyalty to her class and kin by feeling as she felt now which caused the pain; and there was no escaping it. Gwendoline would have gone to the ends of the earth for her: she could not confide a thought to Gwendoline;

"If she only knew of that unworthy feeling of mine how she would grieve," said Ethelberta miserably.

She next went up to the servants' bedrooms, and to where Cornelia slept. On Ethelberta's entry Cornelia looked up from a perfect wonder of a bonnet which she held in her hands. At sight of Ethelberta the look of keen interest in her work changed to one of gayety.

"I am so glad—I was just coming down," Cornelia said in a whisper; whenever they spoke as relations in this house it was in whispers. "Now, how do you think this bonnet will do? May I come down and see how I look in your big glass?" She clapped the bonnet upon her head. "Won't it do beautiful for Sunday afternoon?"

"It looks very attractive, as far as I can see by this light," said Ethelberta. "But is it not rather too brilliant in color—blue and red together, like that? Remember, as I often tell you, people in town never wear such bright contrasts as they do in the country."

"Oh! Berta," said Cornelia, in a deprecating tone, "don't object. If there's one thing I do glory in, it is a nice flare-up about my head o' Sundays—of course if the family's not in mourning, I mean." But seeing that Ethelberta did not smile, she turned the subject, and added docilely, "Did you come up for me to do anything? I will put off finishing my bonnet if I am wanted."

"I was going to talk to you about family matters and Picotee," said Ethelberta. "But as you are busy and I have a headache, I will put it off till to-morrow."

Cornelia seemed decidedly relieved, for family matters were far from attractive at the best of times, and Ethelberta went down to the next floor and entered her mother's room.

"You say you want to ask me something," said Mrs. Chickerel, after a short conversation.

"Yes, but nothing of importance, mother. I was thinking about Picotee, and what would be the best thing to do"—

"Ah, well you may, Berta. I am so uneasy about this life you have led us into, and full of fear that your plans may break down; if they do, whatever will become of us! I know you are doing your best; but I cannot help thinking that the coming to London and living with you was wild and rash, and not well weighed afore we set about it. You should have counted the cost first, and not advised it. If you break down, and we are all discovered living so queer and unnatural, right in the heart of the aristocracy, we should be the laughing-stock of the country; it would kill me, and ruin us all—utterly ruin us!"

"Oh, mother, I know all that so well!" exclaimed Ethelberta, tears of anguish filling her eyes. "Don't depress me more than I depress myself by such fears, or you will bring about the very thing we strive to avoid! My only chance is in keeping in good spirits; and why don't you try to help me a little by taking a brighter view of things?"

"I know I ought to, my dear girl, but I cannot. I do so wish that I had never let you tempt me and the children away from the lodge. I cannot think why I allowed myself to be so persuaded—cannot think! You are not to blame; it is I. I was much older than you, and ought to have known better than listen to such a scheme. This undertaking seems too big; the bills frighten me. I have never been used to such wild adventure, and I can't sleep at night for fear that your tale-telling will go wrong, and we shall all be exposed and ashamed. A story-teller seems such an impossible castle-in-the-air sort of a trade for getting a living by. I cannot think how ever you came to dream of such an unheard-of thing!"

"But it is *not* a castle in the air, and it *does* get a living!" said Ethelberta, her lip quivering.

"Well, yes, while it is just a new thing; but I am afraid it cannot last; that's what I fear. People will find you out as one of a family of servants, and their pride will be stung at having gone to hear your romancing; then they will go no more, and what will happen then to us and the poor little ones?"

"We must all scatter again!"

"If we could get as we were once, I wouldn't mind that. But we shall have lost our character as simple country folk who know nothing, which are the only class of poor people that squires will give any help to; and I much doubt if the girls would get places after such a discovery—it would be so awkward and unheard of."

"Well, all I can say is," replied Ethelberta, "that I will do my best. All that I have is theirs and yours as much as mine, and these arrangements are simply on their account. I don't like my relations being my servants; but if they did not work for me, they would have to work for others, and my service is much lighter and pleasanter than any other lady's would be for them; so the advantages are worth the risk. If I stood alone, I would go and hide my head in any hole, and care no more about the world and its ways. I wish I was well out of it, and at the bottom of a quiet grave—anybody might have the world for me then!—But don't let me disturb you longer; it is getting late."

Ethelberta then wished her mother good-night, and went away. To attempt confidences on such an ethereal matter as love was now absurd; her hermit spirit wa doomed to dwell apart as usual; and she applied herself to deep thinking without aid and alone. Not only was there Picotee's misery to disperse; it became imperative to consider how best to overpass a more general catastrophe.

[*To be Continued.*]

**RUSSIA AND PRUSSIA.**—There is but one power left in Europe which Germany has any cause to fear; that formidable Muscovite Empire, in attempting to subdue which, at the height of his power, Napoleon spent all his strength in vain, and prepared his own ruin in the strain of the effort. Of course it is easy to protest roundly that Germany may be trusted not to repeat his crimes or his errors. History, however, cannot be forecast in this easy strain. All that is certain on this subject is, that the great motive powers which make for war—ambition, distrust, dislike, envy of each other's greatness, and clashing interests—are busily astir in both these Empires. German officers—a caste more powerful in their land at present than any caste at all has been in any great country for centuries—avow it to be their next duty to the Fatherland to chastise the Muscovite pride. On their side, all the better class of Russians, the strictly German party only excepted, never cease to declare, at home and abroad, their strong conviction that the new Empire will sooner or later fasten a quarrel on the old. The heir of all the Russians is openly zealous in fostering the national feelings, which include hatred of Prussians and Prussianizing institutions, as a cardinal point in their creed. The revolutionary change that has come over war by means of steam and telegraph has deprived Russia, as wise old Prince Paskievitch pointed out on his death-bed, of that vast strength against the aggressor which her wide territory gave, when each Autumn and Spring turned her highways into what Napoleon, in despair of using victory by pursuit, termed "her fifth element" of mud. Russia, indeed, remaining as she is, her standing Army little larger numerically than that of her neighbor, and inferior in every other condition that brings victory, would be an almost certain prey to German attack. But Russia does not intend so to remain. From the peasant to the Czar, her people all have the conviction that sacrifice and exertion are necessary to give back to their beloved Empire the military primacy she claimed under Alexander I. and Nicholas. They are resolved to undergo whatever is necessary for this end. The schemes of reorganization prepared, and now accepted as law, are as vast and far-reaching as the most ambitious Muscovite could possibly desire. They are spurred on, too, by the belief that it is but one old man's uncertain life that preserves the present condition of things, in which personal friendship and certain limited material interests overbear national sentiment and dreams of future supremacy. And it is the full knowledge of these schemes, and of the possible effect of their accomplishment on Germany, which keeps the weary brains at Berlin in a state of tension, and in turn makes Europe, apparently with no just cause, anxious lest her peace should be suddenly and violently broken.—*Macmillan's Magazine.*

**SNAKES AND SNAKE-BITES—THE MONGOOSE.**—I have, when in India, where I have served for upward of ten years, been present at experiments with poisonous snakes. The mongoose and the cat, I can safely aver, if fairly bitten, have no more immunity from snake poison than any other animal. The mongoose, simply by his greater activity, is enabled to overcome poisonous reptiles. I will give one or two instances of experiments to verify the above at which I was present. The experiments were conducted in a barrack-room with closed doors, so as not to allow any mode of exit, by a medical officer, in the presence of myself and one other gentleman. First—A large cobra was set at liberty in the aforesaid room, and a tame mongoose belonging to a soldier. The mongoose, on seeing the snake, at once went toward it; on which the cobra displayed fear, and tried to get away. It was not until the mongoose nipped the tail of the cobra that the latter showed fight. As soon, however, as the cobra struck at the mongoose, the latter, by superior activity, seized the reptile by the head and at once set to work and extracted a fang, which the animal swallowed. The mongoose then released its hold, trotted, or, to speak more correctly, ran once or twice round the room, leaving the snake to itself for a space of four or five minutes, when it again attacked the cobra without any interference on our part, the same performance as before being repeated, and the remaining fang extracted. The cobra, although so grievously wounded, on being released by the mongoose a second time, attacked it with great ferocity. The latter animal treated it much in the same way as a cat would treat a mouse. Finally, having again seized the cobra, it set to and eat the head only, leaving the rest of the body untouched. This, I think, shows conclusively that the reptile was overcome by superior activity. Experiment No. 2: A wild mongoose, recently caught, was put to a cobra, both reptile and animal being held. The snake was made to fairly bite the mongoose, which was then released, but unfortunately lost sight of. It was found dead next morning. Experiment No. 3 was on a cat, which was at first let loose in the room with a fresh cobra. Both displayed fear of one another, and could not be brought to approach. Ultimately snake and cat were both held, and the former made to bite the latter in the thigh. The cat showed no signs of being affected for nearly an hour. It was then given in charge to a native sweeper, who reported the cat as very sick an hour and a half after. It died within four hours after being bitten. Experiments were also tried on pariah dogs, both with and without injecting ammonia. In all cases the dogs died; those which were epidermically injected surviving from a quarter to a half hour longer than the others not so treated. The exhaustive experiments of Drs. Fayrer and Richards, under the authority of the Government of India, I think have conclusively settled the point as regards the incurability of snake bites. With regard to mongooses, I have seen them put to fight snakes on several occasions, and whenever the mongoose attacked the snake it invariably overcame the latter by superior activity. A mongoose which has been lately fed persistently refuses to attack a snake, although never showing the slightest fear in its presence.—*Land and Water.*

**THE ENGLISH COTTAGE GIRL.**—The cottage girl is always a poor hand at her needle, and has to be taught by the elder servants when she first goes into her place. Accustomed from childhood to what would be considered abominable indecency in a higher class of life; constantly hearing phrases which it is impossible to allude to; running wild about the lanes and fields with stalwart young men coarser and ruder than those at home; seeing other girls none the worse off, and commiserated with rather than condemned, what wonder is it if the natural result takes place? The fairs have been credited with much of the mischief, and undoubtedly they are productive of evil; but if they were abolished the average would in all probability remain about the same. The evil is inherent, and does not depend upon circumstances. It is the outcome of a long series of generations; it cannot be overcome in a decade. Education will do much, but not all. Youth is always led by the tone of the elder people. Until the tone of the parent is improved the conduct of the young will remain much the same. The more distant a parish from a town, the more outlying and strictly agricultural, and therefore stagnant, the greater the immorality. It is the one blot upon the character of the agricultural poor. They are not thieves, they are not drunkards; if they do drink they are harmless, and it evaporates in shouting and slang. They are not riotous, but the immorality cannot be gainsaid. No specific cure for this state of things can be devised; it must slowly work itself out under the gradual pressure of an advancing social state. It will be slow, for up to the present the woman has had but a small share of the benefit that has befallen the laborer through higher wages. If higher wages mainly go for drink, the wife at home is not much the better. The women say themselves they are no better off.—*Fraser's Magazine.*

**NO DOG OR PIG IN PORTUGAL.**—In some parts of the country, it is a positive solecism to talk of a dog; the animal must be named apologetically as a puppy, a "cachorro." No Portuguese of any class will name that shocking animal the pig. If he must be alluded to—and it is necessary sometimes, seeing that the Portuguese are very fond of him cooked, he is called "the fat animal," "cevada;" and if a Portuguese is driven into a corner and absolutely forced to employ the word, he will use the diminutive "porquito," a little pig, and even that only under his breath, and with the phrase, "by your leave." I have been amused by reading the translation into Portuguese of a French savant's account of a fossil bone cave, in which had been found, among other remains, abundant bones of swine. The Portuguese translator ingeniously eluded all direct mention of the animal; and as often as science clearly demanded the plain word "pig," he would have recourse to some ingenious paraphrase, such as, "a familiar mammal, which we still employ as food," and so forth! If this foolish prudery applied only to the two animals held abominable by the law of Islam, it might be traced to the influence of the Moors; but it applies to a hundred other words, things, and ideas, which the Moors never dreamt of interdicting; for instance, no one in Portugal ventures to speak of a certain migratory bird, which both Shakespeare and Molière have mentioned allusively, although I believe no other nation in Europe thinks it wrong to speak familiarly and even lovingly of the bird in question. Moreover, the modern Portuguese dislike of calling a spade a spade by no means prevailed during the best period of Portuguese literature which was two centuries after the Moors had left the country. The present fastidiousness dates from a time when letters, as well as morals, began to degenerate: a period in literature which is, oddly enough, as Mr. Matthew Arnold may think, designated "Culturismo" which would probably, by its admirers, be translated "culture;" a period during which it was thought well to stimulate an over-sensibility of emotion and an over-refinement of expression. This grew into effeminacy and ended in absolute decadence. These influences have, unfortunately, never ceased to have sway in Portugal. Among the prose writers of the present day are many unmanly sentimentalists, or rhetoricians; and any true poetical utterance in the land of Camoens and Ferreira, of Miranda and Bernardes, is rare, if not altogether absent.—*Latouche's Travels in Portugal.*

**RACES ON THE NEVA.**—A mujik—from Vladimir, it was said—who had come into the city bringing wood or frozen provisions, stood looking on from the height of his rustic troika. He was clad in the usual greasy touloupe, with an old matted fur cap, and felt boots white with hard service; a beard unkempt and lustreless bristled upon his chin. He had a team of three little horses, disheveled, wild-looking, shaggy as bears, frightfully filthy, with icicles hanging down underneath them, carrying their heads low, and biting at the snow heaped up in masses on the river. A douga like a Gothic window, painted with glaring colors in stripes and zigzags, was the part of the equipage on which most care had been bestowed—doubtless the work of the mujik's own hatchet. This wild and primitive equipage offered the strangest possible contrast to the luxurious sledges, the triumphant troikas, and all the other elegant vehicles which stood drawn up along the edges of the track. More than one laughing glance ridiculed the humble troika. And, to tell the truth, in this brilliant scene it had much the same effect as a spot of wheel-grease on an ermine mantle. But the little horses, whose hair was all matted with frozen sweat, looked out scornfully through their stiffened, shaggy forelocks at the high-bred animals that seemed to shrink away from contact with them—for animals, like the rest of us, feel a contempt for poverty. A gleam of fire shone in their sombre eyes, and they struck the ice with the small shoes attached to their slender, sinewy legs, bearded like an eagle's quills. The mujik, standing upon the seat, contemplated the course, without appearing in the least surprised by the prowess of the horses. Now and then, even, a faint smile gleamed below the frozen crystals of his mustache, his gray eyes sparkled mischievously, and he seemed to say, "We, too, could do as much." Taking a sudden resolve, he entered the lists to try his luck. The three little unlicked bears shook their heads proudly, as if they understood that they were to maintain the honor of the poor horse of the steppes, and, without being urged, they went off at such a pace that everybody else on the track began to take the alarm; they went like the wind, with their little, slender limbs, and they carried off the victory from all the others—thoroughbreds of English race, barbs, and Orlov horses—by a minute and some seconds! The mujik had not presumed too much upon his rustic steeds. The prize was adjudged to him, a magnificent piece of chased silver by Vaillant, the most fashionable goldsmith in St. Petersburg. This triumph excited a noisy enthusiasm among the crowd usually so silent and so calm. As the conqueror came off he was surrounded by amateurs proposing to buy his three horses; they went so far as to offer him three thousand rubles apiece, an enormous sum for beasts and man both. To his credit be it said, the mujik persistently refused. He wrapped his piece of silver in a fragment of old cloth, climbed upon his troika, and went back as he came, not willing at any price to part from the good little creatures who had made him for the moment the lion of St. Petersburg.—*Theophile Gautier's Winter in Russia.*

**LAFAYETTE, DE TOCQUEVILLE, AND AMPERE.**—Alexis de Tocqueville was presented to Mme. Récamier by his relative, M. de Chateaubriand, during the Winter of 1836, a few months after the publication of *Democracy in America.* The sensation produced in the literary and political world by this admirable work is not yet forgotten. M. de Chateaubriand was delighted with the unprecedented success achieved by his young relative at the outset of his literary career, and was furthermore gratified that a nobleman could so well handle a pen. The aristocratic distinction of De Tocqueville's manners, the elegance which tempered their somewhat cold reserve; the breadth and elevation of his mind, in which great firmness was allied to much *finesse*; in short, everything about him, even to his very liberal and almost republican opinions, was pleasing to M. de Chateaubriand. Ampère met De Tocqueville for the first time at the Abbaye, and immediately conceived for him one of his enthusiastic and devoted attachments. The attraction was reciprocal, and the absolute conformity of their opinions continually strengthened and increased this mutual sympathy. Ampère, even before he knew De Tocqueville, claimed some friends in common with him. These friendships had for the most part been contracted in the salon of Gen. de Lafayette, about the time the illustrious champion of liberty returned from the visit he made to America in 1824. This visit, as is well known, was a triumphal march. The grateful Americans, in their welcome to the brother-in-arms of Washington, exhausted every form of enthusiasm. Ampère had been deeply moved by the reports of this uprising of a whole nation. Immediately on the General's return to France he sought an introduction to him; and in the Autumn of 1826, profiting by the invitation which had been kindly given him, he passed several days at La Grange. Singular and striking were the contrasts presented by this old feudal chateau, inhabited by the only republican in France, the shrine to which every American made a pious pilgrimage, and, too often also, the place where the enemies of the house of Bourbon met to contrive their plots; nor were the figures that animated the scene less remarkable in themselves. The family of M. de Lafayette, like the General himself, maintained all the traditions, all the elegant habits of the old régime. A charming bevy of young girls, grand-daughters and grand-nieces, gathered around the stanch old veteran of the principles of 1789. Among his sons, sons-in-law, grand-sons, and grand-nephews, were rare and brilliant minds. The heroic soul of the prisoner of Olmütz seemed still to hover over her daughters and inspire their Christian virtues. Crowds of strangers from all points of the globe, incessantly coming and going, and at times also, the ignoble apparition of some low-born conspirator, served to complete the picture.—*Madame Récamier and her Friends.*

**PREVENTING ESCAPE OF HEAT.**—Experiments have been made at Mulhausen to ascertain what kind of coating best prevents the escape of heat from steam-pipes. After numerous trials it was found that chopped straw was the best, and that it reduced the loss of heat by radiation from the bare pipes sixty-six per cent. The next best was a pottery pipe large enough to cover the steam-pipe and leave an air-space; the pottery pipe was coated on the outside with loamy earth and chopped straw, kept in place by straw bands twisted round the pipe. This reduced the loss sixty-one per cent. The next was cotton-waste, which, wrapped round the steam-pipe to an inch thick, reduced the loss fifty-one per cent. The next was waste felt from printing machines, under which the reduction was forty-eight per cent.; and the last was forty-five per cent. with a plaster made of cows' hair and clay. Experiments made with a view to test the effect of color showed that the coatings when painted white reduced the loss a further seven per cent. Particulars of these experiments are published in the reports of La Société Industrielle de Mulhouse.—*Chambers's Journal.*

**DAMASCUS.**—The Turkish Government, in its correspondence with the great Western powers, finds it convenient to disavow all complicity with slavery; but it not only exists, but is connived at by the local authorities in Damascus. There is not a week in which women are not bought and sold here for the basest of all purposes. Guided by two of our missionary friends, we went to the place in which this foul traffic was said to be carried on, in order that we might see with our own eyes. At the foot of a stair we inquired of a man who was guarding the entrance whether slaves were sold here. Seeing us to be Franks, he denied with the most violent asseverations. As "the fellow" seemed to us to "protest too much," we ventured, while he was engaged in altercation with our friends, to ascend the stair, and in a small apartment at the head of it we found seven young women huddled together on the floor. A little tambourine and some other simple instruments of music lay around them. The slave-dealer almost immediately after made his appearance, and not the least ashamed of his falsehood, though he saw himself to be found out, asked us to name our price for one of the seven. We confess to having felt a strong inclination to seize a whip which hung in the apartment and to thrash the scoundrel with it. It was a great relief to pass away from this saddening picture and to wander at will among the numerous bazaars of this truly Oriental city. They appeared to us to be greatly more rich and varied even than those of Cairo. The products of the East and the West met here in equal abundance: silk cloth from the looms of Bagdad, perfumes from the gardens of Persia, spices from the banks of the Indus, with calicoes from Manchester, lamps from Birmingham, and knives from Sheffield. No place more interested us than the immense work-shop and bazaar of the silversmiths, in which hundreds of men and boys were busily engaged in preparing the most delicate ornaments of gold and silver, or in setting costly gems and jewels, and, as you stood, a thing of beauty came forth from the cunning hands of the artist. A violent quarrel took place between two of the workmen while we were looking on. Immediately the younger of the two, furious with rage, seized one of the sharpest instruments, and rushed forward to plunge it in the neck of his adversary. His hand was arrested by two other workmen from behind, just as it was descending with the fatal blow. Next we drove to the gardens around the city, in which the rose of Damascus and many other flowers were in all their loveliness, and the trees seemed to have retained much of the verdure and vigor of Eden. And when the sun was gone down, and the colored lamps were lighted among the trees, and picturesque groups, in strangely varied costume, sat in front of the *cafés*, or by the banks of the streams, or near to little cascades, sipping their coffee or smoking their graceful *nerghilés*, it seemed as if an enchanter's wand had suddenly conjured up some of the scenes in the old *Arabian Nights.—Thomson, The Holy Land.*

**SELLING OUT A MENAGERIE.**—Mr. Bartlett and Mr. Frank Buckland have arrived, and, as the hour of noon has just struck, the auctioneer proceeds to business amid the shriekings of many parrots, who add their sarcastic comments to the biddings. A brown golden-colored Java hare is soon knocked down for a couple of pounds; and a black opossum, "a great rarity," is so little appreciated that he fetches only eleven shillings; and then the clamorous cockatoos themselves are put up for sale, with little better success. Three handsome red and white "nosey" cockatoos fetch but thirty-one shillings—a cheap lot, with unlimited noise thrown in. Yellow and blue macaws, paroquets, rose-colored cockatoos, white and lemon ditto, and many more of the feathered analogues of the monkey tribe, are swiftly disposed of; and then the cock of the caravan is put up—a famous bird, an orange-colored, crested, talking cockatoo—a glib fellow, a celebrated linguist, and full of conversation. Even for this accomplished bird, who lets off a peal of derisive laughter when two pounds are offered for him, the biddings are languid, and he is ultimately knocked down for seven pounds, a result which sends him into perfect convulsions of laughing, whistling, and cork-drawing. The pelican of the wilderness is next on the list, and is looked at askant by bidders, who recollect her appetite for fish dinners, and believe not the legend—immortalized by Grinling Gibbons in the Church of St. James', Piccadilly—that she plucks her breast to feed her young. The pelican, who looks solemnly enough at the unwonted proceedings of the morning, is finally sold for eighty-five shillings only, and the feeling gains strength that poor prices will be realized throughout. Little anxiety is shown to possess an American 'coon; five small monkeys go dog cheap; and a wombat is almost worth its price to eat. A pretty little mungoose—the deadly enemy of the cobra—also goes at a low figure, in spite of his vermin-slaying reputation. Readers are probably aware that the curious legend of the mungoose is no more veracious than that of the pelican. As the story goes, the mungoose attacks the cobra, and, so far, the story is correct; but we are furthermore told that when the animal is bitten by the poison-distilling fangs of his quarry he goes away into the woods, eats of a certain herb, and is cured. Unhappily there is not the slightest truth in the story of the vegetable antidote. To begin with, there is no known antidote, vegetable or otherwise, to the cobra's bite; and in the next place mungooses (should it not be mungeese?) are well known to die within a very short time after being bitten. According to Dr. Fayrer and other scientific investigators and experimentalists, the mungoose destroys the snake simply because it is more active in its movements, and escapes being bitten altogether. When bitten it is sure to die. After the sale of the mungoose, there is a certain hum and buzz in the assembly, for the next lot is the celebrated "Jerry"—a variegated mandrill from Abyssinia, with a comical red and blue face like that of books of Beauty and the Beast. This animal enjoys the reputation of being the only specimen of his race in England. His face is an odd mixture of bright blue and brilliant scarlet, disposed in the queerest rolls, frills, and knobs—a very nature-painted clown among the monkeys. Jerry smiles pleasantly through his curious mask, and seems on the best possible terms with his keeper, who is much grieved at parting with a beast of a fine natural turn for acting. "Could teach him to perform in a week," says that worthy. Jerry certainly appears well disposed enough, and faces the crowd in happy unconsciousness that he is about to change masters. As he is put up there is a pause, no one seeming to relish the task of "putting him in." At last a gentleman in very natty boots bids forty pounds, in a tone calculated to deter rival bidders. If this effect were intended, the attempt is failure, as five pound bids succeed each other rapidly, till Jerry is finally knocked down for a hundred guineas. If Jerry is up in the market, his neighbor, poor Bruin, is terribly down in it—down so low as to explain the origin of the expression to "sell a bear." Clearly there are no members of the hair-dressing persuasion present, or Canadian and Russian bears would not be going at about a pound apiece. Brisker competition is produced by a beast of "another stripe"—a handsome zebra, whose hoofs have, from long confinement in a cage, grown to an enormous length and turned up in front like Turkish slippers. The zebra brings thirty pounds, while at fifty-one is knocked down a fine specimen of that particularly vicious animal, whose name can only be pronounced by sufferers from a cold in the head. The gnu, "horned horse"—or rather bull-headed horse—"cavorts around" as much as his very limited space will allow him, uttering, meanwhile, many contemptuous snorts at the proceedings. Next on the list comes a little fleet of the "ships of the desert," sailing majestically along under the convoy of one who is whispered to be a "ship-of-war." This is an old male camel, very handsome to look upon, but with a vicious twinkle in his eye. Buyers fight very shy of him, and it takes all the energy of the auctioneer to coax them out of a bid at all. At last two shillings are bid, and offers advance very gradually to fifteen. For a while the "man-eater," who has a pleasant custom of breakfasting on an attendant, sticks at fifteen shillings, but at last more courageous purchasers run him up to seven pounds ten, and the camel of evil repute is sold. The other camels fetch about twenty pounds apiece, a beautiful camel calf, only four months old, bringing a like sum.—*All the Year Round.*

**INFLUENCES OF THE MOOR IN PORTUGAL.**—Throughout my ride to Ponte de Lima it had been striking me how many traces of the Moors were still to be observed in the rural parts of Portugal. To any one who has been in Eastern countries, the impression of Orientalism in many of the customs and habits of the people of Portugal is very perceptible. A hundred little circumstances in daily life, insignificant in themselves, are constantly reminding the traveler how much the people around him must have learned from the singular race who were their masters for so many centuries, and with what curious tenacity these lessons have been retained. The "socco" or wooden-soled slipper, worn by both men and women—by women only on gala days—is precisely the foot covering to be seen in the bazaars of Cairo or Damascus; and the Portuguese will shuffle off these slippers, in token of respect, as they enter a house or a church, just as an Oriental will leave his at the entrance of his mosque. If the gold ornaments which I have mentioned as being worn by the women, are closely examined, their admirable form and pattern will be found to be of pure Arab type and origin. The crescent and the circle are the prevailing "motives" of the work, combined and interwined with all the elaborate intricacy of Eastern artifice. The patterns never change; and the ornaments are repaired, but never recast. The parish priest, at a place near Barcellos, assured me that the ornaments which covered a Madonna in his church dated from the time of the Moors. They had every appearance of great antiquity, even if they were not quite so old as the priest believed; nevertheless, except that the work was a little more delicate than that of the present day, these ornaments were identical in design with those now worn. Although the jewelry is delicately worked, yet considering the absolute indestructibility of gold except by actual violence, and considering also the rare occasions on which they were worn, I see no improbabil ity in some of the ornaments worn by the Portuguese women at this day, having been actually the work of Moslem artificers. Another instance of the prevalence and enduring character of Moorish art-forms is found in the "cangas," or yokes, of the oxen. While the ox cart itself is purely Roman in shape and appearance, without having undergone the smallest change in its construction during fourteen centuries, the yoke is Oriental. It is, in shape, a single board set edgewise upon the necks of the oxen, and is ornamented on each face, sometimes profusely and very beautifully, with characteristic Moorish incised designs. The common earthenware vessels, the cooking pots and water jars, might many of them have been turned on a potter's wheel in Morocco or Algiers; so, likewise, the whole economy of the kitchen, in peasant households, is conducted on simple Eastern principles.—*Latouche's Travels in Portugal.*

## *WHITHERSOEVER.*

Whatever haps shall come to you and me,
What sunshines and what shadows, what delights
And what strange anguish, what long-during nights
Of loneliness, and what sweet sympathy;
What hours of vision when we seem to see
Something of meaning round us, and what glooms,
Sight-toiling, when an unstarr'd prospect dooms
Our baffled souls to mere perplexity;
Whate'er shall come, friend, yet will we not fear;
For we will aye to our own selves be true—
True to our higher selves all life-time through;
Not murmuring creeds unvital, but agreed
To search for Truth, where'er the search shall lead,
With "bosom franchised, and allegiance clear."
—*Macmillan's Magazine.*

MADAME RECAMIER'S EXILE DESCRIBED BY HER NIECE.—A child's memory is capricious; some things leave upon it no trace, while others—the aspect of certain localities, the image of certain persons—make an indelible impression. I vividly remember my introduction to my aunt; she in white, with her hair dressed in the fashion of the day, without any additional ornament, and was reclining on a sofa placed opposite the fireplace, directly under her portrait by Gérard. Gen. Junot stood talking with her. My uncle opened the door, and, pushing me forward, said: "Here is the little girl." I recognized immediately the beautiful being who formerly fascinated me. I felt neither fear nor shyness; her kindness put me directly at ease; our acquaintance was at once renewed, and an intimacy established between us. I sang a little song, half *patois*, half French, with an emphasis which greatly amused her. A bed was made up for me in a small room adjoining hers; and in so bewildering a situation, with so many strange faces constantly passing before me, it is easy to understand how ardently I attached myself to the kind and sympathetic protectress who watched tenderly over the poor homesick child. Some days after my arrival, my aunt asked me if I knew how to read. I replied yes; as I had, in fact, been for more than a year at a school in Belley, where an old nun taught the little girls in the town their letters, and I was supposed to have learned to read. My aunt put a book in my hand and said: "Well, then, read me this." I took the book, and without hesitating began to recite a dedicatory epistle to the dauphin, the only printed thing I had ever seen, and which I had got by heart from having heard it often repeated by my little companions. My aunt laughed heartily at my dedicatory epistle, and it was agreed that I must be taught to read. Meanwhile, busy preparations were making for the departure of Mme. Récamier, which I watched without either understanding their significance or imagining that I was not to be of the party. I came very near not being of it, however, for it was only at the last moment that my uncle said: "Why do you not take little Amélie?" and so I was taken. My poor, dear aunt, when she mournfully recalled, years afterward, the incidents of a life so envied by the world, but so sad and empty in reality, liked to attribute to Providence the chance arrival of the little orphan to supply her heart with a new interest just at the moment when her exile was to expose her to solitude and neglect, which were to her very severe trials. Before reaching Geneva, while we were stopping at the last post-house to change horses, Augustus de Staël, who had ridden to meet Mme. Récamier, opened so suddenly the carriage door upon which I was leaning, that I fell out between the wheels, but without doing myself any injury. My aunt left the carriage and went up into one of the rooms of the inn, where she was informed by M. de Staël of Matthieu de Montmorency's sentence of exile, which had just been made known to him at Coppet. Augustus was the bearer of a message from his despairing mother, beseeching Mme. Récamier not to expose herself to the same danger in the same place. But she was unwilling to retrace her steps without seeing her friend, and we pursued our journey. We arrived at Coppet after dark. I entered the salon behind my aunt. A woman in tears, whose gestures and action appeared to me very vehement, threw herself into her arms; then the maid carried me off and put me to bed. The next day at breakfast I was seated between Mlle. Albertine de Staël and Mlle. Randall; the conversation was very animated, and indefinitely prolonged. Sitting so long among strange people presently became insupportable to me: motionless on my chair, which I did not dare to leave. I sought a means of amusing myself, and tying two knots in opposite corners of my napkin, to represent two dolls, I made them repeat, in a low voice at first and afterward aloud, a dialogue, not in very good taste, between Sister Jacqueline and her confessor. I was so deeply engaged with my play that I did not notice the signs my aunt made me to be silent and go away. Mme. de Staël interposed with gracious and indulgent kindness: "Do not scold the little one," she said, "she will certainly make an excellent actress." Mme. Récamier's order of exile was not long in following that of M. de Montmorency. Mme. de Staël had foreseen it too well when she had besought her not to come again to Coppet. A letter from M. Récamier brought the sad news. Mme. de Staël's despair at this persecution, which seemed to be contagious, cannot be described. She has portrayed it herself in moving terms in her *Dix Années d'Exil*. Nevertheless, she still tried to persuade herself that if her noble and lovely friend would return immediately to Paris, it might not be impossible to get the cruel order revoked. By her grief and her tears she finally succeeded in inducing Mme. Récamier to take this course, and at the end of three days we left Coppet for Paris. It was not very easy for me at my age to understand the meaning of the fits of fainting and crying, and the general excitement going on around me; but I had made out that exile was a danger that threatened the only being whom I loved and who cared for me. I considered myself exiled also; and while we were at Châlons, hearing in a sermon far beyond my comprehension, the words, "an exile upon earth," I seized my aunt's hand and whispered, "Is he talking about us?" One night, hearing a loud knocking at the door of the house where we lived, Rue du Cloître, Mme. Récamier started up out of her sleep and cried: "Ah, mon Dieu! what do they want now?" to which I, who was sleeping in the same room, to her surprise replied: "What are you afraid of, dear aunt; are we not at our forty leagues?" Thus, young as I was, the misfortune of my charming protectress served to bring her still nearer to me, her inseparable little companion.—*Madame Récamier and her Friends.*

NORTH HOLLAND PEASANTS.—The peasants of North Holland show a great passion for color; the red brick houses have yellow shutters and pale-green window-frames; not content with this, they paint nature itself; up to the lowest branches the trees are covered with white or blue; while the walks in the garden are straw-color, with two red stripes at each side, which do not harmonize well with the closely cut hedges and gay flower-beds. In the village of Opperdoes many of the houses open into the stables, clean as any drawing-room, paved with tiles, and sanded with different colors, where the black and white cows stand on fresh litter, and the pails and buckets shine like gold and vermilion. Through this is the sitting-room, where handsome fresh-colored girls, in the large cap and golden helmet-shaped head-dress, engage in charming fancy work. There are usually two doors to the house: one small one for daily use, the other sculptured, ornamented, and gilded, only to be opened for baptisms, marriages, and funerals. All these are the occasion of interminable feasts. When the master of the house dies he is dressed in black, with a white cotton night-cap on his head, and laid in his coffin, the face being uncovered. On the following day the family assemble; the widow, covered with a large black hood, sits at the foot of the corpse, and the religious service begins. When the preacher has ended she bursts into a loud wail; the coffin is taken up, carried out of the ornamented door, and placed on a car, the widow seating herself on the coffin. Every peasant-woman cuts off her hair on her wedding-day, notwithstanding the remonstrances of her husband. Ornaments of all kinds are put on to cover up this act of vandalism; frontals of gold which are worth twenty or thirty pounds. The origin of this device is said to be, that the Dutch in former days loved the bottle too well, and the feast often terminated in violent quarrels, ending in a regular battle; and the women, wishing to save their heads from these conjugal attentions, adopted a metal helmet. This may be a doubtful interpretation; but it is certain that in many municipalities where conjugal scrimmaging was not unknown, it was the law to charge a husband who beat his wife with the payment of a ham, and two hams when the wife struck her husband.—*Chambers's Journal.*

A RUSSIAN DINNER.—Before seating themselves the guests approach a small round table where is set out caviare, bits of salted herring, anchovies, cheese, olives, slices of Bologna sausage, Hamburg smoked beef, and other relishes, to be eaten with biscuits, in order to stimulate the appetite. This lunch is taken standing, and accompanied by a kind of absinthe, Madeira wine, *eau-de-vie de Dantzic*, Cognac, and *cumin*, a kind of anisette, which resembles the *raki* of Constantinople and the Greek Islands. Inconsiderate or diffident travelers, who cannot resist polite urgency, allow themselves to be persuaded to taste of everything, not dreaming that this is but the prologue to the performance, and take their seats at the dinner-table, having already quite satisfied their appetites. In all fashionable houses we find French cookery, and still the national taste is shown in some characteristic details. For example, by the side of the white bread is served a slice of the blackest rye bread, which the Russian guest crumbles with evident relish. They seem also to be very fond of certain salted cucumbers, called *agourcis*, and which I found at first far from delicious. During dinner, after great draughts of Bordeaux and of Veuve Cliquot champagne, which is found nowhere but in Russia, they take porter and ale, and especially *kwas*, a kind of local beer made of the crusts of black bread fermented, which one must learn to like, and which to strangers scarcely seems worthy of the magnificent goblets of Bohemian glass or of chiseled silver in which foams its brown liquor. And still, after a residence of several months, you come at last to like these *agourcis*, this *kwas*, and the *chtchi*, the Russian national soup. The *chtchi* is a sort of stew, into whose composition enters breast of mutton, fennel, onions, carrots, cabbage, pearl barley, and prunes. This odd compound has a most original flavor, which you soon find agreeable, especially if you are an experienced traveler, a cosmopolite of the *cuisine*, whose gustatory papillæ are accustomed to surprises of every kind. Another favorite is the *potage aux quenefes*; it is a clear soup, in which as it boils is poured, drop by drop, a kind of paste made of eggs and spices, which, surprised by the heat, forms into round or oval pellets, much like the dropped eggs of our Parisian *consommés*. With the *chtchi* are served little balls of pastry. Everybody who has read *Monte Cristo* will remember that repast where the former prisoner of the Château d'If, realizing the marvels of fairy tales with his wand of gold, causes a sturgeon from the Volga to be served to him, a gastronomic wonder, unknown at even the most luxurious tables outside of Russia. And in truth the sturgeon merits his reputation; 'tis an exquisite fish, the flesh white and fine, perhaps a trifle too rich in taste, midway between the smelt and the lamprey. He may attain very considerable dimensions, but those of medium size are best. Although not disdainful of such matters, I am neither a Grinod de la Raginière, nor a Cussy, nor a Brillat-Savarin, to speak with suitable lyric fire upon this theme, and I regret it, for the dish is worthy of the most accomplished epicure; to such a man the sturgeon of the Volga would well repay the trouble of the journey. Partridges, whose flesh, perfumed by the juniper berries on which they feed, emits a fragrance of turpentine at first quite surprising, appear frequently on Russian dinner-tables. The enormous moor-fowl also, and the bear's ham of fable, and the *filet* of elk, serve as proof that it is no bill of fare of Western Europe which is laid before us. Every people, even though invaded by the monotony of civilization, retain some tastes absolutely peculiar, and still keep a few national dishes, whose flavor it is perhaps impossible for a foreigner to approve. For an example of this we may take the Russian cold soup, in which float crystals of ice amid bits of fish; its mixture of spices, vinegar, and sugar is as surprising to an exotic palate as the *gaspacho* of Andalusia. This soup, by the way, is served only in Summer. It is very cooling, they say, and the Russians are enthusiastic about it. As vegetables are for the most part raised under glass in this country, their maturity has no special date marked by the seasons, and they are always, or never, "early;" every month in the year you may eat green peas at St. Petersburg. The asparagus knows no Winter. It is large, tender, succulent, and perfectly white; the stalks never have a green tip, as they do with us, and you may attack them at either end indifferently. In England they eat salmon cutlets; in Russia, cutlets of chicken. This dish has been in fashion since the Emperor Nicholas tasted it at a little tavern near Torjek, and found it good. The recipe had been given to the hostess by an unlucky Frenchman who could in no other way pay his scot, and it made her fortune.—*Théophile Gautier's Winter in Russia.*

NATIVE TRADE IN INDIA.—The native trade of Calcutta and of its main arteries—the Ganges, the Brahmapootra, and others—is marvelous almost beyond conception. I have stood for hours from midnight by the side of the Ganges, some miles from Calcutta, and counted hundreds of boats passing in an hour, the oars splashing to the leaden melancholy of that strange song which assists to make an Indian river so dismal in the rains. By day and by night that song and splash never cease. I had afterward several opportunities of seeing the same trade far up the Ganges, and in one case, by the courtesy of the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal, Sir Richard Temple, had the advantage of hearing the boats hailed one by one, and questions put as to cargoes, length of voyage, ownership, and so on. The scope of the replies seemed to take in nearly all India. The Lieutenant-Governor was himself astounded at the vastness and variety of the trade, although he had been organizing, with great energy, convoys of grain of such magnitude, and under circumstances so difficult, as almost to defy description; certainly, at all events, the full fact never has been overstated by any one, nor more than bare justice done to the great efforts made. We found at that time from fifty to sixty native vessels at the mouth of the Gunduck River, and 200 more in a steam run of thirteen miles on another affluent of the Ganges. A hundred and five more, mostly from Benares and Mirzapore, and in many cases from forty to fifty tons burden, were anchored at a small place called Khagaria, which would have been the centre of operations if the Bengal famine had continued another year. Some were laden with rice, some with fodder, some with salt, linseed, wheat gunny-bags, cotton, oat-straw, oil-seeds, tobacco, hardware, sugar, and so on. The astonishment with which one views the number of these boats on the sacred river itself is increased when one runs for hours up the small nullahs, or creeks, and still finds no limit to the wonderful industries, which are never more markedly seen than in course of transit by the river. On the banks of the river, or rivulets, you see tobacco plantations, mostly native; indigo plantations, mostly European; a landscape at places beautiful and green as an English park, at others bearing marks of the devastation of the floods, or the caprice of the stream, which often in a day removes the landmarks of centuries. Everywhere you see that you are not among an idle but an industrious and wealth-producing people. How little we know of all this.—*John Routledge.*

THE CATHEDRAL OF ST. DAVID'S.—St. David's, or rather its cathedral, for the city is almost a deserted village, although signs of reanimation are not wanting in its social condition, partly owing, perhaps, to the ecclesiastical restoration in progress; and the good folk of the place are beginning to bestir themselves to accommodate London visitors with tolerable lodgings, (though the place is sadly deficient in a decent hostelry,) and several families are attracted here by the quiet and the romantic scenery. A cathedral is generally seen miles off, and is the first object which indicates the traveler's approach to a cathedral town. But this is not so here. It lies in such a hollow basin that, approaching it, as is generally done, from the east, you do not gain a sight of it until close upon it. This was remarkably exemplified in our case. After passing the lone little hamlet of Tref Asser, (the birthplace of Asser Menevensis, the right-hand man, and afterward the biographer, of King Alfred, whom, it is said, he persuaded to found the first and best of our universities,) we had been for six miles on a continual descent from the curious little village of Groes-Goch, with a panoramic view around of almost everything else, with St. Bride's Bay stretching nobly before us in the south, and Ramsey Isle, looking as if it were part of the main land, on the west; but "where is the cathedral" was our constant inquiry from the good people harvesting in the fields, as we stopped to inquire our way. They pointed indeed to a conspicuous windmill as the nearest object they could guide us by to the far-famed pile; but no signs of it. The third milestone was passed, the second, the first, and still no sign, till we were fairly inside the wretched little High street of the once-famed New-Menapia—when the topmost turrets of the grand old central tower suddenly presented themselves. The present structure was begun about 1180, in the episcopate of Bishop De Leia. It is cruciform, with transepts nearly dividing the length in equal parts. From the centre rises a massive tower, resting on arches of very early English. The pavement of the nave ascends toward the east—its pillars on either side bulging outward, and giving a remarkable appearance to it looking westward. The roof is of Irish bog-oak, of exquisite workmanship, with elegant pendant drops of the same, seeming as clean and fresh as the day it was put up; for no insect or cobweb is said to harbor in it. The tower fell from an earthquake in 1220, rendering insecure a great portion of the east end, and inviting general reparations of the choir and transepts—about which time were also added the chapels. Conspicuous in the choir are the altar-tombs of Bishop Gower and Edmund Earl of Richmond, the father and brother of Kings—the brother of Henry VI., and the father of Henry VII. Opposite is the shrine of the saint himself. Aperatures in the spandrils of the arches, which face it and communicate with lockers within, are pointed out as having admitted many a noble or royal hand laden with offerings. Such was the wide-spread sanctity of the spot, that more than one crowned head condescended to the pilgrimage; and it is known that Edward I. and Queen Eleanor, Henry II., and Edward III. and Queen Philippa, undertook the journey, and were sumptuously entertained in the palace hard by. —*Blackwood's Magazine.*

DANCING AND IMPROVISING IN PORTUGAL. —Up among the mountains, some kind of "bolero" is danced, that is a *pas de deux* between a male and female dancer; but in this part of the country, I have seen only one kind of dance, certainly a very singular one. Each person dances by himself or herself, to a slow and monotonous jig tune, following the person in front in a circle. The music often accompanies—in the most literal sense—the dancers; it is generally a fiddle, and an amusing sight it is to see the man who plays it fiddling gravely away as he cuts the queer little steps of the dance. There are usually one or two guitar players among the spectators, who join the fiddle and make up an orchestra. These monotonous dances will last for hours, the tired dancers falling out and fresh ones taking their places. Often on a holiday evening, the villagers assemble to listen to extemporary singing; one lad will challenge another lad or maiden to sing against him in alternate rhymed verse; or a champion will saunter up, with his guitar, from a neighboring village, and throw down the gauntlet to a whole hamlet. This is called singing *ao desafio*—singing to a challenge. There is, of course, as in Italian extemporary recitation, some trust to the performer's memory, and when his invention is at fault, he may often interpolate some stock rhyme; but as the Portuguese improvisor has to find a rhyme to his opponents verse, there must be far less dependence on memory, and more on quickness of fancy, than in Italy. The rule is, as far as I can understand, that the singer who begins, goes on plying the other with verses, to which the second has to find rhymed answers; when he hesitates or stops, the bout is concluded, the parts reversed, and the improvisation recommences. It must not be supposed that this feat is quite so difficult as it might appear. The verses are half sung, half recited, in a peculiar, slow, drawling tone, and plenty of time is given to find a rhyme in a language like the Portuguese, which is very full of them. Moreover, practice makes perfect, and this alternate verse singing is to be heard all day among the fields and hill sides of the Minho. The shepherd lad, keeping his flock on the hill, will serenade his friend across the valley, perhaps a quarter of a mile away. A girl cutting grass will shout out her remarks to her lover, two fields from her, and these two will go on singing to each other the live-long day, like cicadas in the sunshine. I have heard a man, when no companion was at hand, actually whistle each second verse in a higher key, to represent, I presume, the sweet strains of some absent mistress. This alternate song is not common except in the Northern Province of the Minho—the most populace, the most fertile, and the most beautiful province of the Kingdom. In the mountainous district of Beira, the singing is of quite a different character; and in the poverty-stricken provinces of the south, there is neither singing nor cause for singing. I am not disposed to construct a theory to account for this most curious custom; but a man given to theorize might easily build up a very plausible one. It is difficult to convey an accurate impression of the actual song, so utterly unlike any kind of vocal music in use among civilized or uncivilized men. The tone is a peculiar nasal drawl, audible very far off, and, it must be admitted, very much improved by distance. The verse is metrical in a high degree, and often takes the form of a rough hexameter. Considerable license is allowed in the number of feet, but I have heard ten or twenty consecutive lines which were as perfect hexameters as Virgil ever wrote. Whatever license is taken, a dactyl and spondee invariably terminate the line. Its original character was, I have no doubt, that of a love song—one verse being chanted in a bass voice, and the answering line coming in a higher key; even if two men or two women sing together, this difference of key is maintained; but it is as often, or oftener, used for satirical purposes. The harvest and the vintage are the times when the song can be studied to the most advantage, and then it is to be heard in its full luxuriance and, it must be added, in its full licentiousness.—*Latouche's Travels in Portugal.*

ASKING THE COMMONS FOR MONEY.—When Cardinal Wolsey asked the House of Commons to grant his master £200,000 a year for four years, in order to carry on his Government, that assembly asked to see the accounts of their last subsidy. They received a very rough answer; and, as they declined, in the absence of the accounts, to vote more than half the sum demanded they were dismissed, and not allowed to meet again for seven years. Fifty-three years afterward Queen Elizabeth, being very hard pressed for money, and finding in her Parliament a yet sturdier spirit than that which had opposed her father, directed Mildmay to produce to the House of Commons her accounts of expenditure, not of right, but "of the Queen's grace." Stuart Princes failed where Tudors had not succeeded, and the demands and answers between King and Parliament, from the time of James' accession to the time of the final flight of his grandson, were but provocatives to those actions which rendered the Stuart dynasty impossible in England. On the one side insistance on the duty of the subject to give unconditionally upon the demand of a King ruling by right divine; on the other a stubborn refusal to accept the royal word that the money would be properly spent. No body of men liked to be ordered, as Wolsey ordered the Lord Mayor and Corporation of London, to contribute toward an unvoted tax, lest refusal "might fortune to cost some of them their heads." No King, though depending for some two-thirds of his income upon a representative assembly, liked to be treated as if he had natural tendencies toward larceny, or, from his point of view, to be told that he should have no subsidy unless he remedied some grievance. "No song, no supper," was a maxim peculiarly distasteful to "absolute Kings," whether of the Stuart or the Tudor school; but the advent of a constitutional King took away the personal element in the dispute, and gave practical meaning to the precept that the King can do no wrong.—*The Contemporary Review.*

FORMER TREATMENT OF INSANITY.—While men believed that madness meant possession by a demon, it is not difficult, perhaps, to account for the superstitious and brutal treatment shown to those possessed; but the reader will be amazed by the details of the scientific devices, happily of a past age, planned for the cure of the unsound. One of these was to entice the sufferer to walk across a floor, which, suddenly giving way, dropped him into a bath, where he was half drowned. Another mode of torture was to let the patients down a well, in which the water, made gradually to rise, frightened them with the prospect of an awful death. Within the memory of men still living, the patients of Bethlehem Hospital, (Bedlam,) chained to the wall like wild beasts, were shown to the public on certain days of the week at the charge of twopence a visitor; and here were to be found in their cells, crouching on straw, women with nothing but a blanket for clothing. George III. in 1788 was subjected to a uselessly severe treatment, being constantly tortured with the strait-waistcoat, and denied the society of his wife and children. He recovered a few weeks after the substitution of kindness for severity. A Parliamentary committee, which elicited the horrors of mad-houses in 1815, struck the first blow against the system of mechanical restraint of the insane; but it was not before the early years of the present reign that the old order of things finally yielded to the benevolent treatment set on foot by Drs. Gardner Hill and Conolly.—*Chambers's Journal.*

THE FLORIDA CROCODILE.—The two American species of *crocodilus*, viz., *rhombifer* and *acutus*, were first described by Cuvier as confined to the West Indies and South America, which view was accepted by naturalists for a long time. Subsequently the *C. acutus* has been discovered in different parts of Central America, and in 1870 Prof. Jeffries Wyman described a skull from Florida as belonging to that species. Reports are current in Florida of a true crocodile existing there, but specimens have not been secured until very recently. The present year has thrown more light upon the subject by the capture of two fine specimens. My personal observations on the subject were confined to the south-east coast of Florida, particularly the vicinity of Biscayne Bay. While there last Winter collecting for the museum of Prof. Ward, of Rochester, N. Y., I obtained sight of a reptile that I at first supposed to be a large alligator, but which a nearer view convinced me was a crocodile. After two unsuccessful attempts I succeeded in killing him by lying in wait for him with my rifle, opposite his favorite mud-wallow on the bank of the stream. It proved to be a male—huge, old, and ugly. His tenacity of life was surprising, and his frantic struggles in and out of water made the fight interesting for some time. He lived for quite an hour after six rifle-balls had been fired into his nape in the direction of the brain. He measured fourteen feet in length, and his girth at a point midway between fore and hind legs was five feet two inches. His teeth were large and blunt; his head rugose and knotty, with armor plates very large and rough, all conspiring to give him a very ugly and savage appearance. On dissection it was found that he had been very pugnacious, or else was a persecuted and unfortunate individual. Three of his teeth were more or less shattered; the tibia and fibula of the right hind leg had been broken in the middle and united, also one of the metatarsal bones of the same limb; about five inches had been bitten off the end of his tail, leaving it quite blunt, and for some reason, probably an old wound, two of the vertebræ near the middle of the tail had grown together solidly at an awkward angle. The day following the above capture (Jan. 22, 1875,) I had the further good fortune to kill at the same spot the mate of this crocodile, a beautiful female measuring ten feet eight inches. There was a striking contrast between the two specimens. The head of the female was regular in outline, comparatively smooth, teeth white, regular, and sharp, plates even in surface and contour, and colors very marked. The entire under surface of both specimens was pale yellow, shading gradually darker up the sides with fine irregular streaks and spots of black. On the upper parts of the female through the entire length the black and yellow mottling was about uniform, the yellow rather predominating. The general appearance of the female was decidedly yellowish, while the back and tail of the male showed an almost entire absence of yellow, the prevailing color being a leaden, lustreless black. In brightness of color, smoothness of armor, and litheness of contour the female greatly outranked her rough and burly lord. The stomachs of both specimens were quite empty, but in the œsophagus of the male were the torn remains of two mud-hens in a state of disgusting decomposition. The ovary of the female contained 420 eggs, varying from the size of No. 8 shot to a hen's egg, all perfectly spherical. The exact locality of the captures was a narrow, very deep and crooked stream known as Arch Creek, flowing from the Everglades into the head of Biscayne Bay. While at Biscayne I collected abundant evidence that crocodiles, though rare, exist in various tributaries of the bay. On the bank of Arch Creek I found the skull, fifteen inches long, minus the lower jaw, of a crocodile belonging to the same species as the large specimens. No one could give me any information concerning it.—*American Naturalist.*

BALFE'S CHILDHOOD.—A child who was taught the violin when his little hands could hardly grasp the instrument and the bow, who —aged seven—composed and scored for his master's band a polacca which they performed, and who made his début at eight in a concerto previously unknown to the public, must have had judicious parents and a lucky star not to have turned into the "youthful prodigy" monstrosity. The little Balfe had both, and he was rescued from his admiring friends before they had done anything more silly than presenting him with a goat carriage and a team of bearded steeds, which he drove in triumph through the Dublin streets. The child had plenty of character. He was given a boat by an admirer, and he rowed himself along the canal in it to his father's residence somes miles from Dublin, landing at every lock, dragging the little craft over the ground to the water on the other side, and arriving exhausted, but triumphant. In his childhood he tried his powers on the whole range of instruments, wind and stringed, in the orchestra, and became a proficient in more than one, besides practically learning the resources of all; and he composed the music of the ballad called "The Lover's Mistake," which Mme. Vestris used to sing, as *Phœbe*, in "Paul Pry," when he was nine years old. It became immensely popular, and was very profitable to the publisher. The child-composer made of it only twenty presentation copies, and the material for a story which he used to tell with pleasure. It was this: When, years afterward, though still a boy, he came to London, he crept into the gallery of the theatre to hear his ballad sung, and in the excitement of the applause with which it was greeted, he told the people near him that he was the composer! He was ignominiously treated as a boasting young story-teller for his pains.—*Spectator.*

BEGGARING THE PRINCE OF WALES.—Putting aside other exceptional drains on the Prince's pocket during his sojourn in India, the presentation of suitable gifts to the principal feudatories and chiefs would absorb a far larger sum than the meagre amount Mr. Disraeli has thought fit to allow. The Maharajahs of Gwalior, Indore, Cashmere, Puttialah, Burdwan, and many others, will certainly vie with one another in the magnificence and costliness of their presents; hence it appears pretty safe to assume that at least a round dozen of such Princes will go to an expense of £5,000 per head for this purpose. As Oriental etiquette prescribes in these cases return presents of equal value, the Prince's allowance would be absorbed at once, without leaving a farthing for gifts to smaller chieftans or to local charities. This unpleasant probability is, we hear, severely exercising the mind of Indian officialdom. All manner of devices, more or less ingenious, have been suggested for making both ends meet, but, so far, without prospect of success. The cleverest as well as the meanest idea is, to pass round a hint to the whole tribe of Maharajahs, Rajahs, and Nawabs, that their presents should be of as cheap a sort as possible, the heir to the Empire being too poor to go to much expense in return gifts.—*Examiner.*

THE TIGER.—Generally speaking, the tiger, unless he is a man-eater, will not attack a human being. When, however, he is wounded, he will turn and fight desperately. Tigers "appear to be afraid to encounter man until they have once had an encounter with him, when all fear ceases ever after. * * * But whenever a tiger has once tasted human blood, it even seeks it in preference to all others." Dr. Fayrer thinks it probable that, on account of the general disarming of the natives after the mutiny, the number of tigers has increased rather than diminished of late years. Their ravages are certainly appalling. Capt. Rogers says that in lower Bengal alone, during the six years ending in 1866, 13,400 human beings were killed by wild animals, while Government reports state that during the same period and in the same locality, 4,218 of the above fell victims to tigers, while 4,287 were slain by wolves. In the Rangpore district alone, the yearly loss of life is between fifty-five and sixty. The exploits of individual tigers are even more remarkable. We read of one tiger which, in 1867, 1868, 1869, killed respectively 27, 34, and 47 people. Once it killed a father, mother, and three children, within a few moments. This dangerous brute killed 27 persons in the week before it was shot. Another tiger destroyed during 1856, 1857, 1858, an average of 80 persons annually. A third tiger in 1869 slew 127 people, and stopped up a public road for several weeks till killed by an English sportsman. So great is the awe which this tyrant of the jungle inspires that whole villages are sometimes deserted, and all cultivation in the neighborhood stopped. A Government report informs us that in the Central Provinces "a single tigress caused the desertion of thirteen villages, and 250 square miles of country were thrown out of cultivation." The inhabitants of India, especially the Hindoos, believe the tiger to be the abode of an evil spirit, and many would not kill him if they could, for fear of subsequent mischief. So great a dread in some parts of the country is felt by the peasants of his supernatural powers and malevolent disposition, that they either avoid naming him at all or speak of him as "the jackal," or "the beast." There is almost a universal belief that his flesh, especially his heart, if eaten, produces courage and strength. His whiskers, claws, and fangs are also religiously preserved as potent charms.—*Athenæum.*

ENGLISH SANITARY MEASURES.—This subject has been so fully discussed, has occupied public attention for so many years, and has given rise to so much local and general legislation, more or less abortive, more or less inadequate, that I need drag my readers through no details. *Sanitas sanitatum, omnia sanitas*, said Mr. Disraeli a year or two ago. It is admitted that nowhere in this country do our hygienic arrangements even approach perfection. It has been all but proved, and is, I believe, not denied, that in the United Kingdom 200,000 deaths out of 600,000 may be traced to preventible causes, and that those represent at least three times the number of cases of impaired health and spoiled life. It is felt, too, that as our population increases and towns extend, the mischief arising from neglected, misunderstood, or inadequate sanitation is growing serious and menacing to a hitherto unconceived degree. A good deal has been done, as we all know, not always wisely; but what remains to be done assumes year by year larger and wider dimensions. It is not very certain that we are altogether on the right tack; it is quite certain that the task before us presents appalling difficulties, and will involve enormous cost. It has been determined that a sound and complete system of sewerage and drainage is essential, and must be provided for every town and city; and towns and cities are growing up all round us, and swelling yearly as we watch them. The Pollution of Rivers act, which was introduced last session, and will be reintroduced and probably carried next year, first began to open our eyes to the tremendous task before us—a task which can scarcely be *accomplished*, is is supposed, for less than one hundred millions—a sum which can scarcely be added to our already vast local taxation. That act provides, in effect, that while our sewerage system shall be universalized and perfected, God Almighty's sewers, our streams and rivers, "for that end made and provided," shall no longer be used for that purpose; that our rubbish, manufacturing refuse, and household excrementa shall no longer be turned into the natural water-courses, and so carried off to the sea, but shall be disposed of and find depositories elsewhere. In that last phrase lies the essence of the subject. "Elsewhere!" Where? Concentrate your attention for a moment on the valley of the Thames alone. Every one of the numberless towns, large and small, which make that valley one vast hive of life, must no longer use its grand river as an outlet—must do as London has done—must find some issue, more or less distant, where, possibly miles off, it may convey its inevitable filth; and that issue must be unoccupied land—wastes, bogs, marshes, &c.—away from other habitations, where it shall be out of the reach of poisoning air or water for other human beings, present or future. In other words, the *excrementa* of some 10,000,000 or 15,000,000 which has hitherto, for the most part, floated away to the ocean, shall be retained in the country and concentrated into what may become centres of pestilence. It may be questioned whether this is wise, whether it is possible, whether it is based upon sound scientific or engineering doctrine. What cannot be questioned, and what alone concerns my present purpose, is, that somehow or other the end must be attained if it be attainable: that scheme after scheme will be tried; that any scheme—be it hundreds of miles of piping, the purchase and consecration of thousands of acres, or the erection of elaborate machinery for pumping and deodorizing—will necessitate outlay on an enormous scale, which means rates by the million or borrowing by the million; and that, with such a prospect in view, giving back surpluses, neglecting to hoard surpluses, remitting one shilling of established taxation, (now that our taxation is so easy and so light, and, in the main, so equitable,) would appear to be a grievous error and a curious want of foresight—needing, but scarcely likely to obtain, justification.—*W. R. Greg, Contemporary Review.*

ENGLISH AND GERMAN CANARIES.—The great breeding places for canaries are Norwich, Yarmouth, Yorkshire, Leicester, and Manchester. These places supply the London market with canaries. Canaries are mostly bred by shoe-makers during the Summer, and sold to the London trade from October till March. They are sent up in "scores," one score being twenty pairs. If you were to send for a "score" of canaries, they would send you forty birds. The breeders prefer sending them in pairs. Three hens are charged as a "pair." The wholesale price in the Autumn is £4 per score. The price rises in the Spring, and advances to as much as £7 per score. The most valuable and delicate canaries are the Belgians. When undisturbed they sit "all of a lump," but when the cage is taken down they show their beauty by lengthening themselves out like a telescope, and bringing themselves into form. Some will nearly pass through a large wedding ring, and birds of first class will fetch as much as £10 per pair. The next kind of canary most resembling the Belgians are the Yorkshire birds. These are also very long and graceful. They vary from seven shillings sixpence to thirty shillings per pair. Norwich, as a rule, produces the richest-color birds. The motto is:

Norwich for color,
Belgian for shape,
And German for song.

The best come from the Hartz Mountains. German birds are not much to look at, but command high prices on account of their beautiful song.—*Frank Buckland, Land and Water.*

HORSE WORDS FROM THE ROMMANY.—I believe that to Mr. Borrow is due the discovery that the word jockey is of Gypsy origin, and derived from *chuckni*, which means a whip. For nothing is more clearly established than that the jockey-whip was the original term in which this word first made its appearance on the turf, and that the *chuckni* was a peculiar form of whip, very long and heavy, first used by the Gypsies. "Jockeyism," says Mr. Borrow, "properly means *the management of a whip*, and the word jockey is neither more nor less than the term, slightly modified, by which they designate the formidable whips which they usually carry, and which are at present in general use among horse-traffickers, under the title of jockey-whips." In Hungary and Germany the word occurs as *tschuckini* or *chookni* and *tschupni*.

Many of my readers are doubtless familiar with the word to tool as applied to dextrously managing the reins and driving horses. "To tool the horses down the road," is indeed rather a fine word of its class, being as much used in certain clubs as in stables, and often denotes stylish and gentlemanly driving. And the term is without the slightest modification, either of pronounciation or meaning, directly and simply Gypsy, and is used by Gypsies in the same way. It has, however, in Rommany, as a primitive meaning—to hold, or to take. Thus I have heard of a feeble old fellow that "he could not tool himself togetherus"—for which last word, by the way, *kettenus* might have been more correctly substituted.—*Leland's English Gypsies.*

FEVER INFECTION.—Men of science speak of epidemic waves, and of scarlet fever being communicated by the few drops of milk which you pour into your tea, or the cream diffused in a dish of strawberries. On a late occasion, at a fashionable dinner-party in London, as many as eight or ten guests, and seven members of the household, took scarlet fever. Obviously, the infection must have been caught at the dinner-party; but *how* was the puzzling matter of inquiry, for no one in the family of the host was known to have been affected with the disorder. Was the disease brought to the house by a waiter? Was it conveyed in the table-linen from the washerwoman? Was it somehow incorporated in the cream that had been used in the dessert? An investigation on these and other points, as we understand, was made, but not with any satisfactory result. The cream was thought to be the most likely vehicle of infection; but how could any one be certain on the point? The cream employed in fashionable dessert in London is possibly made up of half a dozen creams from as many dairies, and inquiry ends only in vague conjecture. Rather a hazardous thing, one would say, going out to dinner where you may run the chance of being killed in a manner so very mysterious. People, in their innocence, are not aware of the manner in which contagious diseases may be communicated by public conveyances, by articles of dress, by dwellings, by the very atmosphere. We have just heard an instance of the communication of scarlet fever by means of a "kist," the name usually given in Scotland to a servant's trunk. A servant girl in Morayshire fell ill with scarlet fever, and died. Her kist, a painted wooden box, containing all her worldly goods, her later clothing included, was sent home to her relations, and lay for some weeks at a station on the Speyside Railway before an opportunity occurred for removing it by a cart to her mother's cottage among the hills. During this interval the station-master's children, in romping about, conducted their gambols on the kist, which was a repository of contagion, and in due course were struck down with scarlet fever. At length, the fatal kist was conveyed to its destination, and the contents were dispersed among friends and neighbors. The donations were kindly meant, but they proved fatal. No precautions had been taken to disinfect the articles, the result being that wherever the clothes of the deceased girl were taken in, scarlet fever found its victims. For several months the fever raged, until the wave of its infection was expended. Now ensued a remarkable event. The outbreak proved to be an opposing barrier to the spread of a more virulent type of scarlatina advancing from another quarter at a later period of the year. On reaching the former scene of the disease, it was arrested for want of material to feed upon: a second attack being very unusual.—*Chambers's Journal.*

JERUSALEM.—The population of modern Jerusalem has been very differently estimated—and no doubt it increases by some thousands at the season of the annual religious feasts—but 18,000 appears to be the most probable average population; and while the Mohammedans are the masters, the Jews form the decided majority, being, it is likely, not far short of 8,000. They come in a constant stream from every part of the world, many of them on pilgrimages, by which they hope to acquire a large fund of merit, and then return again to their native country; the greater number that they may die in the city of their fathers, and obtain the most cherished wish of their heart by being buried on Mount Olivet; and it is remarkable that they cling with a strange preference to that part of the city which is nearest the site of their ancient Temple, as if they still "took pleasure in its stones, and its very dust were dear to them." They are fond of inscribing touching passages from the Old Testament upon the most conspicuous places in their synagogues, such as that in the hundred and thirty-seventh Psalm: "By the rivers of Babylon, there we sat down, yea, we wept when we remembered Zion. We hanged our harps upon the willows in the midst thereof. * * * If I forget thee, O Jerusalem, let my right hand forget her cunning. If I do not remember thee, let my tongue cleave to the roof of my mouth; if I prefer not Jerusalem above my chief joy." The Jerusalem synagogues, however, are not adorned like many of those in our European capitals, such as we have seen at Leghorn and Frankfort, probably in order to avoid tempting the cupidity of unscrupulous Moslem rulers. It is indeed remarkable in how many ways the Jews keep hold of their country as with a trembling hand, and are reluctant to let go the traces and the records of a glorious past. At a later period we visited with a learned Jew remote mountain villages in Palestine, far out of the common track of travelers, which contained the tombs of old rabbins and learned men, some of them going back even beyond the Christian era, and we found that lamps were kept burning before those tombs night and day. What an amazing tenacity of life there is alike in the people and their faith! We visited several of their synagogues, and had brief conversations with some of their chief men; and three things particularly struck us as shedding incidental light upon the Scriptures. Thus, it was curious to notice the close resemblance between the order of religious service in those Jerusalem synagogues in our own days and that which is described in Luke's Gospel as having been observed in the synagogue at Nazareth on that memorable occasion when our Lord was invited to become the teacher. The correspondence was, in fact, complete at every point, as if the thing had remained stereotyped down through all the eighteen centuries. A roll of one of the books of the Old Testament was carried by a servant from a recess in the wall and put into the hands of the president or reader, who was elevated on a platform in the centre of the synagogue. While the Scripture for the day was being recited, both the reader himself and all the congregation stood up; but at the close of the reading all the people took their seats, and the reader, seated also, proceeded with his mingled exposition and exhortation. It was scarcely less interesting to observe that the attendance of the Jews on the different synagogues was regulated by the countries to which they owed their birth. Jews from the coasts of Africa and from the south of Europe usually frequented one synagogue; German and Polish Jews were to be found in another; and so it was with other nationalities. But when we turn to the narrative in the Acts of the Apostles, we find the same state of things existing in Jerusalem at the beginning of Christianity. Among those who disputed with the youthful Stephen, when "his face shone like the face of an angel," were some from the synagogue of the Libertines—that is, freedmen from Rome and other parts of Italy; some from the synagogue of the Cyrenians and Alexandrians—that is, Jews from Northern Africa; and others from the synagogue of Cilicia and the neighboring provinces—that is, Asiatic Jews.—*Thomson, The Holy Land.*

DE CASSAGNAC, THE NAPOLEONIST.—Paul Garnier, or de Cassagnac, as he insists upon being called, is one of the youngest and most notorious press men of the French capital. He is about thirty-four, the editor of the *Pays*, and has fought ten or twelve duels, which is his biography in brief. Not being at all remarkable as a writer, he determined very early to become remarkable as a fighter, and he has succeeded. His father, much more of a man than the son, (he took his added name, he says, from a village near the place of his birth,) was editor-in-chief of the *Pays*, and made Paul his associate when the latter had become twenty-five. The younger Cassagnac has now been for some time chief of the paper, which is superlatively Imperialist, being regarded as the special organ of the ex-Empress Eugénie and the quondam Prince, her son. He attracted her attention and won her regard by challenging her political foes, memorably Henri Rochefort for his bitter denunciations of the Napoleon family. The editor of the *Lanterne*, who had been brutal not less than savage in his assaults, was badly wounded, he having named pistols as the weapons, not to give any undue advantage to his antagonist, one of the best swordsmen in Paris. —*Harper's Magazine.*

AN INTERESTING COLLECTION.—A zoological collection of remarkable interest, the *Times* states, more particularly to Londoners, has been added during the present year to the British Museum. It consists of the Thames Valley series of remains of British elephants, rhinoceri, deer, ox, &c., which have been discovered in the Ilford Marshes, near Stratford, during the last thirty years, and has hitherto formed the private collection of Sir Antonio Brady, of Stratford-le-Point. The nature and value of this collection, as now exhibited at the British Museum, will appear from the following facts: It contains remains of no less than one hundred elephants, all of which have been obtained from Ilford. These are referable to two species, viz.: *Elephas primigenius*, the mammoth, and *E. antiquus*, a more Southern form. The skeletons of each species are represented by many fine examples, and the collection of teeth and jaws represents elephants of every age and size, from the sucking calf, with milk molars, to the patriarch of the herd, whose last molars are so worn that they must have become useless for grinding his food. One characteristic of the Ilford elephants is the number of the plates in the last molar tooth, which has never been found to exceed nineteen or twenty, as against the twenty-four and sometimes twenty-eight in other species. The largest tooth is ten inches in length. The rhinoceri of the Thames Valley are represented by eighty-six remains, of three species, distinguished by the character or the absence of the bony nasal septum, viz., *Rhinoceros megharinus*, *R. leptorhinus*, and *R. tichorhinus*. The British lion, which recent geology shows to have been no myth, is represented by a lower jaw and a phalanx of the left forefoot. The Brady collection also includes the Thames Valley hippopotamus, which is found at Gray's as well as at Ilford. The ruminants, such as the stag, bison, and ox, constitute fully one-half the collection, numbering more than five hundred specimens. They include seven specimens of the great Irish elk (*Megaceros Hibernicus*) and fifty of the red deer.

## *A HIGHLAND DAWN.*

The slumbering sunlight glimmers on the lake
In the soft glow of a September dawn;
And, through the silvery mist-haze, show the peaks
Of neighboring mountains, tinged with faintest shades
Of blue and gray; and the wide-stretching moors,
Bright-robed in purple heather, fragrance shed
On the keen northern air. Hum the brown bees
In the rich, honey-laden blossom-bells,
Singing and working as can only they
Who, to their daily toil, can cheerful add
The heart-sung music of a glad content.

'Mid the thick velvet moss-tufts, fetlock deep,
Stands the red deer, his grandly-antlered head
Tossing aloft, as, with defiant bay,
His challenge to a rival he sends forth,
Sultan of yonder brae. A distant speck,
With stately motion, sails amid the clouds
A kingly golden eagle. Slow he wings
Toward his eyrie fastnesses his flight,
Nor stays upon his way. For there his spouse
And his twain dusky eaglets eager wait
The advent of their sire and their lord.

Laden with seed-cones are the mountain pines,
And there the blackcock makes his early meal;
His glossy breastplate shining in the glint
Of the uprising sun, like burnished jet
Dashed with a tinge of emerald. The shrill grouse
Sends forth his crow upon the morning air;
And sleek brown hares to welcome covert creep,
Their nightly revel over.
All around
Is fresh, and fair, and fragrant, as with glow
Of gold and purple, rose and amethyst,
Breaks o'er the mountain-tops the Highland Dawn!
—*Chambers's Journal.*

MICHAEL ANGELO AS A WORKMAN.—Through his impatience and enthusiasm, Michael Angelo ruined block after block of marble by working with too great vehemence near the surface. He had a wonderful faculty as a mere workman in marble, but his genius and impetuosity of temperament would not brook the opposition of so stubborn a material, and unfitted him for those first processes of roughing out into shape the block, which requires patience and precision. Too eager to arrive at a point where his true genius would find play, he assailed the marble with such violence that he often struck off pieces which trenched into the just limits of the surface; and as they could not be replaced, he was forced to finish as he could—not as he would. Had he confined himself more to elaborating his work in clay, and then intrusting the blocking out in marble to a mechanical workman, we should have had not only a much larger number of grand works by him, but they would have been freer of great defects. For instance, the back of the head of Moses has been chiseled away until it is an impossible head. Again, the David is sacrificed to the exigencies of the marble. And the head of his famous Day was probably left unfinished because he perceived that it was turned beyond the limit permitted to nature without breaking the neck. —*Blackwood's Magazine.*

THE WELSH CLERGY.—The Welsh clergy must not be judged of by the English type. They are not ashamed to own to a humble origin and humbler intermarriages; and the distinction between the different grades of society, which gives such influence to our clergy in their intercourse with their people, is soon obliterated here. Before one was accustomed to this merger of family pride, one was puzzled to understand how the village blacksmith, for example, who was also our green-grocer, and displayed untempting little green apples in his cottage window, as the insignia of his trade, could presume to call himself the brother-in-law of the ordained curate under whom we "sat" every Sunday in the parish church. Then, again, the Rev. —— was, of course, the son of his father—the husband, by the by, of the aforesaid handsome contributor to the population of the Principality—and yet it was new to me to see the one selling out an ounce of tobacco over the counter to whoever chanced to order it, and at the same time to be introduced to the other (who was on a visit to his father at the time) as the curate of an important rising watering-place, who had received an excellent public school and university education, whose name figured in the Oxford calendar as the holder of an £80 scholarship, and who was as good a specimen of that undefinable thing called "gentleman" as one often meets with.—*Blackwood's Magazine.*

THE TRADE OF HOLLAND.—The trade of Holland is chiefly confined to agricultural products and fish. The wide pastures of the island of Texel feed 2,000 horned cattle, 1,000 horses, and 30,000 sheep, which are celebrated throughout Europe. Every year 12,000 of the last are exported, and the quarterly fair is very picturesque, when these flocks of sheep and lambs are shipped off to the continent. Through the basins of Harlingen, the port of Friesland, pass oxen and sheep, pigs and fowls, with mountains of cheese fruits, and eggs for this country; here resort the provision dealers of London, to carry away butter barrels, which are piled up on the docks like cannon-balls in an arsenal. The canals are filled with the heavy-looking *tjalks*, or market-boats, which bring the good things of the country down to the port. Flax is a very important article of cultivation in Friesland; the market of Dokkum is one of the largest in Europe. The chief houses of England, Germany, and France have agents in this little town. The soil is incredibly rich; the peasants are well off; and there are few farmers who do not own some property in addition to the land they rent. It is rarely indeed that a tenant is turned out of his farm; families hold them for centuries, yet the lease is only for five or seven years, and stipulates how many head of cattle are to be fed on the meadows, and how much manure is to be laid on each acre; thus the soil is kept up to a wonderful state of fertility.—*Chambers's Journal.*

GUM ARABIC, ELEMI, AND COPAL.—Gum Arabic is so called because it grows in Africa and the East Indies. The various qualities are easily distinguished by those to the manner born or made, but are apt to deceive an "outsider" trying to pick out the best gum by the unaided light of his own intelligence. Those fine, handsome pieces, large and beautiful, with their yellow or pinky translucency most resembling uncut topaz, are, my friend, gay deceivers, only fit for common "stick-fast," and will never be raised to the dignity of true druggists' mucilage, like those little muddy, opaque tears of a dirty white color. Of somewhat different complexion are the pebbly drops of gum ammoniacum, a Persian product, useful as an expectorant and as an ingredient in plasters, and valuable when in well-defined lumps, from the size of a pea to that of a cherry, but less eagerly bought when the tears have run together—a rule which holds good, by the way, of almost all gums, such, for instance, as kino, a valuable astringent, which, when of the best quality, looks like a heap of garnets or carbuncles. Gum elemi, however, is an exception to the rule, generally arriving in a soft state, like old honey. Many other gums, other than those I have enumerated, are sold from time to time in "the Lane," but are hardly considered medicinal. Chief of those are gum copal, largely used in varnish-making, and gum kaurie, a fossil gum (like amber) dug out of the submerged forests of the antipodes.—*All the Year Round.*

CRICKET BATS.—In Kent and Sussex, the stick is called a "bat," a term once good English—witness Shakespeare, "Lover's Complaint." Thus of the "reverend man"—"sometime a blusterer that the ruffle knew, of court, of city"—as he approaches the "fickle maid full pale," who is weeping by the river's brink the poet says,

"So slides he down upon his grained bat,
And comely distant sits he by her side;"

that is to say, he squats down on his heels, with his stick between his legs, a mode of taking rest adopted by wearied rustics and others with the fear of "rheumatics" in their hearts. Cricket, born in the south of England, has naturally adopted the same nomenclature. The cricket bat is simply the "crooked stick;" it is merely a development of that game of ball, other forms of which exist in ball-bias, base-ball, rounders, hockey, *cum multis aliis*. Originally the person of the player is aimed at while he is running from station to station, and if struck he and his side are "out;" and hence you have the "run" in cricket as the standard of success. Almost within living memory cricket was played with a club, something in shape like an old-fashioned curved knife; and the contest was to place the ball in a hole before the batsman reached it after his "run." Wickets, and all the subtleties of the game, have arisen within the last century. Cricket no doubt owes its development to the wide grassy commons of the south, just as knurr and spell, a game that still has its virtues, and golf, which has found its way to our southern heaths, owe their peculiarities to the rougher and wilder nature of the ground on which they are played.

# THE CENTENNIAL.

## THE GOVERNMENT EXHIBITION.

### COLLECTIONS TO BE MADE BY THE VARIOUS DEPARTMENTS—THE PART TAKEN BY THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION—THE MINERAL AND ANIMAL CONTRIBUTIONS—THE FISH MUSEUM—EXHAUSTIVE CHARACTER OF THE EXHIBITION.

The part taken by the United States in the Centennial as an exhibitor will be an important one. For the last twelve months the various heads of departments in Washington have been fully occupied in devising such plans as would fully illustrate in a special way the wealth, resources, industry and progress of the country.

Near the main edifice of the Industrial Exhibition the Government building is in progress of construction. Its plan is that of a cross, and it will give an exhibiting area of 100,000 square feet. This building will be exclusively devoted to the Government, and will contain collections emanating from the Departments of the Treasury, the Interior, War, and the Navy, the Post Office, from the Bureau of Agriculture, the Indian Bureau, and the Fishery Commission. To the Smithsonian Institution has been given the formation and classification of three special collections, to wit: that of mineralogy and the exhibition of animals, birds, and fish, and in connection with the Indian Bureau, an ethnological museum. The labors of the Smithsonian Institution, under the direction of Profs. Henry and Baird, have already taken shape, and it is believed that there will be presented to the public at the Centennial an exhibition which will be unique of its kind, not only as to magnitude but comprehensiveness. To illustrate the exhaustive character of this collection an animal may be taken as a type, say the American buffalo. The live animal, when practicable, will be shown, and, if possible, various bisons of different ages and sex. Then will follow stuffed specimens, or photographs and pictures of them; next their skeletons. The natural distinctions of native animals will be compared with those of other countries—in this instance, with the African and Asiatic buffaloes. Next the products derived from the buffalo will be exhibited, as the robes, Indian dressed or home tanned buffalo leather, and the material made into shoes; the hoofs, or the oil derived from them, and the bones of the animal, either turned into glue or ground as bone-dust or made into buttons; the animal's horns, used as drinking vessels or powder horns by the Indian, or fashioned by civilization into a small-tooth comb; finally the meat of the animal, either canned or made into pemmican, or the smoked buffalo tongue. From gazing at the animal in the concrete, it may be appreciated in its detached, resolved, and changed forms. But even here a supplementary exhibition will be made, such as will include the arms used in the capture of the buffalo, from an Arrapaho bow and arrow to a Remington or Sharpe rifle. If even such an unmanagable creation as a whale is taken for exhibition it will not be slighted. If a live cetacean can not conveniently be shown, large models of all the kinds found on the east and west coasts will be seen. There will be prepared heads, and with them all the varieties of whalebone, as classified in commerce; and following the applications of the whalebone for whips, brushes, &c.; whales' teeth, as crude products, or manufactured into knife or umbrella handles. Next will follow all the various products of the whale, from ambergris to train oil, with all the arms and devices used in catching whales, such as the harpoons, swivel guns, lances, which only New-Bedford and Nantucket can produce, with every tool used in dividing and dressing blubber, with models of whalers, their boats, and the trying kettles. In fact a visible encyclopedia of the whale from its alpha to its omega will be presented. Since in Florida the true crocodile has been discovered, such Nilotic production will be exhibited together with the more modest alligator, and his hide and teeth, both becoming to-day most useful products; in fact, had Mr. Watterton succeeded in converting his cayman into a beast of burden, if it had been necessary to show up a Florida 'gator in all its phases, such a creature in harness would have been exhibited. The fish collection will be unique in character, not only in its scientific sense, but commercially. The Smithsonian Institution, dissatisfied with the older methods of presenting the varieties of ichthyological specimens, (which consisted in stuffing fish, which rarely conveyed a just conception of form, and never any at all of color,) conceived through Prof. Baird the idea of making casts in plaster, taking the actual fish as models. In this way the absolute contour of the form is obtained. These casts are afterward carefully colored, the artist following the precise hues of the fish. This collection of casts now amounts to some six hundred, and all these will be on exhibition.

Those who may have studied ichthyology simply as a science, are frequently ignorant of fish in its commercial bearings, and can hardly conceive the infinity of products derived from fish. Preparations from cod used by man present as many as eighty odd different preparations. All American fish food will be found in the Government collection. If a sturgeon is exhibited, taking the *acipenser* as the root, the uppermost twig would be caviar, which excellent product, it may be stated, is manufactured in large quantity in Sandusky, and is shipped to Germany, where it holds its own with the caviar of the Danube, and may be selling to-day at the famous Fair of Nijni Novgorod. The sportsman's interest will be keenly excited when he learns that every variety of hook, from the one used for a minnow up to that for a halibut, or the gossamer gut-line he throws to the trout to the heavy inch twist he hauls a shark in with, will be placed on exhibition. All the fur-bearing animals of North America will be collected. Seals from Alaska, Newfoundland, and from every nook and corner of the coast, and with them as sequences, all their products, used as dress. In fact, the exhibition will be one of fin, fur, and feather, in an exhaustive sense. To collect, alone, such a huge mass of objects, in such a comprehensive way, would tax even the endurance of such hard workers as Profs. Henry and Baird are well-known to be, but fortunately their labors have been seconded by many who are familiar with the market for such products as have been described. Such gentlemen have been formed into co-operative committees. Mr. E. G. Blackford, of New-York, will devote his attention to various kinds of prepared fish. Mr. T. Norris, of Philadelphia, will make the collection of rods. Mr. Milner gives his aid to fish culture, Messrs. Bradford and Anthony to fishing-lines, Mr. W. Stone to nets, Messrs. Johnson and Young to lobsters and their products, Mr. E. E. Small to whaling, Mr. Atwood to the oils of the cod, Dr. Farlow to a collection of American sea-weeds and their preparations, Mr. Backus to furs, besides innumerable other persons, each having their specialties. The Smithsonian Institution is so deservedly popular throughout the country that it is likely to receive from the outside an unlimited amount of aid in perfecting this collection. The Government mineral and geological exhibition is equally promising, and already 100 tons of various specimens have been collected. As far as possible the productions from all the ores will be shown, as the crude metals and slags. The ethnological collection, having the one at the Smithsonian Institution as a nucleus, will be largely augmented. The value of such a museum is incalculable. No civilized country of our day has ever had it yet in their power to preserve the records of an aboriginal race, and the United States does well to treasure these precious relics. During the last years the Hayden and Wheeler expeditions have made large additions to American ethnology, there having been forwarded to the Smithsonian fully ten tons of stone implements alone coming from the other side of the Rocky Mountains. Indian costumes, mounted on lay figures, will be exhibited.

The work of collecting has already taken large proportions, hundreds of parcels arriving every day in Washington for the Government exhibition. The Smithsonian Institution will shortly issue circulars, and full information will be given to those desirous of contributing to what must be one of the striking features of the Centennial.

### *A SCALP RENEWED.*

The Cincinnati *Commercial* of Friday has the following: "On Wednesday afternoon, at Remington Station, on the Marietta Railway, a singular accident happened to a young woman by the name of Carrie Dawson, who was employed in a paper-mill. She was standing near a revolving shaft, when her hair, which was long and hanging loose, became entangled in the moving machinery, and, in a second of time, the entire scalp, from the back of the head to the eyebrows, was torn from the skull. Dr. Eckermeyer, of Montgomery, was summoned, but as an hour or more had elapsed, he did not deem it proper to attempt to replace the cold and lifeless scalp to its former site. Yesterday Dr. A. J. Howe, of this city, was called to consult in the case, and he proceeded at once to lay the foundation for the renewal of the scalp by taking small pieces of the scalp from the head of the sister of the unfortunate girl. The sacrifice was cheerfully made—the pain being endured without a murmur of complaint. A lady who happened to be present while the transplantation was going on, begged to have the grafts for the forehead taken from her shoulder, and her wish was gratified. The thin membrane which invests the cranium, as well as other thin bones, was lost to the extent of several square inches in the middle of the forehead and on the top of the skull. While the injury is dangerous to life, Dr. Howe thinks the patient may recover."

### *DUTIES ON "ITALIANS."*

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

I have read with great interest the article in your paper of the 4th inst., entitled "Duties on Italians," and can fully understand the perplexities encountered by Herman & Co. In all my experience in the importing business, (which covers a period of eighteen years,) I have never known so much trouble to exist between the merchant and the Government as at the present time. It is not only in the importation of "Italians," but in almost every branch of business, and it really seems as if there is no redress, as you can get no satisfaction even by appealing to Washington, which is clearly shown in the article above referred to. This constant upsetting of values by different interpretations of the law, causes the merchant continual trouble, and if he has not a large bank account, he is compelled to submit to the extortion; even if he does protest against the payment of an advance he is compelled to lose half of what justly belongs to him to get the other half. No wonder many merchants who want to be honest and do what is right are compelled to abandon their business, for they cannot tell what duty will be exacted from them, or whether they can make a profit on their importations even after they are sold. This state of things cannot continue long, for a loss of confidence in the Government will soon make itself felt. Then again, is not this a suicidal policy on the part of the Government? The income derived from the revenue on importations must of necessity decrease while this state of things lasts, as merchants will not risk their capital on such uncertainties. We do hope the mercantile community will give a full expression of their views through your valued journal, and, if necessary, call a public meeting here, as well as abroad, to protest against the action of the Government, who is responsible for the acts of its agents.

IMPORTER.

### *SILVER RESUMPTION.*

The Washington *Star* says: "The Treasury Department has discontinued the purchase of silver for the present on account of the high price. It is probable that the operation of the scheme for silver resumption will be deferred until after the meeting of Congress, in order that it may be modified by further legislation. There are grave doubts entertained as to the feasibility of the plan, and some fear that the retiring of fractional currency will produce great annoyance to traders because of the danger of hoarding and melting of the silver given out to supply the place of small paper change. The Secretary of the Treasury will make some suggestions regarding the scheme in his annual report."

## MUSICAL.

**THE MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS** received **THREE HIGHEST MEDALS** and a **DIPLOMA OF HONOR** at the GREAT WORLD'S EXPOSITIONS in **PARIS** and **VIENNA**; *have always received highest awards in America*, and are acknowledged to be the BEST INSTRUMENTS of the CLASS in the WORLD. The largest assortment of **ORGANS** in the country, including all novelties, may now be found at the WARE-ROOMS of the company, **NO. 25 UNION SQUARE**, New-York. **ORGANS** sold for cash or easy payments, or rented until rent pays for them.

**WATERS' CONCERTO ORGANS CANNOT** be excelled in tone or beauty. They defy competition. The concerto stop is a fine imitation of the human voice. Prices extremely low for cash, or part cash and balance in small monthly payments, or for rent at low prices. Second-hand pianos and organs at great bargains. Warerooms, No. 481 Broadway, New-York. HORACE WATERS & SONS.

**A GENTLEMAN OF GREAT EXPERIENCE** gives instruction on piano-forte, harp, and harmony at pupil's residence; $10 per quarter; best reference. Address, with residence, TEACHER, Box No. 263 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

**A.—FOR RENT—**UPRIGHT, SQUARE, AND GRAND pianos of our own make; also, for sale and rent, a number of fine second-hand pianos, in perfect order. WILLIAM KNABE & CO., No. 112 5th av., above 16th st.

**THOSE DESIRING TO PLAY PIANO** without mechanical exercises should address Prof. GOODRICH, author of "Mysteries of Music," "Goodrich's Piano Manual," &c.; singing and harmony specialties. Call at No. 12 East 14th st.

**SINGING AND SPEAKING MADE EASY.—**Oratory and modern languages; superior advantages for church and opera singers, at the VOCAL ARTS SCHOOL, No. 176 5th av.

**AN EXPERIENCED MUSICIAN DESIRES** board in exchange for lessons; piano, German, and the English branches. Address L. W. P., Box No. 260 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

**MME. YSIDORA CLARK HAS RETURNED** to the City and will resume her lessons Oct. 12, at No. 314 East 13th st., and will also accept an engagement in a church.

**WANTED—**PUPILS FOR THE PIANO BY A COMpetent teacher, who has a few leisure hours; terms moderate. Apply to C. H., at Schubert's music store, No. 23 Union square.

**UPRIGHT PIANOS,** LARGE AND SUPERIOR ASsortment, for sale or rent, at OUVRIER & SONS, manufacturers, No. 27 West 13th st., between 5th and 6th avs.

**S. X. BALL & CO., NO. 15 EAST 14TH ST.**—Chickering's, Steinway's, and other pianos and organs low for cash, on installments, and for rent.

## CITY REAL ESTATE.

**FOR SALE—BY ORDER OF EXECUTOR.**

THE BEAUTIFUL FOUR-STORY STONE HOUSE

**NO. 49 EAST 59TH ST.,**

Medium size, attractive arrangement, fine location, low price, and favorable terms.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st. and No. 35 East 17th st.

**FOR SALE.**

An excellent English basement house, four-story, brown-stone, between 5th and Madison avs., for sale. Has just been put in thorough order from basement to roof. There are five bedrooms, double drawing-room, reception and dining rooms, laundry and kitchen, with good closets, bath, &c. The house is 17x60 feet, and the lot 100.5 feet in depth. It is situated between the two splendid up-town hotels—the Windsor and the Buckingham, and is therefore a most eligible site for a doctor. Apply to Messrs. LUDLOW & CO., Pine st.

**FOR SALE—**A LARGE, FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, four-story and basement, with all the modern conveniences, Nos. 36 and 38 East 39th st., between Madison and Park avs.; house 38.6 feet front; lot, 55 feet by half the block. Apply to THOMAS MURPHY, No. 31 Broad st.

**A MOST ELEGANT AND COSTLY DOUBLE** mansion of stone, in an unexceptionable part of the City of Brooklyn, convenient to its ferries and public institutions, surrounded by an acre of beautifully and expensively ornamented grounds, filled with fruit and flowers, and having extensive conservatories, stables, and carriage-house, to let, furnished, to an acceptable family, or for sale on reasonable and easy terms. Offices, No. 11 Pine st. and No. 33 East 17th st.
V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.

**FOR SALE—**A FIRST-CLASS HIGH-STOOP brown-stone house, No. 34 West 52d st., 17x101, with extension; hardwood finish on three floors; furnished throughout with the most elegant furniture, draperies, gas-fixtures, and French pattern carpets; also, bronzes, pictures, billiard-table, cabinet piano and organ, and everything complete for housekeeping.

**HOUSES FOR SALE.—**THREE FOUR-STORY houses, with basement and undercellar, for sale or to let, Nos. 26, 28, and 30 East 58th st., corner of Madison av.; just furnished, ready to move in, for sale or to let cheap. Inquire on the premises, and No. 279 West 11th st., of L. SCUDDER.

**PHYSICIANS.—**WE HAVE FOR SALE A SUPErior brown-stone English basement house, close to Madison av. and Murray Hill, 20 feet front, in perfect order, painted and frescoed throughout, that can be purchased at a low price and upon easy terms. Apply to F. G. & C. S. BROWN, Broadway, corner Wall st.

**A.—I WILL SELL A FULL-SIZED FOUR-**story high-stoop stone-front house and lot, near Grand Circle East, all finished in cabinet work, at a great sacrifice; must be sold this week, as the owner requires the proceeds for business purposes; also, one on 52d st., near 5th av. Apply at No. 909 6th av.

**$13,000.—FOR SALE—**A FOUR-STORY English basement brick and brown-stone house, in good order; all modern conveniences; neighborhood good; five minutes from Fifth Avenue Hotel; a cosy home for a genteel family; early possession; no agents. Address OWNER, Post Office Box No. 2,284.

**FOR SALE, TO CLOSE AN ESTATE, AN** elegant large double house, with stable, near 5th av., on one of the best streets; a modern house, built to order for the late owner by day's work. For full particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

**FOR SALE, TO LET OR LEASE.—**THE house and lot No. 78 St. Mark's place, with or without furniture; house, 25x52; nineteen rooms, eight pantries. Inquire of Mrs. FAILING. For further particulars apply to C. D. MEYER, No. 14 1st st.

**$20,000 ONLY FOR A FOUR-STORY** high-stoop house, full width, near 5th av. and below 14th st.; cheapest house yet offered.
OGDEN & CLARK, Broadway, corner 17th st.

**FOR SALE—**AT UPSET PRICES, TO SUIT THE times, No. 737 Madison av., No. 27 East 64th st., and No. 31 East 65th st.; elegantly finished; will be sold at a bargain; open all day.

**A SMALL PLEASANT THREE-STORY** stone house, newly painted throughout; good neighborhood; 55th st., near Broadway. Apply to N. ABBOTT, No. 46 Pine st.

**FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—**SEVERAL first-class houses, for lots, tenements, stores, or country property. Apply at or address No. 350 East 62d st.

**A MODERN FOUR-STORY HIGH-STOOP** stone dwelling in 46th st., close to 5th av., 20x55x100 feet, for sale very low. Offices No. 11 Pine st. and No. 33 East 17th st. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.

**GET YOUR DEEDS ACKNOWLEDGED,** accounts verified, &c., by JAQUES, No. 70 Astor House, Commissioner of Deeds for all the States and Territories. Cut this out.

## CITY REAL ESTATE.

**FOR SALE AND TO LET.**

# W. N. GRISWOLD,

REAL ESTATE AND COLLECTION OFFICES,

**No. 744 Broadway, Astor Place.**

TO LET—House No. 19 Washington place, containing sixteen rooms, in fine order.

TO LET—House No. 59 West 9th st., partially furnished.

TO LET—House No. 11 Clinton place, first floor store suitable for a tailor or piano business.

TO LET—No. 13 Clinton place, saloon parlor, suited for a modiste.

TO LET—No. 8 Union square, one of the finest lodge rooms in the City; 25x55, with extension of 55 feet; rent low.

TO LET—Several fine rooms and offices in first-class building No. 744 Broadway, corner Astor place.

TO LET—Store No. 755 Broadway; suitable for a florist.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—House No. 39 Clinton place; in perfect order.

FOR SALE—At Fordham Park, on Harlem road, three minutes from station, lots and plots on the installment plan. Money advanced to erect buildings, &c.

HOUSES AND LOTS for sale on favorable terms at Throgg's Neck, Westchester County, near Pelham Bridge.

## BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

**FOR SALE—**ON RUSH ST., NEAR BEDFORD AV., two three-story high-stoop subcellar modern brick houses, built by day's work; first-class in every respect; terms easy. O. V. HOLCOMB, No. 43 Broadway, Williamsburg.

## COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

**FOR SALE—**ONE OF THE FINEST PLACES AT THE South, superbly situated on the ocean, magnificent beach; fine fishing, shooting and deer hunting; place contains 422 acres, large new dwelling and out-buildings; very extensive grounds, fine olive, cedar, oleander, and myrtle avenues, beautiful and numerous hedges, large gardens, quantities of camellia japonica bushes which bloom in profusion all Winter, roses, bulbs, &c.; great variety of trees, date palm, palmetto, orange, olive, pecan-nut, oleander, magnolia, banana, fig, tamerisk, &c. Titles 100 years old.
For views, terms, &c., apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

**MANHATTAN RAILWAY AND WEST-CHESTER ESTATE OWNERS.—**I am prepared to give my personal attention as to cutting up, mapping, &c., for selling at auction on the ground or private sale. "No better time than the present."
OLIVER BRYAN,
No. 229 Broadway.
Residence, Westchester.

**FOR EXCHANGE.—**A PARTY HAVING A ROmantic and beautiful tract of about thirty-six acres on the Orange Mountain, New-Jersey, would like to exchange it for a moderate dwelling in New-York or vicinity. Address C. L. P., Box No. 298 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

**FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—**AN ELEGANT brown-stone house in the best part of Jersey City, fronting on Van Vorst Park, with fountain and old trees, with view of the Bay; furnished if desired. No. 283 York st., Jersey City.

**ORANGE, N. J.—**COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone sts.

## REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

**EXECUTOR'S SALE OF ELEGANT DWELLING AND LOT,** south-west corner Fifth av. and 44th st., and STABLE, NO. 12 WEST 44TH ST.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell by auction, on WEDNESDAY, OCT. 20, 1875, at 12 o'clock, at the EXCHANGE SALES ROOM, No. 111 Broadway.

Sale by order of Executor of WILLIAM S. BLACKINTON, deceased.

FIFTH AVENUE—The elegant and extra wide four-story high-stoop brown-stone dwelling and lot, No. 528 5th av., south-western corner 44th st. The house is 28.4 x70 feet, and butler's pantry extension, 12.6x12.6 feet, first-class in every respect, built by John H. Sherwood, Esq., and is in superb order, having been overhauled at a large expense during past Summer; lot 28.4x125 feet.

WEST FORTY-FOURTH STREET—The first-class three-story brick stable, No. 12 West 44th st., just west of 5th av.; stable is 25x70 feet, eight stalls, carriage, harness, and coachman's rooms; lot 25x100.5. Terms at sale.

For Maps and Permits to view the house, apply to the auctioneers, No. 3 Pine st.

**V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., AUCTIONEER.—**Offices No. 11 Pine st. and No. 33 East 17th st.
THURSDAY, Oct. 14,
At 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-rooms, No. 111 Broadway.

The four very desirable lots, situate on the south-east corner of 4th or Park av. and 78th st., being 102.2 feet front on the avenue and 100 feet in depth on 78th st. Also, at same time and place,

The two choice lots, 25x102.2 feet each, situate on the north side of 83d st., distant 64.7 feet east from the Grand Boulevard.

Maps, terms, &c., at No. 11 Pine st.

## DWELLINGS TO LET.

**FOR RENT.—**TWO THREE-STORY, HIGH-STOOP houses, $800 each; three four-story, high-stoop, brown-stone, $1,500; two four-story, high-stoop, brown-stone, on Madison av., $1,500, $1,800; five superbly finished and admirably located brown-stone residences, $2,000, $2,500, $3,000, $6,000. Apply at the Office of the North America Life Insurance Company, Nos. 17 and 19 Warren st., or at the office in new block, 60th st., near Madison av. KINGMAN F. PAGE.

**AN ELEGANT FRENCH FLAT OF EIGHT** rooms, second floor, in that beautiful house, No. 1,001 6th av., to let, at a greatly reduced rent to a first-class family; the walls are painted in oil and the flat has every improvement; janitor and janitress in attendance; hall heated. Inquire of JOSEPH WILLIAMSON, No. 999 6th av., or of the owner, A. C. KINGSLAND, No. 55 Broad st.

**TO LET—**FIRST-CLASS FRENCH FLATS IN GOOD order; ten rooms; plenty of light; windows in each room; house thirty feet wide; good neighborhood; within one door of 6th av.; janitor in attendance; rent moderate. Inquire of C. VAN CLEEF, No. 196 Broadway, or JOSEPH WILLIAMSON, No. 999 6th av.

**TO RENT—**NEAR RESERVOIR PARK, WHOLE or part of first-class, beautifully frescoed, handsomely-furnished brown-stone house. Perfect order; immediate occupancy. Rent reduced to party paying quarterly in advance. Address FULTON, Box No. 303 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

**TO LET OR FOR SALE—**AT FLUSHING, UNfurnished house; every convenience; fine, dry, healthy location, near three railway depots; stable, acre of ground, trees, hedges, &c.; on Sanford av. Apply to F. N. LAWRENCE, No. 30 Broad st.

**TO LET—**THE THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT high-stoop brown-stone house, No. 205 East 39th st.; in perfect order throughout; immediate possession; rent low to responsible tenant. Apply at No. 229 East 41st st.

**FLAT TO LET—**PLEASANTLY SITUATED; PAINTed in oil since last occupancy; best of order and to rent low. Inquire of JOSEPH WILLIAMSON, No. 999 6th av., or of the owner, C. T. BARNEY, No. 82 Broadway.

**A FINE FRENCH FLAT, 25x75,** TO RENT, near 8th av. entrance to Central Park; seven rooms; all improvements; janitor; $50 to $65. Apply at No. 897 8th av. JOHN BRANIGAN.

**TO RENT, FURNISHED—**THREE-STORY HIGH-stoop brown-stone house, West 47th st.; $250 per month. For particulars, apply to OWNER, No. 7 Wall st., second story front room.

**TO LET—**NO. 55 MONTICELLO AV., JERSEY CITY Heights, N. J., a three-story, basement, and cellar brick house, all improvements; very pleasant location; cheap. Apply to J. WHITECAR, 71 Belmont av.

**NEW-BRIGHTON, STATEN ISLAND.—**Houses furnished and unfurnished, near landing, to let at low prices for the Winter. Inquire of W. V. CARR, No. 61 Liberty st., Room No. 9.

**ENGLEWOOD, N. J.—**FURNISHED HOUSE TO let; all improvements; rent low till April 1. Address Box No. 88 Post Office, Englewood.

**TO LET—**NO. 54 WEST 52D ST., FOUR-STORY high-stoop brown-stone front house, newly frescoed and painted throughout. Inquire on the premises.

**TO LET.—**REDUCED RENT! NO. 236 WEST 39TH st., near Broadway and 7th av.; just painted; in perfect order. Call on owner, No. 437 5th av.

**FURNISHED HOUSES TO RENT, BY F. G. & C. S. BROWN,** Broadway, corner Wall st.

## HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

**WANTED FOR LIGHT HOUSEKEEPING** —One or two convenient rooms, unfurnished, below 34th st.; rent, $12 monthly; with private family preferred. Address, with particulars, C. L. D. H., No. 164 East 53d st.

**WANTED—**A FURNISHED FLAT (NOT TOO HIGH up town) from December to April 1; highest reference given. Address, stating location, price per month, &c., D. M., Box No. 834 New-York Post Office.

## STORES, &C., TO LET.

# OFFICES TO LET

IN THE

# TIMES BUILDING.

ON THE SECOND AND THIRD FLOORS.

These rooms are desirably located, are well lighted, in good order, and will be partitioned to suit tenants.

Apply to
GEORGE JONES,
*Times* Office.

**FOR RENT.—**THE NEAT CHAPEL OF RUTGERS Female College, No. 489 5th av., will be rented at very low rates for Sunday church services and to parties desiring to give lectures, readings, &c. Apply to J. IRVING BURNS, Treasurer, No. 487 5th av.

**A.—TO RENT, LOW—**A CORNER STORE ON 6th av., especially suitable for a drug store or first-class grocery. Apply to C. T. BARNEY, No. 82 Broadway, or to JOSEPH WILLIAMSON, No. 999 6th av.

## COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

**MR. E. F. BERMINGHAM, (LATE WITH** MESSRS. JAMES A. HEARN & SON, Nos. 778 and 775 Broadway,) has been admitted a member of our firm.
KEEP MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
Patentees and sole manufacturers of Keep's patent partly-made dress shirts. Factory, Nos. 165 and 167 Mercer st. Retail store, No. 571 Broadway.

## HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

**THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.**

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at **No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts.** Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

**PRIVATE STABLES TO RENT.**

18th st., near 6th av., six stalls, $1,200.
No. 115 East 22d st., seven stalls, $1,400.
No. 154½ West 29th st., three stalls, $800.
No. 51 East 33d st., six stalls, $1,400.
No. 4 East 39th st., seven stalls, $1,600.
Stuyvesant square, four stalls, $1,000.
44th st., near 5th av., for sale, $16,000.
Full particulars from F. G. & C. S. BROWN, Broadway, corner Wall st.

**FINE CARRIAGES.**

EZRA MARSH, No. 18 East 18th st., near Broadway, manufacturer of all styles fine carriages for City and country use, at reasonable prices; work warranted; careful estimates made on repairs; vehicles sent for and delivered without charge; also first-class storage.

**THE AMERICAN SOCIETY FOR THE** Prevention of Cruelty to Animals requires a fine, strong horse for light work; any lady or gentleman possessing such and desiring good care and kind treatment for the animal, can apply to HENRY BERGH, 4th av., corner 22d st.; a good home in the country can be furnished for a large Newfoundland or Mount St. Bernard dog.

**A STABLE TO LET—**WITH FIVE STALLS ON ground floor, good coach-room, and a large loft over stable; 18th st., between 5th av. and Broadway. Inquire of M. CURLEY, No. 111 East 13th st., near 4th av.

**TO RENT—**IN 38TH ST., NEAR BROADWAY, A first-class stable, two box and five single stalls; second story finished for a family; possession at once. Apply on the premises or at No. 64 Leonard st., corner of Church.

**AN ELEGANT TEAM OF BLACK HORSES** for sale for half their value, to close an estate; also landau and clarence, nearly new. Can be seen at private stable, East 63d st., next to 4th av.

**A TEAM OF SUPERB BLACKS,** (WITH phaeton;) cost $3,000, price $1,000; 16½ hands, and warranted. Team and details at HARNETT'S, No. 17 East 30th st.

## SITUATIONS WANTED.

### FEMALES.

**THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.**

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at **No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts.** Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

**AN AMERICAN LADY OF REFINEMENT** and capability desires a position as housekeeper in a widower's family, or for a party of gentlemen; disposition cheerful, and capable of promoting comfort in a home; references exchanged. Address E. T., Box No. 192 *Times* Office.

**ATTENTION.**

Servants, German, English, Irish, Scotch, Swedish, for City or country, now waiting for situations at CARPENTER'S Agency, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st.

**COMPANION, &c.—**BY A MIDDLE-AGED ENGlish Protestant widow a position of trust, lady's companion, or in any light capacity not menial, where a trustworthy person would be appreciated. Address L. J., No. 820 Atlantic av., Brooklyn.

**CHAMBER-MAID.—**BY A VERY TIDY, RESPECTable young German girl as chamber-maid and plain seamstress, or chamber-maid and waitress, in moderate family; ready for a place as soon as needed; would like to be permanent; a good servant in every sense. Call at No. 366 6th av., near 23d st.

**CHAMBER-MAID.—**BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL to do chamber-work; a good plain sewer; operates on different machines; willing and obliging; good reference from last place. Call Monday at No. 162 West 28th st.

**CHAMBER-MAID OR WAITRESS.—**BY A respectable young girl, as first-class chamber-maid or waitress; best City references. Address H. T. C., Box No. 303 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

**CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—**BY A respectable young woman to do chamber-work and waiting in a small private family; City reference; seven years in last place. Address A. G. D., Box No. 301 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,257 BROADWAY.

**CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—**BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as chamber-maid and nurse; will make herself generally useful; best City reference from her present employer. Call for two days in the fancy store No. 759 2d av.

**CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—**BY A respectable young girl as chamber-maid and waitress in a small private family; has best of City references. Call at No. 344 West 40th st.

**CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—**BY A young girl as chamber-maid and waitress; is willing and obliging; good reference. Call at No. 58 West 40th st.

**CHAMBER-MAID AND NURSE.—**BY A young girl to do chamber-work, and will see to grown children; has four years' City reference from one place. Call at No. 161 West 27th st., Room No. 15.

**COOK.—**BY A SWEDISH GIRL, TO COOK, WASH, and iron, or do general work; can do all kinds of family cooking; is a competent laundress, and in every way a competent, able, and reliable servant; City or country. Call at No. 366 6th av., near 23d st.

**COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—**BY A young woman as good plain cook, washer, and ironer in a private family; is willing and obliging; City or country; good reference. Apply at No. 239 East 28th st., second floor.

**COOK.—**BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS FIRST-class cook; understands her business in all its branches; is willing, obliging, and has best of references. Call at Swedish Servants' Office, No. 203 East 37th st.

**COOK, HOUSE-WORK, &c.—**BY A TIDY, CApable, German girl; for City or country; good reference. Call at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

**COOK.—**BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH WOMAN as first-class cook in a private family; understands Jewish cooking. Apply at No. 554 5th av., present employer's.

**COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—**CITY OR COUNTRY, by a neat, competent girl, with good City references. Call or address, No. 951 6th av., second door above 53d st.

FOR SELECTED SERVANTS CALL AT

# I. MORISON'S

RELIABLE METROPOLITAN SERVANTS' EXCHANGE, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av. Callers will please take particular notice of the above address.

**DRESS-MAKER.—**BY A COMPETENT DRESS-maker; cuts, fits, and trims in the latest style with all the latest Paris fashion plates; would like a few more families; work by the day or week; reference. Address A. B., Box No. 279 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

**DRESS-MAKER.—**BY AN EXPERIENCED dress-maker; a perfect cutter and fitter, stylish trimmer; will engage by the day; old dresses made over; cutting and basting done at home; highest references. Call at No. 425 6th av., near 26th st.

**DRESSMAKER.—**AN EXPERT DRESSMAKER and seamstress desires engagement in a private family, by the week or month, or would do work at her residence on the west side. Call at underwear store, No. 144 East 16th st.

**DRESS-MAKER.—**A FIRST-CLASS DRESS-maker would go out by the day, or take home work; suits made at moderate prices; best City reference. Inquire for Dress-maker, No. 259 6th av., second floor front.

**DRESS-MAKER.—**AS THOROUGH DRESS-maker, good fitter and trimmer, by the day or week; has new Fall styles; $2 per day, or $9 per week. Call at No. 600 3d av., grocery store.

**DRESS-MAKER.—**A FIRST-CLASS DRESS-maker wishes employment by the month or week; understands dress-making in first-class style; references given. Call at No. 243 East 28th st.

**DRESS-MAKER.—**BY A FIRST-CLASS DRESS-maker, a few engagements by the day; a first-class trimmer and fitter; understands all machines. Call or address Dress-maker, No. 60 6th av.

**GOVERNESS.—**A LADY WOULD LIKE THE POsition of resident or daily governess to young children; could take entire charge; or as companion to a lady; would assist in housekeeping; the best of references given and required. Address L. M. J., Box No. 266 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

**HOUSE-KEEPER.—**BY A LADY AS HOUSE-keeper to a gentleman or party of gentlemen wishing a home, with all home comforts; she is accustomed to the best society, and understands all requirements of a first-class house; she is in great distress through misfortune, and wishes a good home more than a high salary; a widow with a little boy, whom she would like, if convenient, to keep with her. Address Mrs. Poole, Post Office, New-York City.

**HOUSEKEEPER, &c.—**BY A LADY OF SOME experience to assist in the care of a household, teaching children, or companion to an invalid. Address Mrs. B., No. 323 West 34th st.

**HOUSEKEEPER OR COMPANION.—**BY A New-England lady as housekeeper, or as companion to an elderly or invalid lady; fully qualified for either position, and wishes to be useful; best of references; letters answered in person if desired. Address H. C., Box No. 294 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

**HOUSEKEEPER.—**BY A SWEDISH YOUNG woman who understands housekeeping in all its branches; marketing, charge of help, &c.; understands cooking thoroughly; is an excellent pastry cook; best City reference. Call at Swedish Servants' Office, No. 203 East 37th st.

**LADY'S MAID OR NURSE.—**BY A LADY FOR her maid, as maid or nurse to grown-up child; first-class seamstress; speaks French, English, and German. Apply for two days, from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M., at No. 39 West 54th st.

**LADY'S MAID.—**BY A THOROUGH MAID; IS AN experienced dress-maker and good hair dresser. Address M. K., No. 742 3d av.

**LAUNDRESS.—**A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS wants to take in washing to her own house; the best of City reference. Call all the week at No. 430 East 16th st.

**LAUNDRESS.—**A RESPECTABLE WOMAN SOlicits families' and gent's washing; gent's clothing, seventy-five cents per dozen; good reference. Mrs. Mack, No. 20 East 12th st.

**LAUNDRESS OR CHAMBER-MAID.—**BY AN American woman to go out by the day to wash and iron, or as laundress or chamber-work. Apply at No. 26 Jones st., in basement.

**LAUNDRESS.—**MRS. TURNER WOULD LIKE gentlemen's or families' washing, by the month or dozen; best City reference. Call or address No. 113 West 42d st.

## SITUATIONS WANTED.

### FEMALES.

**LAUNDRESS.—**BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED woman washing and ironing to take home; reference if required. Mrs. Overton, No. 137 West 33d st.

**LAUNDRESS.—**A FIRST-CLASS COLORED LAUNdress solicits families' washing at her own residence; good reference. 15 West 37th st., basement.

**LAUNDRESS.—**BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED woman to do gentlemen's or families' washing and ironing, by the week or month. Call at No. 129 West 26th st., Mrs. Lomax.

**LAUNDRESS.—**A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS wishes to go out by the day or week; understands all kinds of puffing and fluting in every respect; good reference. Apply at No. 239 East 28th st., second floor.

**LAUNDRESS.—**A RESPECTABLE WOMAN wishes some washing at her home, or would go out by the day; has good reference. Call on or address for two days Mrs. Giblin, No. 331 East 32d st., top floor.

**LAUNDRESS.—**BY A CAPABLE LAUNDRESS, with City reference. Call at No. 604 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

**LAUNDRESS.—**A FIRST-CLASS WASHER AND ironer wishes to go out by the day. Call at No. 203 East 56th st., between 2d and 3d avs.

**LAUNDRESS.—**BY A FIRST-CLASS REGULAR laundress, with excellent references. Can be seen at No. 1,233 Broadway.

**LADY'S MAID.—**BY A YOUNG SCOTCH GIRL AS lady's maid; would wait on an elderly lady and sew; a good home more of an object than wages; five years' City references. Call at No. 62 West 15th st.

**MILLINER.—**A FIRST-CLASS MILLINER WOULD like a few more lady customers at her own residence, or would go out by the day; terms reasonable. Address, for one week, M. A. C., No. 116 West 17th st.

**NURSE.—**BY AN EXPERIENCED PROTESTANT woman of thirty-five as infant's nurse or invalid's nurse; recommended by several physicians, and also by families in which she has served; is a strictly temperate, conscientious person, and one who will do her duty faithfully; can take an infant from birth. Apply at No. 366 6th av., near 23d st.

**NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS FOR GROWing Children.—**By a French girl who speaks English; is a good seamstress and operator; [illegible] City references. Address A. B., at Jacquin's French Bureau, No. 602 6th av., near 35th st.

**NURSE.—**BY A COMPETENT NURSE; CAN TAKE entire charge of an infant; has no objection to doing light chamber-work, and can make herself generally useful; best references given. Call at No. 852 Broadway.

**NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—**BY A YOUNG girl as nurse and seamstress or chamber-work and seamstress; is willing to go in the country; good City reference. Call on Monday at No. 301 East 27th st.

**NURSE.—**BY A FRENCH PROTESTANT GIRL AS nurse and to do sewing; best of City reference. Call at Mme. Golard's, No. 525 6th av., between 31st and 32d sts.

**NURSE.—**BY AN EXPERIENCED SCOTCH WOMAN as nurse to an invalid lady; good reference from first-class physicians; is a good seamstress; City or country. Apply No. 27 Pitt st.

**NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—**BY A VERY neat, competent young woman, with good references; is a first-class nurse and excellent family seamstress and operator. Call or address No. 951 6th av., second door above 53d st.

**NURSE.—**BY A MIDDLE-AGED PERSON OF EXPErience as infant's nurse; can care children in any sickness; willing and obliging; best City reference. Call at No. 604 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

**NURSE.—**BY A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH PROTESTant nurse, either for an infant or grown children; has the best of City references; can be seen at present employer's. Call or address No. 1,233 Broadway.

**NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—**BY AN AMERIcan Protestant woman as nurse and plain sewer; best references. Can be seen at present employer's, No. 41 East 29th st.

**SITUATIONS WANTED FOR AN AMERICAN** Protestant young girl as nurse, waitress, or chamber-work; also for a Scotch nurse and seamstress; also for an English and a German cook, and for a number of very respectable girls who can all produce good references. Call at No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av., at J. Morison's Servants' Exchange. Callers are cautioned to bear in mind the above address.

**SEAMSTRESS.—**BY A COMPETENT YOUNG woman as seamstress; can operate on a Wheeler & Wilson machine; no objection to do light chamber-work. Call for two days at her former employer's, No. 168 Madison av.

**SEAMSTRESS.—**BY A FIRST-CLASS OPERATOR on Wheeler & Wilson machine to go in a private family by the day; understands all kinds of family sewing. Call at No. 301 East 26th st., store.

**SEAMSTRESS.—**BY A YOUNG GIRL AS SEAMstress in a private family; no objections to light chamber-work; has best of City references. Call at No. 344 West 40th st.

**TO TRAVEL.—**BY A YOUNG WOMAN TO travel with a lady. Address for three days A. D., Box 327 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,257 BROADWAY.

**WAITRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—**BY A young girl to do waiting and chamber-work; five years' City reference from last place. Call at No. 712 3d av., in the fancy store.

**WANTED—**A HOUSE TO TAKE CARE OF, FURnished or unfurnished, by two in family. Address A. D., Box No. 327 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

**WASHING AND IRONING.—**BY A WOMAN to go out by the day to do washing and ironing; best references. Call Saturday or Monday at No. 112 10th av.

### MALES.

**BUTLER.—**BY A YOUNG MAN, A NATIVE OF England, who has lived as head and single-handed waiter in private families; experience as above; good references given. Address G. L., Box No. 311 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

**COACHMAN.—**BY A COLORED COACHMAN; first-class; thoroughly understands driving and management of horses; is sober, honest, and obliging, and if required thoroughly understands milking. Call for two days at No. 115 West 32d st., private stable, or address E. D., Box No. 317 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

**COACHMAN.—**BY A YOUNG MAN; THOROUGHLY understands the care and management of horses; can milk, attend furnace, and make himself useful about a gentleman's place; two years' recommendation from last employer. Address P. F., Box No. 235 *Times* Office.

**COACHMAN.—**BY A SINGLE MAN; THOROUGHLY understands his business in all its branches; eight years' City and country reference; is willing and obliging. Address L. L., Box No. 325 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

**COACHMAN.—**BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT MARried man; thoroughly understands the care of horses, harness, carriages, &c.; keeps stable in good order; willing and obliging; best City references. Call or address J. S., No. 335 West 26th st.

**COACHMAN.—**BY A GENTLEMAN FOR HIS coachman; a competent, trustworthy man; thoroughly understands his business; is willing and obliging and strictly temperate. Apply personally or by note to present employer, No. 39 West 34th st.

**COACHMAN AND GROOM.—**BY AN ENGLISHman, single; understands the care of horses; is a careful driver; sober, trustworthy, and obliging; City or country; good references. Call on G. Hawkes, No. 231 East 24th st.

**COACHMAN.—**BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN AS coachman; good reference; wages moderate; willing to make himself generally useful. Address No. 41 West 28th st.

**COACHMAN.—**BY A COLORED COACHMAN IN City or country; can give the best of reference. Call or address, for three days, I. H., No. 832 7th av., Charles Cudlipp's Livery Stable.

**COACHMAN.—**BY A FIRST-CLASS SINGLE MAN, with the best City reference. Address J. R., Box No. 306 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

**COACHMAN AND GROOM.—**BY A FIRST-class man, English, single, as coachman and groom; good reference as to capability, sobriety and honesty. Address F., private stable, No. 120 West 29th st.

**COACHMAN.—**BY A GENTLEMAN, HAVING DISposed of his horses, for his man, whom he can highly recommend in every respect. Inquire on Monday in the store No. 755 Broadway, corner of 8th st.

**COACHMAN.—**BY A YOUNG MAN; THOROUGHLY understands his business in all its branches; first-class reference from last employer. Address A. B., Box No. 273 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,257 BROADWAY.

**COACHMAN.—**BY A SINGLE MAN AS COACHman; best City reference. Call or address at Brewster & Co.'s, 21st st. and 5th av.

**PORTER, &c.—**BY A RESPECTABLE, INTELLIgent married man as porter, janitor, or watchman; five years' good City reference, and security if required. Address, for four days, J., Box No. 241 *Times* Office.

**VALET OR WAITER.—**BY A YOUNG, SINGLE colored man, to a gentleman going South for the Winter, or as waiter in a first-class private family; the best of satisfaction given as to capability and honesty. Call or address S. R. N., No. 159 West 20th st.

**WANTED—**BY A BOY, AGED SEVENTEEN, IN some wholesale house where he can rise according to merit. Apply or address W. Furbush, No. 56 West Washington place.

**WAITER.—**THOROUGHLY COMPETENT, IN A private family, where he would make himself generally useful; City or country; the best of reference can be given for honesty and sobriety. Address for two days M. G., Box No. 311 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

**WAITER OR FOOTMAN.—**BY A YOUNG MAN, speaking French and English, as second waiter or footman in a private house; nineteen years of age; best references. Address Frenchman, Box No. 305 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

**WAITER.—**BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN AS waiter in a private family, where he would be found thoroughly efficient and obliging; City or country. Call on or address his present employers, No. 16 West 17th st.

**WAITER.—**BY A COLORED YOUNG MAN IN a private family or boarding-house; first-class City references. Address S. C., Box No. 291 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

**WAITER.—**BY A YOUNG RESPECTABLE COLORED man as waiter in a private family; is willing, and not afraid to work; reference from last employer. Address W. R., Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

**WAITER.—**BY AN ENGLISHMAN AS WAITER IN a private family; good reference. Address R. J., No. 1,143 Broadway.

**WAITER.—**BY A FIRST-CLASS SWISS MAN, aged thirty, as waiter, with good City references. Address, for three days, M. M., Box No. 308 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

## HELP WANTED.

**COOK WANTED.—**A FIRST-RATE COOK, WHO has been accustomed to live in a private family. Apply from 10 to 11, this morning, at No. 113 East 25th st.

## INSTRUCTION.

**MLLE. ROSTAN'S**

FRENCH, ENGLISH and GERMAN BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL for Young Ladies and Children, REMOVED to No. 1 EAST 41ST ST., corner 5TH AV., will REOPEN on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 29.

A THOROUGH ENGLISH COLLEGIATE COURSE with unsurpassed facilities for acquiring a PRACTICAL KNOWLEDGE of the FRENCH and other modern languages; HOME COMFORTS and HOME PRIVILEGES are the distinguishing features of this school.

Single rooms for those who apply in time.

The Musical Department is under the care of Prof. S. B. MILLS.

Mlle. ROSTAN will be home after Sept. 1.

**FOR YOUNG LADIES BETWEEN FOUR-**teen and eighteen; unsurpassed advantages of class study, under the best instructors, with free use of a rare library for reference, in a charming New-England home; unexceptionable references required. For circulars, address Box No. 84, Stockbridge, Mass.

**MISS HAINES**
AND
**MLLE. DE JANON**

will reopen their School for Young Ladies and Children on THURSDAY, Sept. 23; a separate class for boys on Oct. 1; a punctual attendance of their pupils is respectfully requested. Their Kindergarten, under the charge of Mme. and Miss KRIEGE, will reopen Oct. 4; training class for kindergartners Nov. 1. All applications to be made at No. 10 Gramercy park, New-York.

**SEABURY SEMINARY WILL COMMENCE** its ninth successful year Sept. 20, 1875, at No. 125 West 42d st., near Reservoir Park. Three departments: Classical, for young ladies; Junior and Kindergarten, for boys and girls; German, French, and music by professors; no extras. References: William Buchanan, No. 61 Park av.; L. F. Thompson, No. 546 Madison av.; Right Rev. T. H. Vail. Apply to Principal, M. FROST, No. 125 West 42d st.

**MARGUERITE INSTITUTE.**
**MRS. E. F. WAIT'S**
ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL
For Young Ladies and Little Girls,
No. 13 East 46th st., between 5th and Madison avs.,
Will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 29, 1875.

**SCHOOL OF MINES, COLUMBIA COLLEGE.—**Courses in Civil and Mining Engineering, Metallurgy, Geology and Natural History, Analytical and Applied Chemistry.
Examinations for admission Sept. 28; opens Oct. 4.
For catalogues address C. F. CHANDLER,
49th st., corner 4th av.

**PACKARD'S BUSINESS COLLEGE,**

Methodist Building, No. 805 Broadway, is now open for the year and rapidly filling up. Education for business men and women. No term divisions. Separate instruction. Call or send for circular.
S. S. PACKARD, Proprietor.

**MLLE. D'OREMIEULX & MISS KEITH,**
Successors to
**MISS HINSDALE,**

Will open, Sept. 21, at No. 277 Madison av., a French boarding and day school for young ladies, and a Kindergarten for little girls and boys.

**THE EVENING FRENCH CLASSES HAVE** now commenced at No. 39 Union square. Can accommodate two pupils more, to complete classes of four pupils. Prive lessons given at residence. New pupils have two lessons without charge.
T. CABIROL, Professeur de Français.

**JOHN MACMULLEN'S** CLASSICAL, FRENCH, English, and Primary School, at No. 1,214 Broadway, near 30th st., reopens WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15. Terms, from $100 to $300 per year. A few boarders at $500 additional. Scholars boarded until families come to town. Carpentry, Latin conversation, physical education. Circulars at Putnam's Book-store, corner of 23d st. and 4th av., and at the school.

**Nos. 6 and 8 East 53d st**
**Mrs. SYLVANUS REED'S SCHOOL,**
OPENS, SEPT. 30; KINDERGARTEN, OCT. 5.

Ladies wishing to join the classes of Prof. Nairne in belles-lettres and of Dr. Labberton, in history, will apply at once.

**NO. 58 PARK AV., NEW-YORK,**
Between 37th and 38th sts.

MURRAY HILL INSTITUTE, a first-class school for boys, especially as preparatory for college. Number limited to fifty; family pupils to six. Twelfth year opens Sept. 20. JOSEPH D. HULL, (Yale,) Principal.

**AT NYACK-ON-HUDSON.—**THE RIVERSIDE Institute thoroughly educates twenty young ladies; home culture; advantages unsurpassed; superb residence. Terms $400 to $500, and no extras. Opens Sept. 22. References, the Nyack clergy and Commodore Wm. Voorhis.

**MISS DU VERNET, ASSISTED BY COMPETENT** masters, reopened her boarding and day school for boys under fifteen, at No. 102 West 29th st., one door from 6th av., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 22. Day boarders are taken to the Park after an early dinner.

**PREPARATORY SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL,**

No. 1,267 Broadway, near 32d st., for the Schools of Science, Technology, Mines, Architecture, &c.
A. COLIN, M. E.,
Late Engineer Corps, U. S. N. and Prof. Naval Academy.

**MRS. ROBERTS AND MISS WALKER** WILL reopen their English and French Day School for young ladies at No. 148 Madison av., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 22; advanced classes for young ladies who have completed the usual school course of study will be organized during the Winter.

**MISS McINTOSH ASKS THE ATTENTION** of parents to her Home Classes for Young Ladies, who, desiring a thorough English culture, are yet unable to give so many hours to study as are demanded by an ordinary school course. For further information apply to Miss McINTOSH, No. 138 East 19th st.

**MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S**
ENGLISH, FRENCH, and GERMAN BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL for young ladies and children.
Nos. 6 and 8 East 53d st., (Central Park.)
The Twelfth School Year will begin Sept. 30, 1875.
KINDERGARTEN will be opened Oct. 5.

**SEWARD INSTITUTE**
FOR BOYS AND YOUNG MEN,

FLORIDA, Orange County, N. Y.—$160 pays for board, tuition, fuel, light, &c., for 20 weeks in this well-known Institution; advantages superior; number limited; open Sept. 14. Send for catalogue. T. G. SCHRIVER, A. M.

**COOKING SCHOOL.—**LADIES' DIRECTORY, Broadway and 45th st.—Ladies' classes WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 10 A. M., commencing Oct 13; $5 per course; instruction free the rest of the week; table board and cooked food in great variety in dining and sales room.

**MISS EDMONDS, NO. 20 EAST 24TH ST.,** will resume her classes in literature, &c.; also a class to prepare for public school teachers, and those wishing to avoid the confinement of school. Two pupils will be received as boarders; references exchanged.

**GARDNER INSTITUTE.**

No. 620 5th av., New-York.
Boarding and Day School for young ladies and misses, commences its eighteenth year Sept. 28, 1875.
Rev. Dr. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

**MRS. AND MISS STEERS'**

Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 12 East 47th st., reopens Sept. 30. The lecture season will commence Oct. 7, from 4 to 5 in the afternoon. The school omnibus will call for pupils.

**MISS AYRES'**
ENGLISH, FRENCH, AND GERMAN SCHOOL,
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN,
will reopen at No. 15 WEST 42d st., NEAR 5th av.,
NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, Sept. 22.

**CARLISLE INSTITUTE.**

English, French, and German boarding and day school for young ladies, with kindergarten for children, No. 658 Lexington ave. Reopens Sept. 6. Applications personally or by letter.

**AN ARTIST WHO HAS STUDIED** ABROAD desires to give instruction in pencil and crayon drawing; also, to form a class in modeling. Address Sc., Box No. 281 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

**MRS. WILLIAMES,** assisted **BY MISS** CRUTTENDEN, announces the EIGHTEENTH YEAR of her English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, at No. 26 West 39th st. Prompt attendance is requested on Thursday, Sept. 23.

**PROF. PARRAIN HAS NOT GIVEN HIS** authorization to use his name in the prospectus of the University Grammar School No. 1 Winthrop place, for he will not take the responsibility of the French taught by the Principal, Lassiter.

**BOYS' SCHOOL.—**MRS. GEORGE VANDENHOFF reopens her SCHOOL FOR BOYS AND GIRLS SEPT. 27. School hours from 9:30 to 2:30. Eight boarding pupils received; application should be made at once. NO. 106 WEST 42D ST., near Reservoir Park.

**MRS. JULIA W. GREEN WILL OPEN A** primary and preparatory school, (English, French, and German,) for girls Sept. 28 at No. 68 West 36th st., between 5th and 6th avs. Mrs. Green will be at home after Sept. 14.

**BOY'S BOARDING-SCHOOL,**
DOWNINGTOWN, CHESTER COUNTY, PENN.
First-class New-York references. Send for a catalogue.
F. DONLEARY LONG, A. M., Principal.

**FROST JOHNSON'S ART SCHOOL.**

Studio now ready for the reception of pupils, No. 35 Association Hall; the Painting Class will commence at once.

**THE MISSES GRAHAM, SUCCESSORS** TO the Misses Green, will reopen their school at No. 1 5th av., (first house from Washington square,) on TUESDAY, the 28th of September, 1875.

**NO. 131 WEST 43D ST., NEW-YORK.**
Dr. A. CALLISEN'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
Reopens Sept. 20, 1875.

**MISS WARREN.**

Lyric Hall, No. 723 6th av., opposite Reservoir Park. Live teachers. Working Boys. No. extras.

**MRS. JONSON AND MISS JONES'** ENGLISH, French, and German boarding and day school for young ladies and children, **No. 13 East 31st st.**

**MRS. LEVERETT'S SCHOOL** FOR YOUNG ladies and children re-opens WEDNESDAY, Sept. 29. No. 32 West 18th st.

**MR. AND MRS. THOMAS N. CAULFIELD** have resumed musical studies at their academy, No. 78 East 53d st.

**THE MISSES HAYWARD'S ENGLISH** AND French School for young ladies and children, 409 Jefferson av., Elizabeth, N. J., reopens Wednesday, Sept. 15.

**MISS GIBBONS' ENGLISH AND FRENCH** School for Girls, No. 111 West 44th st., reopens Sept. 22.

**MISS BULKLEY'S BOARDING AND DAY** School for young ladies', Tarrytown-on-the-Hudson, will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15.

**DR. J. SACHS'** COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, 101 W. 45th st., corner 6th av., reopens Sept. 14. Thorough course of Classical, English, and German instruction.

**MISS BALLOW'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH** School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 24 East 22d st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept 23.

**THE IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN-**on-Hudson, offers unusual advantages for boys. Reopens Sept. 14. ARMAGNAC & ROWE, Principals.

**A CLASS FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN** and private instruction. Circulars sent. Thos. R. Ash, 17 E. 16th st.

**J. H. MORSE'S ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL** school, No. 1,267 Broadway.

## INSTRUCTION.

# Collegiate Institute,

No. 40 Washington Square, New-York City.
(Location delightful and easy of access.)
DR. GEO. W. CLARKE, Principal, prepares pupils of all ages for business or college.
Thirty-third year begins Sept. 13, 1875.
Circulars at bookstores and at the institute.

**CHARLIER INSTITUTE,**
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND LITTLE GIRLS,
NO. 167 MADISON AV.

This school will reopen on Tuesday, Sept. 28. No boarding pupils taken. Thorough and complete English course. Belles-Lettres class; special advantages for French and German; light gymnastics, drawing, sewing, &c. Prospectus, with septennial roll of the school to be had on application.
MR. and MRS. ELISEE CHARLIER, Principals.

**ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL.**
**Boarding and Day School**
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN.
Rev. THEODORE IRVING, LL.D., Rector.
**No. 21 West 32d st., New-York.**

A separate department for young boys.
Dr. Irving's classes for the study of the English language, literature, and the fine arts will begin THURSDAY, NOV. 4.

**ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL.**

*No. 252 Madison av., between 38th and 39th sts. School hours 9:30 A. M. to 2:30 P. M. The twenty-second annual circular contains the names of over twelve hundred pupils, present and past. Many of the latter are actively and prominently engaged in business or professional life, and are the references offered to the public. The circular (without the roll of pupils) is inserted in Trow's City Directory between pages 40 and 41.*

**MISS COMSTOCK'S**
ENGLISH, FRENCH, AND GERMAN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN,
Nos. 32 and 34 Reservoir Park, (West 40th st.,) facing Reservoir square.
Boarding pupils limited to sixteen.
School year of 1875 and 1876 will begin Sept. 27,
KINDERGARTEN Oct. 1.

Personal application and inspection of building at any time.

**MADAME O. DA SILVA**
AND
**MRS. ALEX. BRADFORD'S**

(formerly Mrs. Ogden Hoffman's) English, French and German Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, with calisthenics. No. 17 West 38th st., New-York. Reopens Sept. 27. Application may be made by letter or personally, as above.

**MRS. MARY RODGERS GRIFFITTS'** ENGlish, French, and German Day School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 23 West 48th st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 27.

**COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, MADISON AV.,** BETWEEN 83D AND 84TH STS.—French, English, and German boarding and day school for young ladies and children. Terms moderate.

**KINDERGARTEN AND TRAINING** CLASS for mothers and teachers reopens Sept. 22, at No. 44 East 43d st.; oldest and best Kindergarten in the City; all the Froebel occupations. Miss E. M. COE, Prin.

**UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL,** NO. 1 Winthrop place, one block from N. Y. University, begins 39th year Sept. 13; primary, commercial, and classical departments. M. M. Hobby, S. S. Lassiter, Prins.

**DR. BERTHET'S FRENCH, ENGLISH,** Classical, Mathematical School for Boys will reopen Sept. 20, at No. 908 6th av. Prospectus at Lockwood's, No. 812 Broadway.

**NEWBURG (N. Y.) INSTITUTE—**A FAMILY school for boys, will reopen Sept. 14. For circulars address Principals. HENRY W. SIGLAR and J. MACNIE.

**FEZANDIE INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG** GENtlemen, No. 37 West 33d st., day and boarding scholars; complete studies. Circulars sent on demand.

**THE MISSES ROGERS'** ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, 352 West 20th st., reopens Wednesday, Sept. 15.

**MISS S. D. DOREMUS**
REOPENS HER DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS
At No. 47 East 21st st., Sept. 23.—

**MRS. J. T. BENEDICT'S BOARDING** AND Day School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 7 East 42d st., New York, will reopen Sept. 30.

**MISS H. B. SMITH,** NO. 208 WEST 43D ST., will resume her lessons with young ladies Oct. 7, 1875, in classes or singly.

**MADISON CLASSICAL INSTITUTE** FOR Boys, Madison, N. J. JAS. SHIER, M. A., Principal.

**GOLDEN HILL** SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Bridgeport, Conn. Address Miss EMILY NELSON.

**ARCHITECTURAL AND MECHANICAL** Drawing. Prof. A. COLIN, No. 1,267 Broadway.

**MISS F. B. PRIEST WILL REOPEN HER** school, No. 229 East 19th st., Wednesday, Sept. 22.

**MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL,** WHITE PLAINS, N. Y. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

**A HOME AND SCHOOL** FOR 20 YOUNG BOYS, ($250.) E. HINDS' Institute, Hempstead, L. I.

## TEACHERS.

**A GRADUATE, FIRST HONOR MAN, &c.,** of Dublin University, and some time College Professor, purposes forming, on alternate days, an afternoon ladies' and evening gentlemen's class in English language, literature, and composition. System includes lectures, exercises, reviews, and questions. Ladies' class carefully selected. Residence up town, west side. Terms for ten weeks, $20, in advance. Holds high testimonials from, and refers to, noblemen, leading New-York Episcopalian and Presbyterian clergymen, editors, &c. Address AUTHOR, 1,238 Broadway.

**MRS. MITCHELL, (DIPLOMEE, PARIS** and Berlin,) supplies families and schools with competent visiting or resident teachers, governesses, and tutors for all educational branches; information given of good schools, private classes, and professors of modern languages and music. Teachers' Bureau, No. 67 West 35th st.

**VISITING GOVERNESS.—**AN ENGLISH LADY thoroughly competent, and with highest references instructs in the English branches, French, drawing, and music. Terms moderate. Address STONEHENGE Box No. 260, TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

**A YOUNG GERMAN LADY OF THE** HIGHest musical culture, pupil of Taussig and Liszt, who played with great success in concerts, wishes to make an engagement with a private family in exchange for board and a comfortable home. Address Ol., F. W. CHRISTERN'S, No. 77 University place.

**A SUCCESSFUL TEACHER, NINE** YEARS' experience, teaches Froebel's Kindergarten system to mothers and teachers; also, will give lessons to private pupils in English, French, German, and music. Address VASSAR GRADUATE, Box No. 303 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

**A GENTLEMAN WILL GIVE LESSONS IN** singing, organ, and piano at pupils' residence for $2 per month; children and those advanced a specialty; references first families. Address ROSELLIN, Box No. 315 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

**A FRENCH YOUNG LADY, GOOD** MUSIcian, is desirous of giving lessons in music and French; would go as visiting governess, and teach English also to young children; terms moderate. Address Mlle. M. M., Station F.

**A FRENCH LADY, SPEAKING THE LAN-**GUAGE perfectly, also gives instruction in English, Latin, drawing, painting, and music, desires a position in a family or school. Apply at Everett Library, No. 588 6th av.

**A GENTLEMAN, GRADUATE OF A GER-**MAN University, teacher of great experience, wishes few additional scholars in German, private or in classes. Address PLATO, Box No. 322 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

**YOUNG LADIES DESIRING TO JOIN A** German class at the residence of an experienced lady teacher, will address GERMAN TEACHER, Box No. 316 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,257 BROADWAY.

**AN AMERICAN LADY WISHES ONE** MORE pupil for the morning hours. All English branches, mathematics, and music. Address Miss COOPER, No. 1,238 Broadway.

**AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER OF ALL** English branches, music, and languages, desires a position as visiting governess. Address Miss W., No. 67 West 35th st.

**A YOUNG LADY FROM THE NORTH OF** Germany gives lessons to ladies for thirty cents. Address BERLIN, Box No. 308 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

**MISS KEHL, NO. 222 WEST 40TH ST.,** teacher of German, gives lessons for fifty cents and seventy-five cents; also to advanced pupils by conversation, $1.

**A LADY WISHES AN ENGAGEMENT FOR** morning hours in a family or school for English and music; highest references. Address W. E., Box No. 319 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

**C. FABREGOU.**
FRENCH CLASSES AND PRIVATE LESSONS,
No. 218 West 47th st.

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The New York Times.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, OCT. 10, 1875.

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*This morning* THE DAILY TIMES *consists of* TWELVE PAGES. *Every news-dealer is bound to deliver the paper in its complete form, and any failure to do so should be reported at the publication office.*

### *THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.*

*The up-town office of* THE TIMES *is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets. It is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of* THE TIMES *for sale. Dealers supplied at 4 A. M.*
ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

Mr. WENDELL PHILLIPS has not taken the hint of CARL SCHURZ that there is a vast field of study left for him before he writes on the subject of the currency again. He has returned to the field of controversy with all the readiness of a man who does not know enough to discover that he is beaten, and all the confident dogmatism of man who has laid hold of a subject about which he is densely ignorant. It is doubtful whether any good end can be served by a serious discussion of the arguments of one who talks about "that ablest living economist, CAREY," and who complains because, in showing the effect of currency on prices, "Mr. SCHURZ and his school measure everything by gold." Suppose Mr. PHILLIPS should try to indicate some better register of values. The purchasing power of a bushel of corn might serve as a popular and intelligible unit of measurement. But that would obviously purchase a good deal less in Illinois than in New-York, and all other values remaining unchanged, it would purchase more or less in different years, according to the abundance of its supply. When Mr. PHILLIPS has thoroughly familiarized himself with the elementary principle that the amount of labor which contributes to the production of a pair of trousers will be exchanged for a number of bushels of corn which will vary in proportion to the amount of labor expended in producing them and bringing them to the place of exchange, he may begin to have a dim appreciation of the causes which make gold the most stable and accurate standard of value. But if Mr. PHILLIPS will insist on drawing from the depths of his own ignorance a rapidly-following series of replies to his critics, it may be well to leave him to expand his influence on hopeless blatherskites like himself.

The following letter from Mr. W. H. VANDERBILT sufficiently explains itself. There can be no two opinions in reference to the way in which Mr. VANDERBILT has treated the question. Our great railroad corporations cannot do better than keep entirely clear of political alliances for some time to come. In fact, all such alliances do more harm than good in the long run to vested interests, and if the VANDERBILTS will carry out the spirit of the following letter, in all their transactions—being very careful not to allow the Democrats to drag them into their schemes—they will help materially to promote their own future interests:

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY, GRAND CENTRAL DEPOT, NEW-YORK, Oct. 6, 1875.

*H. R. Pierson, Esq., Albany:*

DEAR SIR: I am in receipt of yours announcing your unanimous nomination by the Republican Convention for the State Senate, and asking my views on the subject. You are well aware that the policy of this company is against its officers becoming candidates for political position.

Our management is purely a business one, and its purpose is to run a railroad in the way that best promotes the common interests of the public and the owners of the property. We can have no legitimate association with political parties, and we desire to avoid all complication with matters which do not pertain to the business of the company.

You are a Director of this company and the responsible head of one of its most important departments. Your official duties would naturally be supposed to occupy all your time and attention, if we conduct our business as closely and economically as we claim, and to absent yourself from those duties while serving as Senator would probably embarrass, and could in no sense help, the company.

Very truly yours,
W. H. VANDERBILT, Vice President.

The resignation of Police Commissioners SMITH and VOORHIS yesterday is part of a prearranged and rather curious little comedy. On Thursday the Mayor attempted to bully Messrs. MATSELL and DISBECKER into resigning, and by way of giving the requisite "moral support" to his threats, he induced Gen. SMITH, against whom no charges have been made, and Mr. VOORHIS, who has become so obedient to Tammany Hall that his removal is not seriously desired, to hand in their resignations. Of course, these superserviceable Commissioners have been made quite secure by the promise of reappointment. But, unfortunately, the two Commissioners who have been injudicious enough to insist on purging the list of Election Inspectors of Tammany convicts and gamblers, have as little thought of resigning as ever. So the preposterous farce, managed by the Mayor and inspired, it is said, by the Governor, will only result in making its authors a public laughing-stock. If the control of the ballot-box is to be handed over to JOHN KELLY and the disreputable crowd who do his bidding, it must be done by an exercise of power which will stamp every one connected with it as tricksters of the lowest type.

In another column will be found a comprehensive review of the prospects of candidates for Republican nomination in Kings County. The questions most earnestly debated are in regard to the nominees who are to head the city and county tickets. There can be no doubt that the Republicans of Kings would best serve their party interests, as well as those of the public, by nominating a man like ex-Controller SCHROEDER for Mayor. If they cannot induce him to stand, they would do well to select some equally pronounced and able Reformer, either Democrat or Republican, to head the crusade against rings and jobbery of which every intelligent man in Brooklyn discerns the necessity. The importance of making a strong nomination for Sheriff is hardly less pressing than that of making a strong nomination for Mayor. If the Republicans can think of nobody more likely to command public confidence than either Hon. "JAKEY" WORTH or Mr. ALFRED DAGGERT, they may as well make up their minds that the head of their county ticket will be beaten.

The new Constitution of Alabama effects a material saving to the State in the matter of salaries. Members of the General Assembly will be paid four dollars per diem, instead of six, and their mileage allowance is reduced from forty to ten cents. The salaries of all State officers are reduced twenty-five per cent., and a large number of unnecessary offices and clerkships have been abolished. The annual saving in salaries alone will be nearly one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, but this represents but a small portion of the actual retrenchment provided for by this new Constitution. It is for the restrictions placed upon extravagant legislation and the total prohibition of State and municipal aid to schemes for internal improvement that the tax-payers of the debt-burdened State of Alabama have most to thank the late convention.

The jubilee, that is, the fiftieth anniversary, of the introduction of railway cars propelled by steam has just been celebrated in England. We shall have to wait another four years till a similar jubilee can be celebrated in the United States. GEORGE STEPHENSON had made very considerable improvements on "Puffing Billy" and "Locomotion" before he furnished the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company with the first steam locomotive which appeared on this continent. After fifty years of growth, the railroad system of the United Kingdom claims a total of 16,449 miles of track, a gross expenditure of some $3,000,000,000 of capital, gross annual receipts of about $300,000,000, and an annual total of passengers conveyed amounting to 478,334,368. It may be roughly stated that the railroad system of the United States includes four times the length of track which belongs to the British system, that its cost of construction has been about the same, and that its gross earnings per annum are about sixty per cent. greater than those of the railroads of the United Kingdom. By the time our railroad jubilee arrives we shall, therefore, have much more imposing figures to show than those which have been collated in honor of the fiftieth anniversary of the opening of the first railway in England—the Stockton and Darlington Line.

### *TILDEN'S "GONFALON."*

The New-York *Staats Zeitung* says that it is probable there are some Democratic voters who may be disposed to "call in question the 'regularity' of Mr. BIGELOW'S nomination, and Democratic wire-pullers who do not take kindly to the 'new departure' of their party in this State, and who will gladly assist in making it a failure." We should say that this was very likely indeed to happen. Democratic voters have probably had enough of being asked to vote for Republican turncoats. Nothing could induce the majority of them to go with GREELEY in 1872, and how much less inducement there is for them to vote for poor BIGELOW! He could not even get a thorough-going Democrat to propose his nomination in the convention. A renegade like himself was called upon to discharge the office. All Mr. TILDEN'S attempts to "manage the press" will fail to induce any honest Democratic paper to advocate Mr. BIGELOW'S election with any earnestness. The Governor has, indeed, not been above retaining the too well known firm of "GOODSELL Brothers," to whose exactions insurance companies have submitted with shameful pusillanimity. The GOODSELLS have long continued to use journalism in a way which ought to have landed them securely in the Penitentiary. Their method of levying toll is sufficiently illustrated by the following signature to what appears to be nothing more nor less than a receipt for black-mail:

NEW-YORK, May 19, 1871.

*Knickerbocker Life Insurance Company, Dr.:*

To personal services to date, and to the articles entitled "The Thug Warfare in Life Insurance," and "The Vindication of the Knickerbocker Company," $5,000.

Received payment,
J. H. & C. W. GOODSELL.

These men are among the "Reformers" who are now following "TILDEN'S gonfalon," who have at the same moment been applying to the Government at Washington for permission to share in MURTAGH'S booty, and who seem to have made up their minds henceforth to live at the expense of the public, instead of plundering insurance companies. Such are Mr. TILDEN'S latest acquisitions.

There never was, in truth, a greater imposture presented to the people of any country than this so-called Reform Party headed by SAMUEL J. TILDEN. They cannot even keep up appearances decently during the critical weeks which precede the election. They are boldly nominating all their scalawags and rascals to office, in the full conviction that the public has determined to vote for the Democrats this year, under any circumstances, and that the "tidal wave" may safely be trusted to carry in the scum on its crest. For Senator in the Twenty-sixth District, they have nominated STEPHEN H. HAMMOND, a convicted bribe-taker. Their Mayor of New-York, although a man with some sort of character to keep up, is trying to turn out the Republican Police Commissioners, so that he may choose all the inspectors of election from the ranks of JOHN KELLY'S followers. The respectable people of New-York are to be cheated out of their votes, just as they were when TWEED and SWEENY governed the community as if it consisted of a horde of slaves. Honest Judges are to be removed from the bench. And all this is done in the name of Reform! In the midst of hard times, when taxes are high and money scarce, the people are expected to place the ravenous and lawless crowd of Tammany politicians in practical possession of their property. No wonder all the low gin-mills in the City are illuminated at night. The City and State were rescued from hopeless ruin and disgrace in 1871, Mr. TILDEN resolutely opposing the movement which led to that rescue, and even taking the chair at TWEED'S political conventions down to the very last moment. Now, all that was gained by that hard and bitter fight is to be thrown away. What will be thought and said of us all over the country, and all over the world, if we voluntarily subject ourselves again to the degraded and infamous rule of such men as these whom JOHN KELLY is selecting for all offices of trust and importance?

We advise the people in every part of the State to consider well what they are asked to do. Mr. TILDEN never could, and never can, control the rank and file of his party. He bent before them like a reed all through the Tweed days, and he will be obliged to bend before them still. How can he change the material of which the Democratic Party is formed in New-York City? And it is the *party* which the people are asked to elect to power. One man cannot make it honest, any more than one swallow can make a Summer. The Republicans have done their duty in the State, so far as their control has extended. No one denies it. They have robbed no man—they have never formed a "Ring" like that which was established by TWEED, and supported for years by SAMUEL J. TILDEN. Yet anybody would suppose now to hear the sweet Democrats talk that TWEED, SWEENY, and all that gang, were Republicans, and that it was the Democrats who fought against their evil rule. There certainly was never such a case of turning the tables as this. No doubt Mr. TILDEN has shown considerable ingenuity in carrying out the operation; but is it possible that the public can be so easily hoodwinked? No—Mr. TILDEN may rest assured that whatever may be the temporary successes he may gain, he will fail in the only objects for which he has been striving and scheming, and which alone are dear to his heart. He will never be President of the United States, or Governor of New-York a second time.

### *PROTESTANT MISSIONS.*

The reports of the principal American and British Missionary Societies for 1875 show that the year has been on the whole a prosperous one for their work. The American societies complain that their funds have been short, and that they have thereby been prevented from extending their operations, and sometimes obliged to curtail them. This is only the natural result of the hard times. The missions suffer in common with every other enterprise, and suffer no more than every other. The British societies, on the other hand, report one of the most prosperous years they have ever known. The larger ones have enjoyed a steady increase of income for several years, and a number of them tell of money receipts larger than those of any previous year in their history. The financial reports of eleven societies in England show that their receipts were $676,935 greater last year than in 1872. The gain of converts in some of their missions has become an affair of such regularity that a nearly accurate estimate may be made for each year of what it will be. The Church Missionary Society has added one thousand new members a year for the last ten years.

It is nearly seventy years since SIDNEY SMITH ridiculed the missions in India. He could not now make light of missions anywhere. The missionary enterprise has become one of the prominent active forces of the world. Its influence is felt in every accessible country. The figures which represent the extent of the resources and operations of the society engaged in it will afford surprise to one who has not looked into the subject. The returns are never full from all the societies at once, so that the most complete statement obtainable will always fall short of the reality. The latest that we have represents about two hundred Protestant societies, large and small, engaged in this work, and embraces reports of their operations in all parts of the world which white men can enter with safety. So far as they made returns, they received for one year £1,626,862, or, in round numbers, $8,134,311. They employed 23,416 missionaries in heathen and non-Protestant countries, with 7,913 in the British Colonies, and registered 550,096 actual church members, of whom 251,572 were converts from heathenism.

The regular attendants upon worship outnumber the members about four times, and the pupils in the schools about equal them. In India 78,494 communicants are registered, but the whole number of converts, young and old, is stated to be 318,363. An indefinite number of people besides are indirectly under the influence of the mission stations. Converts communicate Christian ideas to their countrymen in daily intercourse. Many of them become volunteer evangelists, and reach persons and circles who would be inaccessible to missionaries or regular teachers. In Madagascar, the Gospel has been largely carried to parts distant from the missions by soldiers sent off on duty or by slaves sent to watch cattle in the wilderness. In time a new congregation would report itself to the capital mission, and ask for Bibles, hymn-books, spelling-books, and a minister. The natives themselves, says Mr. COUSINS, a missionary, do the work there; it is seldom that the missionary goes first. The like takes place often in the older missionary fields.

Within the present generation, the Sandwich Islanders have become Christianized and have established their own missions in parts of Polynesia; the dominant parts of the Fiji Islands, Samoa, and the Friendly Islands have been converted; Christianity in Madagascar has outlived a persecution as severe as any recorded in the history of the Church, has been accepted by the ruling and influential classes, and is fast covering the island; strong Christian communities have been formed throughout India, in Burmah and Ceylon, and smaller ones in China, Asiatic Turkey, Egypt, and Persia, and centres of influence have been established all along the western and southern coasts of Africa.

The value of what the missionaries have done for education and literature can hardly be over-estimated. They carry schools and books with them wherever they go. As soon as they get established in a new field they will learn the language, reduce it to writing if it is unwritten, translate a part of the Bible into it, start a school, and begin to prepare text-books. Their schools—Sunday-schools, day schools, boys' schools, girls' schools, colleges, and theological seminaries, all of which exist together in some of the older missions—make quite as good a showing in their reports as their churches. They have well-arranged and graded courses of study, liberal in proportion to the advancement the people have made, and are well attended. People who will have nothing to do with their religious teaching will send their children to the missionaries for secular instruction. The Japanese will go to them for European arts and sciences; the Kings of Burmah and Siam for tutors for their families; the Polynesians for instruction in domestic and mechanical arts. Twenty-five presses in India issued, between 1862 and 1872, 3,410 new works, in thirty languages, and circulated twelve and one-half million copies of Scriptures, school books, and Christian books and tracts. By the reduction of languages to writing, the study of their structure, and the investigation of the customs and religions of divers strange nations, the missionaries have made contributions to the sciences of anthropology and comparative philology, the value of which is acknowledged by the most distinguished students. The most eminent authority on Buddhism at the time of his death, was Rev. Mr. GOGERLY, a Wesleyan missionary to Ceylon.

Attempts have been made to deny that mission work has been of benefit to the people among whom it has been conducted. But Lord LAWRENCE, ex-Governor General of India, said, in 1870, that missions had done more to benefit that country than all other agencies combined. Lord NAPIER, another Governor General said, in 1873, that half the higher education of India was directly due to missionary enterprise. Sir BARTLE FRERE, another Indian official, is a frequent speaker at the anniversaries, and has over and over again borne testimony to the value and good effect of the mission work as he has observed it in Asia and Africa.

### *REFORMED RATS.*

The poet who found good in everything must have had some difficulty in finding any specific good in the rat. The time has come, however, in which the latent good existing even in the universally reprobated rat has come to light. There is no longer any doubt that, like the late Lord BYRON, the rat has always had an "angel in him," although, as in the poet's case, the angel has been very successfully concealed. There is at the present time in Newburg, in this State, a public-spirited, philanthropic, and thoroughly excellent rat, and for the sake of this unexpected and admirable beast, we must reverse the verdict of total depravity that was so long ago pronounced against his race.

Recently our readers were made acquainted with an eccentric infant in the West who devotes herself to the noble work of mouse-catching. One good turn deserves another, and the Newburg rat has undertaken to show his acceptance of that maxim by catching flies. The house in which he resides is, like most country houses in Summer, greatly plagued by flies. Pained to notice the unavailing efforts of the proprietor to rid himself of his winged pests, this truly good rat one day emerged from a hole judiciously cut by him in a window sill, and proceeded to catch, with exquisite skill and certainty, the flies that basked on the window panes. His confidence in the gratitude and honor of the householder was not misplaced. His proceedings were watched with admiration, while the family cat was lured into an upper room on pretense of mice, and carefully locked in. Day after day the philanthropic rat, with an unselfish devotion to duty which would have touched the heart of a Scotch terrier, pursued his voluntary fly-catching; while the flies themselves, with a blind dependence upon the scientific fact that no previous rat had ever caught a single fly, refused to believe that the wily beast who sat silently upon the window-sill could possibly entertain any designs against them. Not content with thus developing the nobler part of his own moral nature, this benign rat strove to do a missionary work among his relatives; and exhorted them to cease from robbery and promiscuous gnawing, and to give themselves to the great work of fly-catching. On one occasion he actually induced a hardened rat, who had never done an honest hour's work in his life, to accompany him to the window-sill of his labors and join with him in smiting the flies hip and thigh. The zeal of the second rat, however, soon abated. He sat for a few moments sadly watching his companion, and then doubtless remarking that it was too late for him to mend his ways, went, with gloomy looks and depressed tail, back to his miserable life of habitual and professional crime.

It would be wrong for us to hastily decide that because the good rat has so far failed to lead his abandoned companions into better paths, there is no possibility of a general reformation among rats. If one rat unmolested, and spurred on only by the prickings of his own conscience, has the moral strength to turn his back upon surreptitious cheese, and to begin a life of honest service to humanity, there is certainly good reason to hope that, with proper efforts, rats as a class can be redeemed and made upright and useful beasts. It would be a touching and beautiful sight to see a whole company of reformed rats sitting down at early dawn to their daily task of fly-catching, and lightening their labors with cheerful squeaks of innocent mirth, instead of the bitter and misanthropic squeaks which now so often echo from behind partitions where midnight revelry over stolen gains is in progress. We shall then no longer have our hearts filled with instinctive hatred of rats, but we shall meet them on the same plane on which stand the faithful dog and cheerful canary bird, and recognize them as humble friends and faithful servants, instead of treacherous and malignant enemies. The terrier will learn to welcome the rat as a beast with whom he can honorably associate, and the matronly cat, instead of regarding young rats as fit only for edible purposes, will gladly give her kittens permission to join with them in chasing with flying feet the feathery tails, while she snatches an afternoon of sleep and placid meditation. The astonishing reformation of the Newburg rat may be the beginning of a new era of peace and good-feeling between men and all domestic animals. The fly, of course, is to be excepted from the general amnesty. His character is too frivolous to admit of any real reformation, and his conduct entitles him to no favor from man or beast.

### *THE SPORTING SEASON.*

Any one who will take the trouble to ramble over the swamps or through the woods in the neighborhood of New-York, will soon see evidence that the shooting season has begun. This period is not looked forward to with as much general interest here as it is in Europe, and it comes upon most of us almost unawares. In England, September and October are red-letter months in the calendar with by far the larger part of the population, and the beginning of partridge-shooting is much more exciting to the bulk of the people than is the day when grouse become legitimate game for the sportsman, and by their influence bring to a close the sitting of the Legislature.

In France, the season is yet more marked. There, as with everything else, the Government must have something to do with it. Something serious would happen if Frenchmen were allowed to don the peculiar costume in which they try to enjoy *le sport*, and go into the fields in quest of little birds in the late Autumn, without some preliminary flourish of the official trumpet. And this is a long and loud one. The direct notices to the public of the approach of the important season come from the various Prefets. They are similar in character, and American sportsmen would probably regard them as not a little peculiar. The Prefet first recounts the sources of his authority. He solemnly quotes the views of the Chambers of Agriculture of the department, then the law of May, 1844, with reference to Police regulations, and finally a dispatch which he has just received from the Minister of the Interior, reminding him of his official duty and responsibility. Copies of this notice or decree are then sent to the Controller of Indirect Taxes in the department, to the Controller of Excise, and to the Commandant of the Gendarmerie and the Inspector of Forests, all of whom are charged with the execution of the laws. The decree is also recorded in the Prefecture, and a copy is posted conspicuously in all the communes of the department.

It may naturally be asked what is the nature of this wonderful document about which so much formality is necessary? It is merely the announcement that the season for sport will commence on a certain day—generally a Sunday. But, like a lady's letter, it has a postscript, and there the most interesting data are to be found. This tells the Frenchman what he may and what he may not do. For example, he may not shoot when the snow is firm enough to preserve foot marks, except on the margins of rivers, marshes, and lakes, and even there he must not pursue his game beyond ten yards from the edge. There is little occupation for a good retriever in France. Then, the sportsman is formally enjoined from shooting song-birds; also, from stealing their eggs and destroying their nests. Neither may he kill *oiseaux de plaisir*, although that is a term which he generally finds capable of a very wide interpretation. But if he attend to these little details, being sure first that he has seen the Prefet's notice somewhere, then he may bring out his green coat, his patent-leather boots, his black velvet jockey-cap, his embroidered game-bag, and other paraphernalia necessary to *le sport*, all of which are generally embellished with green cords and tassels, and he may enjoy to his heart's content, and after his own fashion, of course, all the luxury of shooting. But not till then.

Such formalities would not do here, although they are thoroughly characteristic of the country where they exist. But although we have game laws, and close times fixed for most kinds of game, there is room for further restrictions yet, and ample reason why many of the people who now travel about with dog and gun should be better sportsmen. They are too regardless, often, of the limits of their privileges. Domestic poultry is not generally considered legitimate game, but these people think nothing of enriching their bags with a few chickens or ducks or tame turkeys, as the case may be, if they get a chance; and, like the Frenchman, they need very much to be warned against destroying song-birds and *oiseaux de plaisir*. The word game has a wide meaning in their estimation. It includes at least everything feathered that happens to be within reach, and occasionally it comprises a little more than that. Farmers and residents in the country find the sporting season on this account a great nuisance. Just as the tramps are disappearing in consequence of their convergence toward the cities and towns, and people's homes along the country roads are in consequence becoming a little more secure, there springs up a scattering of men and guns. Fences are now of no avail. Trespassing ceases to be a crime and grows into a privilege, and no man's poultry yard is secure from intrusion.

In the present state of things the remedy for this is not easy, but there ought to be one. Police protection is slight in the City, but in the country there is none at all. It is against the public interest that small birds should be indiscriminately destroyed, and it is equally opposed to the farmer's interests that strangers should go for sport to his fowl-yard. The only means of prevention seem to be for country people to take the matter into their own hands, and to unite in defense of their property, and to prohibit trespassing. By so doing they would help themselves, while at the same time they would render a service to the public by lessening the number of those sportsmen whose only claim to the title rests on the possession of a gun.

### *A "BISHOP" IN TROUBLE.*

Long Island has latterly been prolific in scandals. The latest of these is about to be legally investigated by a court of justice, and upon its decision hangs the reputation of no less a person than a Bishop. It is asserted that a Long Islander, who combines the two diverse employments of a Bishop of a colored church and a whitewasher of Caucasian ceilings, has collected money for some vague ecclesiastic project and subsequently applied it to his own use, either in the purchase of lime and brushes, or of such devotional implements as he needed while practicing his profession as Bishop. It is but a week or two since a colored clergyman of this City was sent to prison for carving a parishioner with a razor, and if a Bishop is now sent to keep him company, an undeserved and plainly superfluous shadow will fall upon the colored Bishops and other colored clergy, many of whom are excellent, and not a few of whom are intelligent and cultivated, men.

St. PAUL explicitly ordered that a Bishop should have but one wife. Perhaps it would be well if the colored Church were to resolve that its Bishops should have but one occupation. It is certainly doubtful whether a man can almost simultaneously wield the whitewashing brush and the crozier to any advantage. Thoughts of refractory ceilings upon which whitewash refuses to stick will obtrude themselves in the most eloquent passages of the sermons of a combined Bishop and whitewasher, while on the other hand the affairs of his diocese must at times distract his mind while he is engaged in mixing plaster and water in the proper proportions. And then when temptation in the shape of a cheap brush or a desirable pail presents itself to the eye of the whitewasher, will not the Bishop be inclined to entertain the thought of temporarily converting ecclesiastical funds to the uses of whitewashing? Moreover, how can a Bishop denounce on Sunday with sufficient vigor the sins of a flourishing parishioner who is ready to employ him on Monday to whiten his fences? The alliance between the Bishopric and the whitewashing-brush is plainly an entangling one, and the two pursuits ought clearly to be separated.

Very possibly this particular Long Island Bishop is a worthy man who has been wrongfully accused. Such, at all events, must be the hope of every honest man. If, however, he is guilty, and the jury fails to whitewash him, let the colored Church select as his successor a clergyman who is not exposed to the temptation of putting diocesan funds into the whitewash-pail.

## *AMUSEMENTS.*

### THE TITIENS CONCERTS.

Mme. Titiens was in excellent voice yesterday afternoon, and the habitually cold matinée audience gathered at Steinway Hall cast off its reserve with wonderful unanimity, and applauded the eminent artist to the echo. Mme. Titiens sang "Bel Raggio," "The Minstrel Boy," and "L'Ardita." Mme. Goddard's crisp and fluent style, the effect of which is largely aided by a Steinway piano expressly manufactured for the occasion, and worth alluding to as the finest concert instrument listened to in years—was also generally appreciated, and the lady was recalled again and again. Only three additional evening performances and one matinée with Mme. Titiens and the other artists of Mr. Strakosch's company are announced; they occur this week, the fourth concert of the series taking place to-morrow.

### ENGLISH OPERA.

Miss Kellogg's representations of English opera at Booth's Theatre will be entered upon to-morrow evening, when that exceedingly skilled and popular prima donna will sing in "Mignon." The two weeks' season will undoubtedly prove successful in a material as well as in an artistic sense, the advance sale of seats having been much larger, even, than last year, when the Academy was crowded nightly. In spite of these indications it has been found necessary to reduce somewhat the size of the auditorium by removing the first row of stalls, to make room for the increased orchestra. Of these promising preparations for good performances, however, that portion of the public which will be fortunate enough to find its way inside the house, will scarcely complain. "Mignon," besides enlisting the services of Miss Kellogg in the titular rôle, will be cast to the full strength of the company.

### HERR WACHTEL'S PERFORMANCES.

It is now arranged that Herr Wachtel's first appearance this season will be effected in "The Huguenots," which opera will be given in German at the Academy of Music on to-morrow week. "The Huguenots" will call into requisition the services of Mr. Neuendorff's whole company, and Mr. Neuendorff himself will conduct.

### GILMORE'S CONCERT GARDEN.

As some apprehension may be felt, because of the approach of cool weather, that Gilmore's Concert Garden is only a summer resort, it may be well to state that the preparations for changing it into a very tropical Eden are now completed. Eighteen large furnaces constructed without the auditorium proper will be in operation on and after Monday night, and thenceforward, whatever the caprices of the theremometer out of doors, a West Indian temperature will reign within. The Garden is still green and picturesque, and with such appliances as we have referred to, it will be an easy matter to make it a vast hot-house while the City is clothed in snow and ice. The musical programmes are as good as ever, and it ought to be mentioned that to-night's selections are to include, for the last time, Liszt's second "Rhapsodie Hongroise."

### WALLACK'S THEATRE.

The management of Wallack's will necessarily adhere to "The Overland Route" for some time to come. It is too amusing a play to abandon lightly, and its interpretation is of that complete character which the traditions of the theatre would lead anyone to expect. In the construction of "The Overland Route" Mr. Tom Taylor has shown a good deal of skill, and he has been especially fortunate in the fact that its action is carried on through a number of characters of nearly equal prominence, rather than committed to a few personages of some worth as dramatic figures, and a host of assistants whose functions are neither dignified nor interesting. The distribution of parts among the company is very satisfactory, and seems to fall in to a nicety with the particular fitness of each member of that most efficient organization. No change of programme is likely to be announced for some time to come.

### SIGNOR ROSSI'S PERFORMANCES.

We much regret to announce that, of a sudden, the prospect of listening to Signor Ernesto Rossi at the Lyceum Theatre, this Winter, has disappeared. That the distinguished tragedian will surely not come is not absolutely certain, but almost so. We print below a card, addressed to the public by Mr. Maurice Grau; that gentleman's statement needs no comment. Mr. Grau says:

"For the first time during my managerial career I find myself compelled to address the public, and for the following reasons: Last July I entered into a contract in Turin with Signor Ernesto Rossi for a series of performances to be given in this country. This contract was duly signed and executed. All its obligations have on my part been most scrupulously kept by the payment of the passages of himself and his company, by an advance to him of a large sum of money previous to my departure from Europe, and by extensive preparations made since my arrival here for his debut.

Last Wednesday Signor Rossi, through his agent, suddenly informed me by cable of the "impossibility of his coming," (fulfilling his contract,) without any reason being assigned. Since Wednesday I have sent several cable dispatches to Signor Rossi, insisting on the fulfillment of his engagement, but, up to the present writing, without avail. In view of these facts, I am compelled to discontinue all announcements regarding Signor Rossi's representations in the United States until I am in possession of further particulars, and until that time I respectfully request a suspension of public opinion in regard to both Signor Rossi and myself."

### BROOKLYN THEATRE.

Miss Ethel acts in "Agnes" at the Brooklyn Theatre to-morrow night and during the week. This play has done a great deal to shape Miss Ethel's reputation, and its performance with the cast and accessories which it will have under the new management of the Brooklyn Theatre will therefore excite, in all probability, a wide interest.

### MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.

A new local drama is offered at the Theatre Comique, with other performances of the usual character.

The Parisian Varieties promises an olio, and its entertainments affording pleasure, nothing more need be said.

Mr. Belmore's engagement at Booth's terminated last evening, and during the next two weeks the theatre will be devoted to English opera.

Mrs. J. Levy (*née* Marianne Conway) has, we learn, abandoned the dramatic stage, and is devoting herself to the culture of her voice, with a view to a speedy début in the concert room.

The spectacular play "Around the World," at the Academy of Music, is in the last stages of its Metropolitan career. The house will be given over to-morrow week to Herr Wachtel.

A most ample measure of success follows the new venture of Tony Pastor at the Metropolitan Theatre. The bill for the coming week is particularly attractive, and comprises all kinds of variety performances.

Both houses of minstrelsy, Darling's Opera-house and the San Francisco Minstrel Hall, give their customers lively entertainments. The programme of each is abundant, varied, and cannot fail to satisfy.

At the Park Theatre "The Mighty Dollar" is still in possession of the stage, and that its successful career may not be curtailed, Mr. John Dillon, the Western comedian, has postponed the fulfillment of his engagement.

Giroflé-Girofla will be given at the Lyceum Theatre up to and including next Saturday afternoon; on Saturday evening will be produced "Le Canard a Trois Becs." This will be the first representation of this opera in America.

A new entertainment has been added to the Fall amusements in the shape of Howes & Cushing's Circus, which has been opened on Fourteenth street, opposite the Academy of Music. The performance of several trained lions is one of the chief attractions.

The variety programme at the Olympic is of the usual satisfactory type. A new local drama, with the title, "New-York by Daylight, Gaslight, and Moonlight," is to be played there, and several artists of repute will appear during the week. The Carlo gymnasts still appear nightly.

"Led Astray" still occupies the stage at the Union Square Theatre, and beyond the statement that its success seems limitless, there is nothing absolutely new to chronicle of its performances. It will, however, have to give way to "Rose Michel," which is at present in preparation. The revival of "Led Astray" justifies in every way the judgment of the management.

Words of successful record will apply to "Our Boys" at Mr. Daly's Fifth Avenue Theatre. This is one of the brightest of plays, and can rank with the most efficacious remedies for hypochondria. Mr. Daly continues the announcement that seats may be secured two weeks in advance, so the limit of the run of "Our Boys" will probably depend upon the elasticity of popular approbation, an elasticity upon which there has been, so far, no pressure.

Hitchcock's New Third Avenue Theatre offers its frequenters a choice variety programme. While the liveliest fun is a feature of each of its elements, all vulgarity is repudiated. For the coming week there are so many forms of entertainment that it is not quite easy to indicate the chief features of attraction. An especially fine minstrel quartet, we notice, will be heard; two infant vocalists, of the advanced ages of four and seven years, will display their precocious abilities. Mr. Frank Bell, the Ethiopian comedian and orator, will perform, and a variety of other pleasant entertainments are promised.

## *PERSONAL NOTES.*

William Thompson, of Limington, Me., celebrated his hundredth birthday on the 4th inst.

Hon. Robert Dale Owen has been returned to his home, it is thought, fully restored to mental health.

Residents of Princeton, N. J., say they expect to see ex-Gov. Olden in the street again, in spite of his premature obituaries.

Gen. Sigel has promised to attend, if possible the reunion of the Union and Confederate soldiers at Waverley Park on the 19th inst.

Gen. Spinner is to receive a clock and mantel ornaments, of nickel and gold, from his old employes in the Treasurer's Office in Washington.

Col. Mosby narrowly escaped injury, perhaps death, from a stray bullet, which struck a railroad car in which he was riding on the Virginia Midland Railroad on Monday afternoon.

Miss Mary E. Chaney, a young daughter of a rich citizen of Sedalia, Mo., last week ran away with and married a blind music teacher, thirty years old, and the leader of the Sedalia brass band.

The Clinch Rifles of Augusta, Ga., have accepted the invitation extended to them by the Washington Light Infantry to join the Centennial Legion, which will leave Charleston, S. C., for Philadelphia in July next.

A San Francisco paper represents the object of Senator Sargent's visit to the East to be to institute immediate inquiries at head-quarters concerning the plan and purpose of the war on the distilling interests of California.

It seems to be definitely settled that the woebegone and poverty-stricken individual, who represented himself in Cincinnati to be Gen. Wheeler of the late Confederate Army, was not the Gen. Joe Wheeler of rebel cavalry fame.

They talk of erecting a monument to Stephen C. Foster, in Pittsburg, Penn., in the hope of perpetuating the fame of the writer of "Old Folks at Home," "Old Dog Tray," "My Old Kentucky Home," "Come Where My Love Lies Dreaming," and other popular airs.

The Des Moines (Iowa) *Register* of the 5th inst. says: "Mr. Wullweber, of Dubuque, left his home yesterday for South America to assume the duties of his position as Minister to Ecuador. Saturday evening he was publicly presented by his friends with a $200 gold watch.

Mr. James Henderson, one of the earliest settlers of Allegan County, Mich., died Sept. 30, in the eightieth year of his age. He had been in feeble health for some months. He leaves three sons and two daughters. One of the former is editor of the *Allegan Journal*.

They tell the story of a woman who called on a Troy dentist and asked the loan of $10 "for old acquaintance sake." She talked so familiarly of his and her own family that he thought there must be some trace of consanguinity between the two, and inquired: "Madame, are you a relative of mine?" Said she: "Well, I always felt as if I was a sort of a relative. You know you pulled teeth for all my children ten years ago."

Mr. Ralph Waldo Emerson was a guest of the Boston Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company on its recent visit to Concord, and responding to their toast said that he was quite unable to address them, adding: "A year or two ago—I think three years ago—I should have ventured to give my views and endeavored to speak to an audience like this—so rare as this—with some courage that I might properly express myself; but I have ceased to speak in public. I was always unequal to the task of a sudden address."

# KINGS COUNTY POLITICS.

### THE REPUBLICANS TO NOMINATE A REFORM TICKET.

THE MAYORALTY NOMINATION YET IN DOUBT—THE RING'S BOGUS ECONOMY—GOOD WARD NOMINATIONS—THE GENERAL POLITICAL PROGRAMME.

It can be safely said that the Republican delegates elected on Monday night, or at least the great majority of them, will go into the different conventions unpledged to the support of any candidate. Even among the Democratic leaders, confident of victory as they loudly claim, uncertainty as to the candidates to be placed in nomination increases rather than diminishes as the time draws near when the conventions are to assemble. Two weeks ago the Democratic leaders felt confident they could name the candidates, or at least give the names from which the candidates for the principal offices would be selected. Now, however, all is uncertainty. Within the past week the reform element in the county has developed remarkable strength and in directions altogether unexpected by the politicians. Conscious of this, the Democrats have, by cheap clap-trap, been trying to curry favor with the reformers. At a meeting of the Board of City Works, held some days ago, Commissioner William A. Fowler, well known to be identified with every doubtful City contract during the past eleven years, introduced a resolution providing that all local improvements should cease for at least a year, except in cases of absolute necessity. Soon after, while the resolution was being discussed by a number of the executive officers of the City Government, the Mayor, provoked by Fowler, whom he appointed at the dictation of Boss McLaughlin, but whom he nevertheless dislikes thoroughly, said that he had no faith in the spasmodic efforts at reform made at this time by certain members of the Board of City Works for purposes of their own. The only good purpose served by the discussion was to make plain to every one in Brooklyn the fraud by which Fowler, for electioneering purposes, sought to deceive the people. The plausible debt statement made to the Board of Aldermen on Monday, intended, like Fowler's resolution, for electioneering purposes, has fallen flat and will do much more to defeat than to aid the cause it was framed to support.

Strong and thoroughly aroused against the McLaughlin-Kingsley Ring, the reformers place their hopes principally in the Republican Party. The Republicans are expected to ignore Party, so far as local affairs are concerned, and to make only such nominations as will be acceptable to all real reformers. It is believed that the Republican leaders will fulfill these expectations, and that the ticket presented to the people by that party will be such as to secure, in case of success at the polls, the breaking up of the Ring, and the return to the people of the millions stolen from them. On all sides it is agreed that Mr. Frederick A. Schroeder would make the most acceptable candidate for Mayor. The people have confidence in him, but he is reluctant to accept a position which would take him so completely away from his own business concerns. Notwithstanding Mr. Schroeder's present unwillingness to accept the nomination, it is quite probable that the Republican City Convention will nominate him for Mayor next Wednesday. Should he before that time positively declare that he will under no circumstances accept the nomination, it is likely a good many of the delegates will vote for Mr. John F. Henry. Mr. Henry's name has been before the people for some time, and, being a strict party man, he would secure the full party vote. Some of the leaders are of opinion that it would be better to nominate a bold Reform Democrat such as H. B. Farrington, or any other of like standing. They reason that on a strict party vote, Kings County is Democratic by several thousand, and that, therefore to put up a strict party man would be to invite defeat and to give the Ring a longer time in which to cover up their tracks. Mr. Henry, however, would, if not weighted too heavily on the county ticket, poll the temperance votes of many who are not Republicans. Who will receive the nomination for Mayor it will be impossible to tell until the convention has met.

A similar uncertainty exists among the Democrats in reference to the same office. The known candidates on their side are Edward Rowe, John W. Hunter, and Thomas H. Rodman. Mr. Hunter has already shown himself willing to obey the behests of the Ring. Either of the other gentlemen would make an excellent Chief Magistrate were it not for the fact that the Democratic nomination must come from Boss McLaughlin. If Mr. Schroeder would accept the Republican nomination, it would be immaterial what conclusion the Boss might arrive at as to the claims of the Democratic aspirants for the office.

For the office of Sheriff five politicians are working strongly. These are, on the Republican side, Hon. Jacob Woerth and Albert Daggett, present Deputy Sheriff of the county, and on the Democratic side Police Justice Delmar, Police Justice Riley, and Chief Engineer Thomas Nevens. The forces of Messrs. Woerth and Daggett are so evenly divided that it is thought best among many far-seeing Republican politicians that both should retire from the contest and let some third man have the place. This would prevent ill-feeling and a split among the working members of the party, which would be almost sure to occur in the event of either obtaining the nomination. Both men are young, and can afford to wait. Aside from that consideration, they owe enough to the party to make some sacrifice, if called upon, for the general good.

Mr. John W. Harman, who is also spoken of for Supervisor at Large, would, if he secured the nomination for Sheriff, make almost as good a run as Mr. Schroeder would for Mayor. With Mr. Schroeder at the head of the City and Mr. Harman at the head of the county ticket, success would be all but certain; for no man who calls himself a reformer could refuse to vote for these candidates, both of whom have, while in office already showed their devotion to reform.

The great difficulty on the Republican side is in fixing upon some suitable nominee for the office of Mayor in the event of Mr. Schroeder's refusal to accept the nomination. If he, or any other man as well qualified, in whom the tax-payers could put implicit trust, would consent to the use of his name, a number of good men would be willing to take the other nominations; but until some guarantee is given that good names will head the City and County tickets, men suitable to fill the remaining positions will be hard to find. On the nomination for Mayor depends the nominations for Sheriff and Supervisor at Large, and, to a great extent, the nominations for Charity Commissioners.

With regard to the ward nominations it is encouraging to know that an exceptionally good class of men have been put forward as candidates for Aldermen and Supervisors. In the First Ward Clarence L. Burnett has been nominated for Alderman, and Rodney C. Ward for Supervisor. Their election hardly admits of a doubt. The Second Ward is hopelessly Democratic, and will probably be represented next year in the board by Alderman Dwyer, the present incumbent. In the Third Ward Charles J. Sheperd will receive the Republican nomination for Alderman and David Quimby for Supervisor, and both will in all probability be elected. In the Fourth Ward E. D. White has received the Republican nomination for Alderman, and ex-Alderman Dorlon the nomination for Supervisor. The ward is close, and recently some dissentions have arisen between the ward managers, but there is every probability that harmony will be restored before election day, in which event Messrs. White and Dorlon have a good prospect of success. The Fifth and Sixth Wards are Democratic, and will elect, in all probability, representatives of that political creed. The Sixth might be won if the Republicans support Dobbin, the Independent Democratic candidate. Such a course, if proper arrangements are made, would be likely to give a Republican to the Board of Supervisors from that ward. In the Seventh Ward Alderman Rowley, one of the purest and strongest men in local politics will be renominated and elected by the Republicans. Alderman Fry will receive the nomination for Supervisor, and will be elected without doubt. In the Eighth and Ninth Wards, both of which are now represented by Democrats, no names have yet been mentioned. In the Tenth Ward, which is Democratic, Alderman Trowbridge will receive the Republican nomination, and as he has carried the ward twice already, and is very popular, it is probable that he will be again victorious. In the Eleventh Ward, now represented by a Democrat, the Republicans have nominated Stephen M. Griswold for Alderman and Christian Hohn for Supervisor. The ward can be carried for the Republicans if a good fight is made. The Twelfth and Fourteenth Wards are overwhelmingly Democratic. In the Thirteenth Ward Alderman Ray will receive the nomination for Alderman, and Demas Strong for Supervisor. Both will be elected. In the Fifteenth Ward John T. Parker will receive the nomination for Alderman, and John F. Snyder for Supervisor. In the Sixteenth Ward M. J. Peters will receive the nomination for Supervisor, and Daniel Acker for Alderman. The Seventeenth Ward, which is at present Democratic, can be carried for the Republicans by good candidates. The Republican nomination for Alderman will be given to Edward Williams, who is a very popular man, and the nomination for Supervisor to Stephen Clark. The Eighteenth Ward is at present Democratic by a small majority, but can be carried for the Republicans with good nominations and a good canvass. George W. Williams will receive the nomination for Alderman, and James Alderhandt for Supervisor. The Nineteenth Ward is at present represented by a Republican in the person of Alderman Zendell. Mr. Zendell seeks renomination. A young lawyer in good practice named McDonnell will receive the nomination for Supervisor. Messrs. George E. Hoyt and Eugene Barling are also spoken of for the Aldermanic nomination. In the Twentieth Ward, which is strongly Republican, C. H. R. Smith is spoken of for Alderman, and Col. Stevenson for Supervisor. In the Twenty-first Ward, which is close, there are a dozen Democratic candidates. The Republican nomination for Alderman will be received by Frederick Seigrist, and that for Supervisor by John M. Philips. In the Twenty-second Ward there has been some dissension, but a joint committee from the two factions are to meet and agree on nominations. The strongest candidate for Supervisor that has entered the field thus far is Mr. John D. Nolan, editor of the *Millers' Journal*. He is a Democrat but has many Republican supporters in the ward. In the Twenty-third Ward Francis B. Fisher will be renominated and elected Alderman by the Republicans. The most prominent candidates for Supervisor are Ernst Nathan and Solomon Galenger. In the Twenty-fourth Ward Mr. Hazleburst and Leonard Richardson are spoken of for Alderman, and John B. Hutchinson for Supervisor. In the Twenty-fifth Ward Alderman Hill and Joseph P. Underhill are candidates for Aldermen, and Peter W. Van Cott and Moses F. Webb for Supervisor.

In the Third Senatorial District, now represented by John C. Jacobs, a Reform Democrat like A. P. Davis or ex-Judge D. P. Barnard, will be asked to take the nomination. The District is strongly Democratic, and Mr. Jacobs seeks renomination. In the Second Senatorial District there are several candidates for the Republican nomination. Among them are John H. Burtis, Eugene D. Berri, John A. Taylor, George H. Fischer, and A. P. Higgins. In case Mr. Schroeder should refuse the Mayoralty nomination, it is proposed to offer him the nomination for Senator in this district. Should Mr. Schroeder accept the Senatorial nomination all the other candidates would stand aside. If, however, Mr. Schroeder does not go into the race for the Senatorship, it would be between Berri and Higgins, with the chances in favor of the former.

The following names have been mentioned for the Republican nomination in the different Assembly Districts:

First District, Daniel Bradley, Independent; Second District, John H. Frothingham; Third District, no name, yet overwhelmingly Democratic; Fourth District, no name, yet strongly Democratic; Fifth District, John W. Harmon and Col. Stevenson; Sixth District, no name. If Mr. Woerth is defeated for Sheriff he will probably seek renomination in this district; Seventh District, no names mentioned, strongly Democratic; Eighth District, Adrian M. Suydam; Ninth District, Col. W. J. Cropsey.

The Republican City Convention will be held next Wednesday at 8 P. M., and the County Convention at 3 P. M. on the following day. Both the Senatorial Conventions will be held on Friday, Oct. 15. On Saturday the Assembly Conventions will be held, so that by the end of this week the Republican city and county tickets will be placed before the people.

## JOHN KELLY'S GRUDGE AGAINST RECORDER HACKETT.

*From the Herald of yesterday.*

The reason why Recorder Hackett is to be thrown overboard:

*From the Herald Jan. 2, 1874.*

POLITICAL PATRONAGE.

RECORDER HACKETT DRAWS THE LINE BETWEEN PARTY AND JUDICIAL DUTY—THE COURT NOT TO BE USED AS A POLITICAL MACHINE.

The following letter from the Recorder, which contains the provocation of its being written, has been sent for publication. In it the Recorder shows that he knows where political duty ends and judicial duty begins. The doctrine it contains is genuine civil service.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, RECORDER'S OFFICE,
No. 317 BROADWAY, Dec. 29, 1873.

*To Dr. Feodor Mierson, Secretary Twentieth Assembly District Tammany Hall General Committee:*

MY DEAR SIR: I have received a letter, of which the following is a copy:

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORKER JOURNAL,
Nos. 13 AND 15 CITY HALL SQUARE.

*To the Honorable Court of General Sessions:*

GENTLEMEN: The Committee on Organization of Tammany Hall has assigned to our district one deputy clerk and one officer of your court, suitable persons to be recommended by the Tammany Hall Committee of our district. You will oblige the undersigned by signifying your intention in regard thereto, and stating at what time recommendations are to be sent in. Very respectfully,

DR. FEODOR MIERSON,
Secretary Twentieth Assembly District Tammany Hall General Committee.

To which I make answer as follows: I have been Recorder nearly eight years, and have never before received any such intimation even by implication. Whatever may have been the political sins of former leaders in Tammany Hall, they never increased them by even suggestively interfering with the independence of the court in which I have the honor to be a Judge. I cannot believe that your proposition meets with the approval of present leaders like Messrs. Kelly, Chanler, and others. If there exists an office which, more than any other one, should be utterly divorced from political considerations, it is that of a clerk or deputy clerk of a criminal court. Even if disposed to throw open its books and records to a politician I could not do it, because the deputy clerk is not appointed by the judges of the Court of General Sessions. The officers who escort and guard prisoners to and from the City Prison, and who guard them in court, and who to some extent control process, ought not to be mere politicians, but such reliable men as the Judges select. Of course, in making the selection, they are more or less guided by recommendations which applicants bring. The Legislature has, therefore, wisely placed the selection of officers for the Court of General Sessions in the exclusive discretion of the Judges of that court. Every day of experience contributes to a court officer's usefulness. The court has under it many officers of ten years' experience; they are reliable, unbribable, and discreet. If the notions you foreshadow should be acquiesced in by the criminal Judges, inasmuch as the composition of political committees often changes, so might the composition of court officers, and thereby confusion at least be occasioned. I cannot sanction your proposition.

Possibly I may hereafter invite political animosity by this determination; yet, while privately my sympathies are most ardent in their Democratic tendencies, I should be recreant to my judicial independence and sense of duty if I answered otherwise than I have now done. Very respectfully, your obedient servant, JOHN K. HACKETT.

The readers of the *Herald* will easily see the motives that actuate Tammany Hall in denying Recorder Hackett a re-nomination.

*From the Journal of Commerce.*

We notice that some writers have the impression, or at least are trying to convey it to the public that Mr. Kelly, who is supposed to be the ruling spirit of Tammany, has a prejudice against our worthy Recorder, and is prepared to throw his influence against the renomination of this distinguished judge. We believe that great injustice is done to Mr. Kelly in this assumption. The course of the Recorder has commended itself to the solid men of all parties among us, and our citizens will not allow him to be dropped thus summarily from the position he has so ably filled. Mr. Kelly is too shrewd not to understand this, even if he had any personal feeling against the Recorder; but we see no reason why the great Tammany chief may not himself admire the upright and honest Judge and favor his re-election. At any rate, Recorder Hacket must be kept in his place.

## THE GERMAN SAVINGS BANK.

The report of a run on the German Savings Bank, at Fourteenth street and Fourth avenue, is incorrect, and the allegation that the officers have enforced the sixty-day notice is without foundation. The bank is a perfectly solvent institution, able and willing to meet all its engagements. The officers deny in the most positive terms that there is the slightest trouble with the depositors, and they assert that there is no ground for the reports which gained circulation concerning the bank.

## THE NOE MURDER.

It is now deemed absolutely certain by the Police that John Dolan, the thief arrested in the Bowery on Thursday night last by Detective Dorsey, of the Sixth Precinct, is the murderer of Mr. Noe. In addition to his identification by Mr. Black as the man who pawned Mr. Noe's watch, and his own admission to the truth of Mr. Black's statement, there is the certainty that he cannot account for the possession of the watch. Since his arrest he has given six different versions of how it came into his possession. Every one of these statements, on investigation by Detectives Dorsey and Keely, has proved false. Dolan is well known in the various low saloons on the Bowery as a man of desperate character. On one occasion he attempted to kill a man in Owney Geoghegan's saloon, and Geoghegan put him out. It was afterward ascertained that he had a heavy slung shot in his pocket with which he intended to kill the man he attempted to assault. For some months past Dolan has been living with an abandoned woman named Margaret Casey at No. 41 Bowery. Yesterday afternoon he was brought before Justice Wandell, at the Washington Place Police Court, and committed to Washington Place Police Court, when Mrs. Annie L. Noe, the wife of the murdered man, was sworn, and testified that the watch which Dolan had pawned the day after the murder was the same worn by Mr. Noe on the afternoon he went to assure himself of the security of his store; she missed the watch when she saw her husband in the hospital. Mr. John H. Welsh, of No. 271 Greenwich street, was next called and testified that he was a jeweler by trade. He then identified the watch found at the pawnbroker's as the one which he had sold to Mr. Noe on the 30th of December, 1865. At this point upon the motion of prisoner's counsel, further hearing in the case was adjourned until this morning at 10:30 o'clock, and the prisoner was remanded to the Tombs without bail.

## PROBABLE HOMICIDE.

The inquest over the body of John Fagin, who died in Orange, N. J., on Tuesday in consequence, as it is said, of wounds received at the hands of Peter Knowles, a boy fourteen years of age, was concluded late Friday night. It seems, from the testimony of witnesses, that Fagin went into the apartments of Mrs. Knowles, on New street at 11 o'clock Sunday night, and ordered her to go out and get some beer. She refused to go, and Fagin, pushing the pitcher to her, said he would make her go. Seizing hold of her, he grappled with her, and her son Peter stepped in to protect her from further violence. A scuffle ensued between the boy and Fagin, who was drunk, and Mrs. Knowles stepped between them to stop it. Peter procured a billet of wood from the fire-place, and struck Fagin upon the head with it. The blow felled Fagin to the floor and afterward struck him again. One of the blows fractured his skull; he was placed on the lounge and medical assistance was summoned. Fagin sank into a comatose state, in which he continued till the time of his death. Mrs. Knowles, anticipating trouble, sent her son Peter away, but he afterward returned. The jury rendered a verdict against the boy, and Coroner Smith committed him to jail to await the action of the Grand Jury.

## THE FERRY WAR.

ANOTHER INDIGNATION MEETING AT STAPLETON — TORCHLIGHT PROCESSION—RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED.

At Edgewater Park last evening another mass-meeting was held for the purpose of expressing the indignation of the people of Edgewater in regard to the Staten Island Railway Company and the Pilot Commissioners in attempting to remove the Garner Line of ferry-boats and the club-house of the New-York Yacht Club. The following officers were appointed to preside: President, William C. Anderson; Vice Presidents, William Corry, Justice Garrett, Coroner Dempsey, John Garvey, and J. M. Merrick; Secretaries, Charles Frankie, William M. Merilin, and George J. Bechtel.

Resolutions were adopted denunciatory of the arbitrary action of the Pilot Commissioners on Monday night last, after which speeches were made by Messrs. W. J. Wyeth, S. R. Bowne, W. C. Anderson, of the *Richmond County Gazette*, and Justice Garrett, severely criticising the Vanderbilt Line. About three thousand people were present, and after the adjournment of the meeting, which was enlivened by cannon firing, fireworks, &c., a procession was formed outside the park, headed by a band of music. It marched to Vanderbilt Landing and back to the club-house dock, and after a few remarks by Mr. Charles Franke the assemblage dispersed. The following are the resolutions adopted by the meeting:

*Resolved*, By the citizens of Richmond County, in mass-meeting assembled, as follows:

*Resolved*, That we extend to Mr. William T. Garner our hearty sympathies and good wishes in the contest he is waging for his and our rights with a powerful and, as events have shown, aggressive monopoly, and we proffer him our thanks for his liberality and public spirit in inaugurating a great public improvement, and that we promise him all lawful aid and support in carrying it to a final and successful issue.

*Resolved*, That we regard with alarm and indignation the late attempt to forestall and defeat the eventual decision of the courts, which now have the question under consideration, by a resort to illegal violence and brute force—an attempt ostensibly made by George W. Blunt and the Pilot Commissioners, but behind whose mask we recognize the malignant features of the monopoly.

*Resolved*, That as Staten Islanders we repudiate the claim of any corporation or set of men to the exclusive use of our shores for ferry purposes, and we welcome all who proffer us the increased facilities which our insular position requires in order that Richmond County may grow in population, prosperity, and wealth.

## LOSSES BY FIRE.

A HARDWARE MANUFACTORY DESTROYED IN WILLIAMSBURG—LOSS, $105,000.

At 3 A. M. yesterday morning a large fire occurred at the hardware manufactory of Charles Merrill & Sons, corner of First and South Eleventh streets, Brooklyn, Eastern District. The fire spread with alarming rapidity, and before the firemen could arrive the entire building was enveloped in flames to such an extent as to be hopelessly beyond control. In about thirty minutes from the time it was discovered the roof and top floors were burned through and fell in, and shortly afterward the walls came down with a fearful crash. The efforts of the firemen were mainly directed to prevent the flames from communicating with the adjoining buildings. The total loss on the stock and building is estimated at $105,000. The fourth floor was occupied by S. Ballard & Co. as a leather belt factory, and several other firms carried on business in the building, whose losses are estimated as follows:

Charles Merrill & Sons, hardware factors, insured for $59,000 .... $50,000
Stephen Ballard & Co., leather belt manufacturers, insured for $20,000 .... 25,000
E. H. Allen & Co., comb makers .... 4,000
Cook & Co., hand stamp manufacturers, insured for $2,000 .... 6,000
Julius Fleitchman, rubber and pipe goods, insured for $2,000 in the Merchants' Company, Providence .... 4,000
Robert Anslar, machinist, insured for $3,500 in the Phœnix .... 10,000
J. Bieknakel, glass ornaments, insured for $1,500 in the Adriatic Company .... 3,000
George S. Eaton, coffin moldings .... 3,000

Among the other insurance companies by whom Messrs. Merrill & Sons are secured, are the following:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| People's | $2,500 | Lafayette | $1,500 |
| North America | 5,000 | Citizens' | 2,500 |
| Sun | 2,500 | Lancashire | 2,500 |
| Reliance | 2,500 | Fire Assurance | 2,500 |
| Etna | 10,000 | Kings County | 5,000 |
| Phenix | 2,500 | London Assurance | 2,500 |
| Connecticut | 2,500 | American, Phila'a | 2,500 |
| Pennsylvania | 5,000 | Westchester | 5,000 |
| Paterson | 2,500 | | |
| Total | | | $59,000 |

Over 100 men are thrown out of employment, and much distress will be felt in the neighborhood by the destruction of the factories. The fire originated on the fourth floor, in the leather belt factory of Messrs. Ballard & Co., but the cause is unknown.

A fire broke out last evening in an old building in the northern part of Albany, occupied as a storehouse, and owned by the Albany Bridge Company. Thomas McCredie, a malster, lost a large quantity of barley, valued at $20,000; insured. Jacob Van Wormer lost a large number of barrels, on which he had $2,000 insurance. The building was worth about two thousand dollars; no insurance.

The damage to the Court-house at Memphis, Tenn., by the fire Friday night, will probably reach $12,000, which is fully covered by insurance in some half-dozen companies. The fire was the work of an incendiary, and was started in two rooms in different parts of the fifth story.

## CUBA.

AN AMERICAN BRIG ASHORE—FIVE SKELETONS FOUND ON AN ISLAND—THE AMERICAN BRIG VIGILANT SUPPOSED TO BE STRANDED.

HAVANA, Oct. 8.—The American brig Helen G. Rich is ashore on Salt Key Bank. It is reported the vessel will prove a total loss, though her cargo of lumber will be partly saved. The mate of the brig reports that on the island near where the vessel stranded he saw a signal pole standing, and found there the skeletons of five persons, which had evidently been exposed to the weather for months. It is supposed from the clothing and shoes on them that the skeletons were those of English sailors.

A Spanish man-of-war brought into Santiago de Cuba on the 2d inst. the cargo taken off from a stranded vessel, supposed to be the American brig Vigilant.

## THE STEAMER URUGUAY.

SHE IS PURSUED SIXTEEN HOURS BY A SPANISH WAR STEAMER BUT ESCAPES.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Oct. 1.—The filibuster steamer Uruguay has had a very narrow escape from capture by the Spaniards off the coast of Cuba. Sailing close in shore under cover of the night she effected landings during two evenings, but was so close to the Spanish encampments that they fired upon her with rifles. Subsequently she encountered a Spanish war steamer, which chased her for sixteen hours close along the Cuban coast, in daylight, but she escaped and headed for Jamaica, reaching Port Royal Monday night, the 17th inst. She requires repairs, and has been ordered to land her arms and ammunition at Fort Augusta. Meanwhile her Majesty's ship Woodlark takes charge of her, with steam up. One of the crew of the Uruguay died of fever yesterday, and three others have gone to the hospital to-day.

## A RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

THE ENGINEER AND FIREMAN OF A FREIGHT TRAIN ON THE CENTRAL ROAD KILLED AT ROCHESTER.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Oct. 9.—Between 3 and 4 o'clock this morning a long freight train coming west on the New-York Central Railroad, and running forty miles an hour, left the track near the depot in this city and dashed into the depot building, demolishing a portion of the walls and causing a general smash-up of the locomotive, tender, and a good part of the train. The engineer, William Vianco, and fireman, Andrew G. Northrop, were instantly crushed to death, their bodies being shockingly mangled. There was no other person on the train, as it had broken apart a few miles west, leaving the conductor and brakemen on the rear portion. The damage to property is considerable, as the depot is partially in ruin and the engine a total wreck.

## AN INHUMAN OUTRAGE IN MICHIGAN.

BAY CITY, Mich., Oct. 9.—Early yesterday morning the house of George Forrest was entered by some person unknown, who poured a quantity of acid on the face of Mrs. Forrest, as she lay asleep. She is horribly burned and will lose her eyesight. The outrage is supposed to have been committed by a man whose suit has been rejected by a girl who lived and slept with Mrs. Forrest.

# THE POLICE BOARD.

### SECRET ACTION OF THE MAYOR.

HE ACKNOWLEDGES THAT COMMISSIONERS SMITH AND VOORHIS HAVE RESIGNED—LATEST DEVELOPMENTS IN THE CASE—WHAT MR. VOORHIS SAYS.

The secret action of Mayor Wickham in relation to the Police Commissioners had an unexpected sequel yesterday. Soon after the Mayor had arrived at his office, he announced that he had received letters of resignation from Commissioners Smith and Voorhis, and that he should like Commissioners Matsell and Disbecker to imitate their example. The Mayor's remark was the key-note by which his mysterious letter could be explained. It seems that he desired Gen. Smith and Mr. Voorhis to tender their resignations, promising not to accept them, so as to compel Commissioners Matsell and Disbecker to send in theirs, which he would accept at once. The plan set on foot to effect this object was very clumsily arranged. Commissioner Smith is a personal friend of the Mayor. No charges have been preferred against him, and therefore he could have no object in resigning his office, except to carry out the purpose of the Mayor. The proceeding on his part is regarded by those who are aware of his intimate social relations with Mr. Wickham as ludicrously harmless, inasmuch as the Mayor had carefully refrained from accepting the resignation. The same may be said of Commissioner Voorhis' resignation. Like that of Gen. Smith, it was merely nominal. There is no difference of opinion on this point—that if Commissioners Matsell and Disbecker had resigned on account of the epistolary strategy of the Mayor, Messrs. Smith and Voorhis would go back to the Police Board, and the Mayor would appoint two Tammany leaders to take the places of Messrs. Disbecker and Matsell, and they would act in harmony with Gen. Smith, and form a majority, even if Mr. Voorhis should oppose their measures. The Board would then be under the control of Tammany, and perhaps even repeaters as well as roughs would be appointed inspectors of election.

A TIMES reporter had a very brief interview with the Mayor in relation to the action of Messrs. Smith and Voorhis. The Mayor was disposed to be very reticent, but he corroborated the fact of their resignation, which he was the first to announce.

"I have their letters in my possession," he said, "but I cannot give you further information on the subject."

"Will you not give copies of the letters you sent to the Police Commissioners?"

"Certainly not," replied the Mayor. "I marked them 'personal;' therefore, they are not for publication."

The Mayor refused to speak further on the subject; but, notwithstanding his Honor's reticence, he is said to have revealed a secret which it was certainly necessary for him to keep, so as to present a clear insight into his motives. It is said that he informed a gentleman that one of the commissioners, Gen. Smith, had taken his letter of resignation away to alter it, but that he would return it when the alteration was made. If this be so there may possibly be some danger of the Mayor accepting the resignation of Mr. Voorhis while he has his letter on his desk, and thus break the bargain which he is believed to have made, that he would send the latter back to the Police Board in case Matsell and Disbecker should resign.

MATSELL AND DISBECKER WILL NOT RESIGN.

It has been ascertained that Commissioners Disbecker and Matsell will not resign under any circumstances, but will meet whatever charges have been or may be brought against them, and will combat the issue to the end. They have already placed their cases in the hands of counsel, Commissioner John I. Davenport, John Strahan, and Gen. A. T. Tremain having been retained by Commissioner Disbecker, and Mr. Elbridge T. Gorry by Mr. Matsell. Commissioner Davenport will also be associated with Mr. Gerry in Commissioner Matsell's defense. Commissioner Davenport was in consultation yesterday with Messrs. Disbecker and Matsell and began the preparation of their answers to the charges made, but declined to say anything as to the nature of the charges or the line of defense.

Through inquiry in various directions it was ascertained that the Mayor's notes to the Commissioners were not mere requests for their resignations, but that they were accompanied by charges of considerable length, and embraced among other features, by way of adding another element of strength or formidableness, the recent presentment of the Grand Jury against the board. The Commissioners are notified by the Mayor, also, to appear and answer the charges, if they conclude to contest them, on next Wednesday morning. This is generally regarded as an exhibition of unfair haste on the part of the Mayor, in arraigning the Commissioners, especially as the charges made have been prepared for some weeks, as is shown by the fact that the incorporation with them of the presentment by the Grand Jury is an afterthought—the documents exhibiting internal evidences that the charges were all prepared without reference to the presentment and that it was subsequently embodied in the complaint. It is intimated that the charges proper were prepared as early as September, and that the Grand Jury at the last term not bringing in any presentment, it was decided to send in the charges as they stood; but when the last Grand Jury was impaneled it was deemed best to await the result of their inquest, and that when they finally reported, the presentment was availed of as above stated.

THE MAYOR'S MOTIVES.

Of the Mayor's motives in sending these notes to the Commissioners so unexpectedly, and at this particular time, there is but one opinion, and that is that it is intended to secure a more plastic Commission for Tammany purposes at the approaching election, and this impression is in a measure circumstantially sustained by the fact that it was just after the removal of some election inspectors on Friday that the Mayor forwarded his ultimatum to the members of the board. The complaints against these inspectors were heard by the board on Thursday, and judgment of removal was rendered on the following day. John Kelly, it is assumed, has become alarmed at one of two probabilities—either that many others from among his inspectors may be removed on charges yet likely to be made against them; or that in case he should require the removal of a large number of them, or of any of them just on the eve of election, the present board would decline to do his dirty work. Men on the inside of politics say the latter of these speculations is most probable, for the reason that the inspectors already appointed are, as a class, a much better set of men than Tammany has usually presented; that it is becoming daily more evident that Tammany is not going to have everything its own way in November, and that having, for the sake of effect, put forward a fair class of inspectors, Kelly desires to be able, in case of emergency as election day comes on, to remove whole district boards if he pleases and fill their places at the eleventh hour, when there is no time for scrutiny or objection, with a band of ballot-stuffers who will do his bidding. Under this inspiration and at his masters' bidding, it is understood the Mayor resorted to this *coup de main* against the board, trusting that he might, in the flush of excitement produced by it, obtain the resignations of at least some members of the board.

COMMISSIONER VOORHIS' VIEWS.

Commissioner Voorhis declined yesterday afternoon to say a word as to whether the letter received by him from the Mayor was or was not a request for his resignation. He did this for the reason, as he said, that the communication was marked "personal," and that the writer of it had taken the trouble to write "personal" twice—once on the envelope and once on the letter itself. Under these circumstances he thought it would be improper for him to disclose its contents until the writer of the letter chose to consent to its being made, or should himself make it, public.

Commissioner Voorhis, in reply to questions as to whether he thought the views expressed on the subject in a leading editorial in yesterday's TIMES were correct, said he believed they were correct except in so far as the article asserted that the inspectors of election removed by the board on Friday were Tammany inspectors. They were not, so far as he knew, Tammany inspectors, or if they were all it was a mere matter of coincidence, for no inquiry or attention had been paid by the board as to whether they were Tammany or Republican inspectors. The board simply took the proofs as to the charges of unfitness or disqualification of the inspectors, and removed them by a unanimous vote of the full board in each instance. It was by no means improbable that the motive assigned by THE TIMES editorial—the desire to control the inspectorships, and through them the election—was the motive which lay at the bottom of this present movement on the part of the Mayor and Mr. Kelly. [The Commissioner still carefully avoided stating what the "movement" was.]

THE OTHER COMMISSIONERS.

Commissioner Disbecker was called on also by the reporter, but declined to say anything whatever at present on the subject. He had placed his case in the hands of counsel, and desired to leave it there for some time. He thought the motive underlying this whole affair was a desire to control the election.

Commissioner Matsell also declined to be interviewed, but when asked as to a rumor that he also had sent in his resignation, he laughed at the idea, and denied the report most emphatically.

Commissioner Smith was not in the City yesterday.

WHAT MR. DISBECKER'S COUNSEL SAYS.

Mr. John H. Strahan, counsel for Commissioner Disbecker, when spoken to on the subject was at first very reticent, and explained that he would much rather say nothing on the subject until the Commissioners' reply to the communication had been received by the Mayor. This much Mr. Strahan boldly did say, however—that the Mayor's communication was a rhapsody—a tissue of hints, a moral lecture on the duties of the Police Commissioners and the want of confidence in the force, and a request to the Commissioners to send in their resignations. The Mayor, he said, should receive no cringing communications from his client; he would test the power of the Mayor to take the action which he threatens, and invite, aye challenge, nay compel him to make good the hints and threats contained in his communication, and bring forward his charges if he had any to bring. Commissioner Disbecker, he said, had not the slightest intention of resigning, and defied the power of the Mayor. The whole transaction was a deep-laid political scheme which reflected very little credit on the administration of Mayor Wickham.

OUTLINE OF THE MAYOR'S COMMUNICATION.

From trustworthy sources it was learned that the communication of the Mayor, while making no charges personally against the Commissioners, set forth that a want of confidence in the department existed in the community, and referred them to the specifications set forth in the charges made by John D. Townsend. He then went into a long moral lecture on the duties of the Commissioners, threw out a number of hints of what would occur under certain circumstances, deprecated the necessity of being compelled to take any action which would prove disagreeable to them and unedifying to the public, and wound up by requesting them to resign. The communication was written by John D. Townsend, the tricky little lawyer who is trying to make political capital out of the Investigating Committee on Crime.

## A JAIL PLOT.

AN INTENDED REVOLT IN THE HUDSON COUNTY JAIL FRUSTRATED—PREPARATIONS OF THE PRISONERS FOR ESCAPE.

There are at present confined in the Hudson County Jail, on Jersey City Heights, an unusually large number of desperate criminals. Friday last was visiting day, and it was noticeable that an unusually large number of persons called to see the worst of the criminals imprisoned there. Toward dusk, in the Court-house grounds, which are generally the most deserted after nightfall, groups of strange men began to congregate, and a carriage owned by none of the livery-stable keepers in the vicinity was stationed on one of the neighboring corners. The jailers observed that their prisoners were acting strangely, and began to be suspicious that a revolt was at hand. These suspicions were confirmed by a letter handed at about 7 o'clock to Assistant Jailor Liddell, in which it was stated that a rescue had been devised, and that most of the Capt. Robbins of the state of affairs. The Captain prisoners would make an attempt to break jail. Liddell immediately repaired to a Police station, and informed at once placed fifteen policemen at the disposal of the jail authorities. The officers marched into the jail corridor with their pistols cocked, and the jailers at once drove the men to their cells. The convicts obeyed sullenly. The crowd outside dispersed as soon as the Police made their appearance. The cells of the more hardened of the criminals were examined, and it was discovered that weapons and tools had been smuggled into the jail, probably by the visitors in the morning, and that extensive preparations had been made for the contemplated revolt. In the cell of Norton, sentenced on Thursday night to a term of fifteen years in the State Prison for highway robbery, was a knife which had been filed into a saw, with which the bars of his cell had been cut in several places. In the cell occupied by Lee, a burglar, under sentence for five years, there was found a seven-shooter, with every chamber loaded, and a "jimmy" new and of the finest manufacture. Morgan and McPhillips, burglars, under ten years' sentence, had concealed in their cells knives filed into saws, with which they too, like Norton, had cut the bars. Their design is supposed to have been to have overpowered and if necessary killed Mr. Liddell when he entered the corridor to lock them up for the night, and before he had time to close the door behind him, after which they would have encountered no obstacles of any consequence. It is likely that the Board of Freeholders will, at their next meeting, call Mrs. Jailor Jones to account for the carelessness which permits the smuggling into the jail of the weapons discovered there.

## THE REPUBLICAN CLUB OF NEW-YORK.

An adjourned meeting of the Republican Club of New-York was held last evening at the head-quarters of the association, No. 211 Fourth avenue. At 8 o'clock the new and elegant banner, measuring 40 by 50 feet, was unfurled amid much enthusiasm, and brief speeches were made by Major Bullard, President of the club, W. H. Gedney, M. Cregan and others. The first-named speaker, after describing the objects of the organization, briefly maintained that hard work was necessary to gain a victory for the Republican ticket in the coming election. There was, he said, never a greater necessity for concert of action and honest and intelligent management than in New-York to-day. Cognizant of this fact, the Republican Party meets the broken and disordered ranks of the Democrats with a united front. Never, he continued, was the Republican Party more favored with leaders who had the interests of the City at heart than it was at the present moment. Speaking of the state of Municipal affairs under the long Democratic management. The speaker argued that the people found the Municipal Government under the control of a one-man power; they also found a wealthy aristocracy arrayed against the laboring man, and feeling the injustice and great wrong of this they were aroused to action, action which would result in the defeat of that one-man power. The Republican State platform, the speaker maintained, was all that honest men ask for, or honest men support; the speaker concluded by arguing that there was every evidence of a great victory in the coming election, for the public were becoming convinced that the Republican Party was alone the one pledged to an honest, economical, and conscientious State and Municipal government. Gen. Joshua T. Owen, in succeeding the President, said the Republican Party to-day had presented to it great financial problems, and it was the only party which would properly discharge the responsibility of solving those problems. Brief speeches were also made by other gentlemen, after which the company adjourned to partake of a fine collation.

The Indian Summer will soon be gone, and to insure comfort during the coming cold snap old and young should call on A. Raymond & Co., corner Fulton and Nassau streets, where they can obtain the latest styles of Winter clothing, made in the best manner and sold at hard money prices. They have the choicest stock in the City, adhere to one price, and guarantee satisfaction.—*Advertiser.*

**Brain Food! Brain Food! Brain Food!**

WINCHESTER'S HYPOPHOSPHITES.

PHOSPHORUS is brain food. Brain workers! Keep your brain supplied with PHOSPHORUS by using this celebrated preparation of WINCHESTER'S. It will make you strong and vigorous, both mentally and physically, and keep you so.

Prices $1 and $2 per bottle. Prepared only by WINCHESTER & CO., Chemists,
Sold by all druggists. No. 36 John st., New-York.
—*Advertisement.*

A FULL STOCK of all the most reliable brands of Wines, Liquors, Havana Cigars, Fancy Groceries, Table Luxuries, &c., selling at down-town prices at our new store, No. 709 Broadway. H. B. KIRK & CO., No. 69 Fulton st.—*Advertisement.*

**A Large Number.**

Thirty-five thousand people have had teeth extracted with the gas by Dr. HASBROUCK, Broadway and 26th st., without an accident. Formerly operator at Colton's.—*Advertisement.*

THE ELASTIC TRUSS COMPANY, No. 683 Broadway, is a corporation with branch offices throughout the country, "Shaking its fruits like Lebanon," a joy and benediction to ruptured people everywhere. Patronized by intelligent physicians.—*Advertisement.*

**Easy Enough!**

If you want easy tooth-drawing go to Dr. COLTON'S, in the Cooper Institute.—*Advertisement.*

LORD'S DYEING AND CLEANING ESTABLISHMENTS—No. 869 Broadway, corner 17th st.; No. 630 Broadway; No. 111 8th av.—*Advertisement.*

**"Seems, Madame, Nay, it Is."**—Hamlet might have spoken these words in referring to the PARISIAN DIAMONDS, for they not only seem to be real, but really are so, on the surface, and will preserve their brilliancy and keep as bright as long as the purest gems of the mines of Mexico. No discovery of the age has equaled that of the Parisian chemist who discovered the process of dissolving diamond cuttings and coating crystals with a pure diamond surface, for he has placed it within the power of every lady to wear diamonds which equal in brilliancy and durability those which none but the Queens and Princesses of the earth may wear.

Sole agent,
RICHARD HUMPHREYS,
No. 779 Broadway,
opposite Stewart's.

**Notice.**—Dr. CHAMBERLIN will commence a course of practical lectures and instruction on the treatment of disease by electricity, MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 25. Gentlemen and ladies wishing to avail themselves of his thirty years' experience for family or professional purposes can apply at No. 7 West 14th st., and witness the magic power of electricity over disease.

**Thousands of Dollars and your Life may be** saved before Spring by protecting your house with HOLMES' BURGLAR ALARM TELEGRAPH, No. 571 Broadway.

**Dyeing and Cleaning.**—The Empire Dyeing and Cleaning Co. call for and deliver goods. Work surpassed by none. Offices: No. 936 Broadway, near 22d st.; No. 196 6th av., near 14th st.; No. 276 8th av., near 24th st.

**Alkethrepta is a Pure and Delicious Preparation** of chocolate. Sold by all grocers. Samples free.

**Lundborg's California Water**
For the Toilet and Bath. A delightful substitute for Cologne or Bay Rum. Fragrant and refreshing.

**Wm. Everdell's Sons, No. 104 Fulton st.**
Established 1815. No branch offices.
Card Engravers, Label and Job Printers, Stationers, &c.

**The leading furniture and carpet house on** the installment plan is GEORGE A. CLARKE'S, No. 747 Broadway.

**Dr. Lyon's Tooth Tablets**
Whiten the teeth if used daily.

**The Peruvian Syrup (a preparation of iron)** restores the vigor of youth to the worn-out system.

**Use Brammell's Celebrated Cough Drops.**—The genuine have A. H. B. on each drop.

## BIRTH.

ECCLESINE.—At Inwood, on the Hudson, on the 8th inst., wife of THOMAS C. ECCLESINE, of a son.

## MARRIED.

ALDEN—HETHERINGTON.—In New-York, Oct. 5, by Rev. J. T. Smith, at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. T. J. ALDEN to Miss MARY E. HETHERINGTON, both of New-York. No cards.

EWING—RYNO.—On Thursday, Oct 7, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Thomas McKee Brown, Dr. HENRY J. EWING to Miss C. AUGUSTA, daughter of Crowell H. Ryno, Esq.

KETCHUM—STUCHFIELD.—In Brooklyn, Oct. 7, by Rev. Dr. Duryea, CHARLES E. KETCHUM to ADDIE B., daughter of Thomas Stuchfield, all of Brooklyn. No cards.

THOMPSON—DOUGHTY.—On Wednesday, Oct. 6, at the residence of the bride's uncle, by Rev. William Lloyd, GEORGE O. THOMPSON and HATTIE T. DOUGHTY, all of this City.

WILSON—MOIR.—On the 7th inst., at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. W. W. Page, HENRY R. WILSON, Jr., to JENNIE A. MOIR, youngest daughter of John Moir, of New-York.

WRIGHT—RICHARDS.—At "Ridge-View," Irvington, on the Hudson, on Wednesday, Oct. 6, 1875, by Rev. William R. Alger, D. D., of New-York, LOUIS B. WRIGHT and CARRIE ISABEL, daughter of Augustus C. Richards.

## DIED.

BERRY.—At Hackensack, N. J., on Friday, Oct. 8, MARIA, widow of the late Abraham H. Berry, in the 82d year of her age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from her late residence, at 12 o'clock Monday, Oct. 11, without further notice. Train leaves New-York at 10:15 A. M., Twenty-third Street Ferry, and 10:30 A. M. from Chambers Street Ferry, via New-Jersey and New-York Railroad.

BROUNER.—On Friday, Oct. 8, 1875, EMMA BROUNER, infant child of Rev. John J. and Martha W. Brouner.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Monday, Oct 11, inst., at 11 o'clock A. M., from the residence of her parents, No. 12 Grove st.

CASE.—On Thursday, Oct. 7, at New Lots, Long Island, ESTELLE, second daughter of Rufus D. and the late Elizabeth Case.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral from the residence of her father, corner Cypress and Fulton avs., on Sunday, Oct. 10, at 2 o'clock P. M. Trains leave East New-York for Cypress av. at 1:30 P. M.

☞ Fulton County, N. Y., papers please copy.

DICKERMAN.—On Oct. 8, MARK DICKERMAN, aged 39 years.

Funeral from his father's residence, Mount Carmel, Conn., Monday, at 1 P. M.

DU BERCEAU.—In New-York, Oct. 8th., MARGARET ANN ALEXANDER, wife of A. Du Berceau, M. D., in the 51st year of her age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

LAURENT.—On Saturday, Oct. 9, at Hoboken, N. J., MARIE, daughter of Jacques and Marie Laurent, aged ten years.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral from the residence of her father, No. 189 Washington st., Hoboken, on Sunday, Oct. 10, at 3 o'clock P. M.

MULLANY.—At Srinagar, (Cashmere,) India, on the 23d of August last, JANE ANNA MULLANY, daughter of the late Col. James R. Mullany, in the 59th year of her age.

ROOT.—Suddenly, at the residence of her son-in-law, Watson J. Hildreth, No. 364 Lexington av., Mrs. HENRY W. ROOT.

Notice of the funeral hereafter.

SMITH.—On Friday, Oct. 8, MILFORD DINWIDDIE, son of L. D. and Etta J. Smith, aged 18 months and 20 days.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the Grand Hotel on Monday, Oct. 11, at 2 o'clock P. M.

VALENTINE.—At Bellport, Oct. 8, HENRY A. VALENTINE, of New-York, son of the late G. D. Valentine, formerly of East Chester, Westchester County, N. Y.

Funeral services from the Church of the Holy Saviour, 25th st., near Madison av., Monday, Oct. 11, at 2 P. M.

WHEELWRIGHT.—On Thursday morning, Oct. 7, BENJAMIN F. WHEELWRIGHT, in the 72d year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 12 West 17th st., on Sunday, Oct. 10, at 1 P. M.

WOOD.—In Brooklyn, 9th October, 1875, BENJAMIN WOOD, formerly of Quarantine, Staten Island, in the 96th year of his age.

Funeral services will be held at Puritan Church, corner of Lafayette and Marcy avs., on Monday evening, the 11th inst., at 7 o'clock. Friends from New-York City, by taking the DeKalb avenue cars at Fulton Ferry, can ride within two blocks of the church, getting out at Marcy av.

IN MEMORIAM.

At a meeting of the Inspectors of Customs of the Port of New-York, convened at the Barge Office on the 8th inst., the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

*Whereas*, It has pleased Divine Providence to call suddenly home our much-esteemed and worthy associates, WILLIAM J. ROBINSON and EDGAR ROGERS; therefore,

*Resolved*, That while we deeply mourn our loss we bow with humble submission to the will of our Heavenly Father, consoled by the hope that our loss is their gain.

*Resolved*, That we tender to the widows, orphans, and relatives of the deceased our heartfelt sympathy and condolence in the sad bereavement that has befallen them.

*Resolved*, That these resolutions be published in the New-York *Herald*, NEW-YORK TIMES, and New-York *Witness*, and copies be transmitted to the families of the deceased.

A. B. DOUGLAS, Chairman.
EDWARD DENNIS, Secretary.
Roberts Utley, J. R. McNaughton, William H. Corsa, L. Schermerhorn, Francis Gay, Committee.

## SPECIAL NOTICES.

A BENEFACTRESS.

Just open the door for her, and Mrs. Winslow will prove the American Florence Nightingale of the nursery. Of this we are so sure that we will teach our "Susy" to say, "A blessing on Mrs. Winslow" for helping her to survive, and escape the griping, colicking, and teething siege. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP relieves the child from pain, and cures dysentery and diarrhea. It softens the gums, reduces inflammation, cures wind colic, and carries the infant safely through the teething period. It performs precisely what it professes to perform, every part of it—nothing less. We have never seen Mrs. Winslow—know her only through the preparation of her "Soothing Syrup for Children Teething." If we had the power we would make her, as she is, a physical saviour to the infant race. Sold by all druggists.

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An unusually choice and select private library, the property of a lover and collector of fine books, illustrated standard and scarce works in elegant and unique bindings, nearly all selected in sheets and bound to order for the owner; many hand-tooled, &c., &c. This collection comprises full sets by most all the principal standard authors, many large-paper books, scarce private histories, books of engravings; also, a unique collection of Wesleyana, Hymns, &c., the whole now on exhibition at the Clinton Hall Sale-rooms, to be sold by auction, without reserve, to the highest bidder, affording an unusual chance for book collectors, WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY EVENINGS, Oct. 13 and 14. The Messrs. LEAVITT, Auctioneers.

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EXERCISE.—J. WOOD'S GYMNASIUM, NO. 6 East 28th st.—Boxing, Fencing, Turkish Bath; private training for corpulency, dyspepsia, nervous debility, &c. Send for circular.

DISEASES OF MEN A SPECIALTY.—HENRY A. DANIELS, M. D., No. 144 Lexington av., near 29th st. Hours, 8 to 3.

## RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

## RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

ANTHON MEMORIAL CHURCH, 48TH ST., west of 6th av.—Divine services on Sunday at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Subject of morning sermon—"Malformations of Character"; in the evening, first of a series of sermons on "The Life and Character of the Patriarch Jacob." The Rector, Rev. R. Heber Newton, will preach.

AT ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, CLINTON ST., corner Carroll, Brooklyn.—Rev. Dr. Paddock, of St. Peter's, will officiate at morning service (10:30,) and Rev. Dr. Snively, of Grace Church, will officiate at evening service, 7:30. Choir of men and boys. Strangers made welcome.

BROOKLYN TABERNACLE.

Rev. T. DE WITT TALMAGE, D. D.,
Will preach this morning at 10:30 o'clock, a sermon to business men. Subject—"A New Cure for the Financial Wars of the Country."

BLEECKER STREET UNIVERSALIST Church.—Rev. C. P. McCarthy will preach in above church, this (Sunday) morning and evening, at 10:45 and 7:30 o'clock. Morning subject—"The Malediction of Blood." Evening subject—"Theological Tormentors and Religious Comforters in Sick Chambers."

## NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NEW BOOKS.

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SCIENCE in STORY.
BY DR. E. B. FOOTE, No. 120 Lexington av.
SAMMY and SPONSIE.

## POLITICAL.

THE COMMITTEE APPOINTED BY THE Republican Central Committee will receive applications for naturalization at No. 25 Chambers st., basement, from now until Oct. 23, 1875. Tickets can be obtained from the officers of the different Assembly District Associations.

ED. WERTHEIMER,
CONSTANTINE NITZSCHE,
WM. E. NOBLE,
JOHN ROBINSON,
HENRY A. SMITH,
WM. FRITZ,
RICHARD H. GREEN.

GUSTAV BEYERLE, Clerk.

BLEECKER STREET UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.—A lecture on LAUGHTER will be delivered in this church on WEDNESDAY EVENING next, by W. L. ORMSBY, Jr., for the benefit of the Ladies' Aid Society of that Church. Tickets, 25 cents.

BEREAN BAPTIST CHURCH, CORNER Bedford and Downing sts.—Preaching by Rev. Mr. Barrett, late of Boston, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. All are cordially welcome.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY,
Madison av. and 42d st.
Divine service on Sunday at 10:30 A. M.
Sermon by
Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, JR., D. D.
At 3:30 P. M. sermon by
Rev. W. TRACY TRACY.
At 7:30 P. M. the people's service.
Sermon by
Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, JR., D. D.

CHURCH OF OUR SAVIOUR.
57th st., near 8th av.
JAMES M. PULLMAN, Pastor,
will preach Sunday morning at 11.
Evening at 7:45.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY SAVIOUR.
(Protestant Episcopal.)
East 25th st., near Madison av.
Morning service, 10:30 o'clock.
Evening service, 7:30 o'clock.

CHURCH OF THE DISCIPLES, MADISON av., corner 45th st., Rev. George H. Hepworth.—Morning, third sermon in course on "Corner-stones." Subject—"Christ's Claims Concerning Himself." Evening, "Mercy and Judgment of God." Sunday-school at 3; Bible Class at 4.

CHURCH OF ALL SOULS, CORNER 4TH AV. AND 20TH ST.—Sunday, Oct. 10, Rev. Dr. Bellows will preach at 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Sunday-school opens at 4:30, in the building adjoining the church on 4th av. All seats free in the evening.

CATHOLIC APOSTOLIC CHURCH IN 16TH st., between 6th and 7th avs.—Sermon on "The Hope of the Instant Coming of Our Lord Jesus Christ," Sunday, 7:30 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, (5th av. and 45th st.,) Rev. D. Howland, Rector.—Services 11 A. M., (holy communion.) Evening, 7:30, sermon by Rev. J. Conrad.

CHURCH OF THE ATONEMENT, MADISON av., corner 28th st., Rev. C. C. Tiffany, Rector. Divine services at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. All cordially invited.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, CORNER 34TH st. and Park av.—Rev. W. R. Alger will preach at 11 A. M. Subject—"The Excuses Men Make to God." Sabbath-School at 3 P. M.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, West 45th st., near Broadway.—Sundays, 10, morning prayer; 10:45, litany and high celebration; 4, vespers. Daily, 7 A. M., holy communion.

DISCIPLES OF CHRIST,
28th st., near Broadway.
Preaching Sunday morning and evening
By the Pastor.
Rev. D. R. VAN BUSKIRK.
You are cordially invited.

MOODY AND SANKEY.—PORTRAITS OF these remarkable men given away to the patrons of the Dutchess Creamery and Dining-rooms, No. 3 Barclay st., New-York.

REV. WM. P. ABBOTT, PASTOR, WILL preach in St. Luke's Methodist Episcopal Church, 41st st., near 6th av., at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. A cordial welcome extended to all.

FIRST REFORMED EPISCOPAL CHURCH, Madison av. and 47th st., Rev. Wm. T. Sabine, Rector.—Sunday-school at 9 A. M. Divine services at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Rev. Wm. R. Nicholson, D. D., of Philadelphia, will preach morning and evening. The special services will be continued during the week. Addresses by Dr. Nicholson Monday and Tuesday evenings, and by Bishop Cummins Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday evenings at 7:45 o'clock.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, CORNER 39TH st. and Park av.—Preaching at 10:30 A. M. and 8 o'clock evening by Rev. T. D. Anderson, D. D., Pastor. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. Cordial invitation.

GEORGE S. WEEKS WILL SING SOME of his soul-stirring hymns, "Hold the Fort," "The Ninety and Nine," &c., at the seventh anniversary of the Morning Star Mission, No. 165 West 26th st., 2:30 P. M. Addresses by Rev. Drs. Anderson, Pullman, Campbell, and others.

HAS THAT TIME COME?—THE PASTOR OF Mount Zion will preach in the University, Washington square, on Sunday at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject—"The Sounding of the Last Trumpet, and Finishing the Mystery of God."

N. Y. SOCIETY OF THE NEW JERUSALEM, (Swedenborgian.)—Services on Sundays at 11 A. M. at the Church, East 35th st., between Park and Lexington avs.

O. B. FROTHINGHAM, PASTOR OF THE Independent Liberal Church, will preach at Masonic Temple, 23d st. and 6th av., on Sunday morning at 10:45 o'clock. Subject—"Tonics and Opiates."

RUSSIAN-GREEK CHAPEL, NO. 951 2D av., near 50th st.—Divine service in the English language, Sunday at 11 o'clock. Rev. Father Bjerring will preach on the doctrines of the Greek Church, and the relations between the Oriental and Anglican Churches. All cordially invited.

REV. THOMAS GREENBURY, F. S. A., OF Leeds, England, will preach Sunday evening, 10th inst., at 7:30 o'clock, at Association Hall.

ST. ANDREW'S P. E. CHURCH, HARLEM, (127th st. and 4th av.) Rev. Geo. B. Draper, D. D., Rector.—Morning service at 10:30; evening service at 7:30 o'clock. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. Children's singing-school at 3:30 P. M. Strangers welcome. Sermon by the Rector.

ST. MARK'S CHURCH, 2D AV. AND 10TH st., Rev. J. H. Rylance, D. D., Rector.—Oct. 10, at 11 A. M., morning prayer and sermon on "The Public School Question." At 7:30 evening prayer and sermon on "The Religion of Slaves and the Religion of Sons."

ST. THOMAS' CHURCH, 5TH AV., CORNER of 53d st.—Morning services at 10:30 o'clock; afternoon services at 4 o'clock. Right Rev. Wm. Henry Odenheimer, D. D., Bishop of New-Jersey, will preach in the morning.

SEVENTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE MORNING Star Sunday-school, No. 165 West 26th st., at 2:30 P. M., will be addressed by Rev. Drs. Pullman, Anderson, Campbell, and others. George S. Weeks will sing "The Ninety and Nine," and "Hold the Fort."

ST. STEPHEN'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH, 46th st., north side, between 5th and 6th avs. Rev. Dr. Price, Rector; Rev. A. B. Hart, Associate.—Services on Sundays at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M. Sunday-school at 2:15 P. M. Strangers cordially welcomed.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH, 18TH ST., NEAR 5TH av. Free seats. Services every Sunday at 7 and 10:30 A. M., 4 and 7:30 P. M., and for deaf-mutes at 2:45 P. M.

ST. IGNATIUS' CHURCH, 40TH ST., BEtween 5th and 6th avs., Rev. Dr. F. C. Ewer, Rector, officiating.—Services at 7, 9, 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Strangers cordially invited.

THE SUNDAY-SCHOOL ASSOCIATION OF the Protestant Episcopal Church will hold their first regular meeting for this season at Zion Church, Madison av., corner 38th st., on Monday, Oct. 11, at 7:45 P. M.

Addresses will be as follows: "The Difficulties of Sunday-school Work," by Rev. Arthur Brooks, and "The Sunday-school Teacher of the Future," by Rev. George F. Seymour, D. D.

Other subjects of interest will also be presented.

JOHN P. FAURE, Secretary.

TRANCE SPEAKER.—LYMAN C. HOWE lectures for Society of Progressive Spiritualists, 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M., at their Hall, No. 55 West 33d st., near Broadway. Children's Lyceum meets at 2:30 P. M.

ZION CHURCH, MADISON AV., CORNER 38th st.—Rev. Dr. John N. Gallaher, Rector. Services, 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

## DRY GOODS.

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VERY CHOICE WINGS, with CURVED PLUMES AND BREAST ATTACHED, in cream, pink, écru, corn, drab, and blue, at 85c.

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Fine Peacock Wings, with Pompon attached, at 15c.

## VELVETS.

We call especial attention to our assortment of BLACK AND COLORED SILK VELVETS, manufactured entirely to our order, and therefore of very superior quality. They are the cheapest goods ever offered in this line.

A GOOD QUALITY BLACK SILK VELVET at $1 50.

SUPERIOR QUALITY and COLOR at $1 75 and $1 85.

Extra fine quality VELVET, pure Silk face, from $2 to $3.

Very rich quality SILK VELVET, fully twenty inches wide, at $3, $3 40, $3 75, and $4.

Navy blue, seal brown, cardinal, bottle-green, and prune SILK VELVETS, in all grades, constantly on hand.

Extraordinary prices in black and colored VELVETEENS.

MILLINERS AND STOREKEEPERS WILL FIND OUR PRICES FAR BELOW THOSE OF DOWN-TOWN JOBBERS.

THE TWENTY-THIRD STREET CROSS-TOWN CARS PASS WITHIN ONE BLOCK OF OUR ESTABLISHMENT.

## SUITS.

IN THIS Department we offer Suits made up in the same style and of the same material as those offered in Broadway establishments, at a reduction of full forty per cent. We are continually receiving novelties from Paris, and new designs from our extensive workrooms. We call attention this week to the "LA PERDITA," an elegant Dinner Dress. Price, $140.

The "TITIENS," a rich Reception Dress. Price, $250.

The "LADY CLARE," a superb Walking Dress. Price, $120.

An endless assortment of Suits, at $3 75, $5, $7 50, $10 50, $15, $18, $25, $31, $40, and upward.

All our Suits, even the cheapest, are well sewed, and made in good taste.

CAMEL'S HAIR SUIT, SILK-TRIMMED, very pretty, $20.

LARGE LINE OF CLOAKS, AT ATTRACTIVE PRICES.

Best WATER-PROOF CLOAKS, made from English Goods, cape scolloped and bound with fine braid, hood lined with silk, at $7 50.

FELT SKIRTS, at 60c., 75c., 85c., 95c., $1 25, and up to $5.

Large assortment of SHAWLS, in Broche and Wool, at great bargains.

SINCE THE EXTENSIVE ENLARGEMENT OF OUR ESTABLISHMENT WE HAVE MOVED OUR SUIT DEPARTMENT INTO OUR NEW EXTENSION, AND BELIEVE OUR SUIT ROOMS TO BE THE PLEASANTEST IN THE CITY. WE CORDIALLY INVITE EXAMINATION, AND TAKE PLEASURE IN EXHIBITING GOODS TO LADIES WHO ARE NOT PREPARED TO PURCHASE.

## DRESS GOODS.

WE HAVE received a large invoice of
**GUINET'S BLACK SILKS,**
which we will sell at PRICES THAT CANNOT FAIL TO PLEASE.

10 cases BLACK CASHMERE, from auction, very wide and fine, at 50c.

Better qualities, LUPIN'S all wool very fine Cashmere, at 75c., $1, and up to $3, all positive bargains.

SPECIALTIES in BLACK ALPACAS.

Job lot of DRESS GOODS, at 20c., worth 35c. full. 1 lot of CAMEL'S HAIR, at 19c., worth 30c.

GREAT INDUCEMENTS IN LINENS, TOWELS, NAPKINS, TABLE LINEN, FLANNELS, BLANKETS, MUSLINS, NOTTINGHAM LACES, &c.

PAY US A VISIT OF EXAMINATION.

## TRIMMINGS.

We have received a large invoice of REAL GUIPURE LACES, which we offer at thirty per cent. under regular prices.

New patterns in YAK LACES, BEADED FRINGES, GIMPS, &c.

WORSTED FRINGES in endless variety, in all the new Fall shades, at prices to suit all.

TAPE FRINGES in all styles and widths.

Large variety of MARABOUT, MOSS, AND BRAID TRIMMINGS.

## FUR TRIMMINGS.

As we CUT ALL OUR OWN FUR TRIMMINGS it will be found much more even and perfect than that generally offered. Our prices are, without question, the lowest in the City. We cut every variety of trimming from real silver fox and Chinchilla to the lowest grades.

## NOVELTIES

IN FANCY ARTICLES FOR NECK AND TOILET WEAR.

The latest designs in BACK COMBS of real and French shell, silver inlaid, rubber, gilt, oxidized, &c.

New patterns of painted PORCELAIN, LAVA, AND JET BROOCHES, mounted on rubber, gilt or silver frame, from 31 cents upward.

Choice designs in CARDINAL CAPES, BASQUES, AND OVERSKIRTS, PELERINES, MARIE ANTOINETTE FICHUS, &c., in VALENCIENNES, DUCHESSE, and POINT GAUZE LACES.

Joan of Arc COLLARS AND BELTS from 93 cents upward.

Full line of ALL SILK HANDKERCHIEFS AND MUFFLERS in the new combinations and designs from 25 cents upward.

Exquisite designs in WHITE IVORY PENDANTS, BROOCHES, CROSSES, EAR-RINGS, CELLULOID CORAL JEWELRY, at astonishingly low prices.

THE LATEST NOVELTIES ARE FOUND AT EHRICHS'.

## FURS.

Our stock of Furs is now ready for sale. We keep only good grades of Fur, and offer an extensive line of plain or trimmed SEAL SACQUES, FUR-LINED TALMAS AND SACQUES, MUFFS AND BOAS OF SEAL, MINK, SILVER FOX, CHINCHILLA, LYNX, ALASKA SABLE, with all their imitations.

Beautiful sets of JAPANESE SEA OTTER, a new fur article.

As we manufacture our own Furs we are able to guarantee the quality, and we warrant our prices to be the MOST REASONABLE IN THE COUNTRY.

SEAL SACQUES at $50, $75, $85, $100, $125, $150 $165, and upward.

## FURS REPAIRED

AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.

Ladies who wish their FURS REPAIRED in the very best possible manner, at very moderate prices, are urgently requested to bring them to our FUR-REPAIRING DEPARTMENT before our sewers become too busy. Our price for relining a muff in the most perfect finish and shape, we furnishing the best wadding and real horse-hair, is only 50 cents. SEAL SACQUES RELINED in the very best possible manner, we quilting the satin and sewing it in the garment, for $5.

## UNDERWEAR.

We have received a large assortment of French hand-sewed and hand embroidered underwear, comprising Chemise, Night-dresses, Camisoles, &c., which we offer at prices which will astonish ladies accustomed to Broadway or 6th av. prices.

In DOMESTIC UNDERWEAR our assortment and prices will be found more attractive than those of any other establishment. One examination will convince ladies of this.

## THE PRETTIEST STYLES

IN MERINO CLOAKS, COATS AND CAPES, GIRLS' SUITS, BOYS' KILT SUITS, BLOUSES, WORSTED AND MERINO CAPS, &c.

Look at our REAL FRENCH COUTILLE SIDE-STEEL CORSET at $1 35. Bargains in every style of woven and hand-made Corsets.

**WORSTED GOODS,**

a full assortment at lowest prices.

Ladies living out of the City can receive our elegant FASHION QUARTERLY for September by inclosing to us a three-cent stamp.

LADIES LIVING IN THE CITY WILL FIND NO PLEASANTER OR MORE RELIABLE HOUSE AT WHICH TO MAKE THEIR PURCHASES THAN EHRICHS'.

# 287 EIGHTH AVENUE, 289

*BETWEEN TWENTY-FOURTH AND TWENTY-FIFTH STREETS, NEW-YORK.*

---

# JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

Broadway and Eleventh street,

## IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN DRY GOODS.

**Complete Assortments in All Departments.**

**JAMES McCREERY & CO.,**

BROADWAY AND 11TH ST.

**Silk Department.**

FULL STOCK IN ALL QUALITIES AND CLASSES OF

**SILK GOODS.**

BLACK AND COLORED SILKS,
BLACK AND COLORED SATINS,
BLACK AND COLORED VELVETS,
ARMURE AND BROCADE SILKS,
BEAUTIFUL NEW SHADES FOR EVENING AND STREET WEAR. ALSO OUR CELEBRATED
"CACHEMIRE DE NOVI" BLACK SILK.

**SHAWL DEPARTMENT.**

A COMPLETE LINE OF REAL INDIA SHAWLS, IN NEW DESIGNS AND SUBDUED COLORINGS. ALSO, FALL AND WINTER WOOLEN SHAWLS, IN LARGE VARIETY AND OF EVERY GRADE, AT REASONABLE FIGURES.

**JAMES McCREERY & CO.,**

Broadway and 11th st.,
have now on exhibition their

**Fall Importation of Paris Costumes,**

Cloaks, Ladies' and Misses' Underwear, and Infants' Outfit in splendid variety, and embracing all the latest novelties of the Paris and Berlin markets.

Having increased the facilities in

**OUR CUSTOM DEPARTMENT,**

we are prepared to execute all orders for Dress-making at reasonable prices and in a prompt and superior manner. Sole agents in the United States for the

**Widow Jouvin Kid Glove,**

all the Fall and Winter Shades.

**JAMES McCREERY & CO.,**

BROADWAY AND 11TH ST.,
ARE CONSTANTLY RECEIVING IN THEIR
**MILLINERY DEPARTMENT**
NEW AND ELEGANT DESIGNS IN TRIMMED HATS AND BONNETS
FROM THE LEADING PARISIAN HOUSES.
FINE FRENCH FELT HATS (untrimmed) IN ALL THE NEW STYLES AND SHADES.
FEATHERS, WINGS, RIBBONS, &c.,
IN ALL THE NEWEST COLORS FOR TRIMMING.

**FURS!**

NOVELTIES IN SEAL SKIN SACQUES AND FUR-LINED SILK GARMENTS.
A FULL STOCK OF EVERY VARIETY OF FURS TO BE USED THE COMING SEASON.
SOMETHING NEW IN IMPORTED TRIMMING.
FURS SUITABLE FOR
SILKS, VELVETS, AND CLOTH GARMENTS.
SOLE AGENTS IN THE UNITED STATES FOR THE
**Widow Jouvin Kid Glove.**
ALL THE FALL AND WINTER SHADES.

**JAMES McCREERY & CO.,**

BROADWAY AND 11TH ST.,
WILL OFFER
ON MONDAY, OCT. 11,

A LARGE STOCK OF REAL LACE GOODS, POINT GAUZE APPLIQUE AND DUCHESS LACE HANDKERCHIEFS, BARBES AND CAPES, PARASOL COVERS, &c.

ALSO, NOVELTIES IN MANUFACTURED LACE GOODS IN VALENCIENNES, DUCHESS LACES, SETS, TIES, BOWS, HANDKERCHIEFS, SCARFS, &c.

CREPE LISSE RUFFLINGS, LINEN COLLARS AND CUFFS, LADIES' AND GENTS' HEMMED AND HEMSTITCH HANDKERCHIEFS IN PLAIN AND COLORED BORDERS, LADIES' AND GENTS' SILK HANDKERCHIEFS, MUFFLERS, &c., &c.

SOLE AGENTS IN THE UNITED STATES FOR THE "WIDOW JOUVIN KID GLOVES." ALL THE FALL AND WINTER SHADES.

**JAMES McCREERY & CO.,**

BROADWAY AND 11TH ST.
HAVE RECEIVED PER LAST STEAMERS, LARGE ADDITIONS TO THEIR FALL STOCK OF RICH

**French and English Dress Fabrics,**

CONSISTING OF ALL THE LATEST NOVELTIES.
CAMEL'S HAIR, MATELASSE, NEIGE DU SPELZBERG (VERITABLE,) FUR CLOTH, CHINCHILLAS, DIAGONAL MOUCHELLE, TARTAN PLAIDS, CASHMERES, MERINOES, DRAP D'ETE, IN ALL THE

**NEW CLOTH COLORS.**

ALSO, A VERY ATTRACTIVE VARIETY OF LOW AND MEDIUM PRICED

**DRESS GOODS,**

20C. TO 65C. PER YARD.
HOUSEKEEPING TABLE LINEN, PIANO AND TABLE COVERS, BLANKETS, QUILTS, FLANNELS, &C., &C.

## FINANCIAL.

**$100,000**

CITY OF SANDUSKY, OHIO, 7 PER CENT. BONDS,
**ISSUED TO BUILD WATER-WORKS.**
Interest payable semi-annually in New-York. Bonds due in fifteen years.

| | |
|---|---|
| Valuation of property | $12,000,000 |
| Entire debt (including this issue) | 290,000 |

**POPULATION, 20,000.**

The City of Sandusky is a port of entry and a place of wealth and importance. It has the best harbor on Lake Erie; is the terminus of three railroads, and situated on main line of the Lake Shore Railroad.

These bonds are absolutely safe and reliable in every particular. For sale by
A. W. BEASLEY & CO.,
No. 12 Wall st.

**WEST WISCONSIN RAILWAY COMPANY.**

The committee appointed at the general meeting of the First Mortgage Seven Per Cent. Land Grant Bondholders, held at Cannon Street Hotel, London, on the 15th September, give notice that a circular by the committee, explanatory of the position of the company's affairs and the course the committee recommend, may be obtained on application at the offices of Messrs. NAYLOR, BENZON & CO., No. 34 Old Broad st., London, E. C., or Messrs. NAYLOR & CO., Nos. 99 and 101 John st., New-York, or it will be sent by post to such bondholders as furnish them with their addresses. By order of the committee. J. F. TAFE.

Offices of Messrs. Naylor, Benzon & Co., No. 34 Old Broad st., London, E. C.; Messrs. Naylor & Co., Nos. 99 and 101 John st. New-York.

*KOUNTZE BROTHERS, Bankers, 12 Wall St., New York, allow interest on deposits, draw Bills on London & Paris; also issue Letters of Credit available in the principal cities abroad. Investment Securities for sale.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| SENT | EXPLANATORY CIRCULAR how $10 TO $500 invested in Stock Privileges has paid and will Pay Large Profits. Railroad Stocks, Bonds and Gold bought on Margins. | $10 TO |
| FREE | Interest Six Per Cent. allowed on deposits subject to sight drafts. | $500. |

Buckwalter & Co., Bankers and Brokers, 10 Wall st., New-York. P. O. Box 4,317.

INSURANCE, GAS, CITY RAILROAD, STOCKS AND BONDS, also Municipal Securities bought and sold as a specialty twenty-three years by
ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO.,
STOCK BROKERS AND AUCTIONEERS,
NO. 43 PINE ST., NEW-YORK.
For sale, choice 8 and 10 per cent. City and County Bonds, and other first-class stocks and bonds, paying 10 to 15 per cent., on favorable terms.

THE FUNDED BONDS OF THE WEST Wisconsin Railway Company are now ready and being delivered by the New-York Guaranty and Indemnity Company, No. 52 Broadway. Bondholders will please send in their coupons and receive bonds for the same. For further particulars in relation to the plan of funding, please communicate with the office of the railway company, No. 84 Broadway.
F. B. TROWBRIDGE, Secretary.

A LIMITED AMOUNT OF MONEY WANTED on time at three to five years, on good and valuable Western real estate, at eight to ten per cent. interest per annum; interest and principal payable in New-York or elsewhere, as may be contracted. Apply to HAAR & CO., No. 45 Wall st., New-York.

**STOCK SPECULATION.**

A new book explaining the various methods of operating in stocks will be mailed free to any address by
L. W. HAMILTON & CO.,
Stock Brokers,
No. 10 Wall st., New-York.

## CLOTHING.

**TORRY & JENKINS,**
MERCHANT TAILORS,
NO. 55 WEST 32D ST., ONE DOOR EAST OF BROADWAY,
Late with
F. DERBY & CO.,

Have just received a select stock of London trade goods for gentlemen's wear, which they will make up to order
FOR CASH,
AT EXCEEDINGLY LOW FIGURES.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 9, 1875.

## MARBLE MANTELS.

**GRATES AND FENDERS.**

The largest manufacturers of low and half-low down grates for either hard or soft coal, or wood, with our celebrated dumping and shaking attachment.

Old grates altered to low, or half-low down andirons. Gas logs, screens, shovels, tongs, &c., in large variety. Send for catalogue and price list. Liberal discount to the trade. CONOVER, WOOLLEY & CO.,
No. 368 Canal st., N. Y.

W. D. & A. S. NICHOLS' 250 ENTIRELY new designs marble, slate, and wood mantels. Manufactures iron cresting, stable fixtures, fence, grates, weather vanes, &c. Wholesale and retail. Send for catalogues, No. 73 Hudson st. opposite Worth st.

AT COST.—CLOSING OUT STOCK OF MARBLEized mantels; finest selection of marble mantels; all qualities; modern designs; turning for the trade at S. KLABER & CO.'S Steam Marble Works, West 51st st., between Broadway and 8th av.

300 MARBLEIZED AND MARBLE MANTELS, new designs, from $12 upward, closing out at a great reduction for cash; marble turning for the trade. A. KLABER, 134 East 18th st., near 3d av.

## WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.

BARGAINS IN GOLD WATCHES AND CHAINS.—Some been worn—half price; a fine Frodsham, London, watch—a great bargain; one T. F. Cooper, London, watch—great bargain. Watches and jewelry repaired. GEORGE C. ALLEN, No. 1,190 Broadway, near 29th st.

DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILverware, furs, camels' hair shawls, clocks bronzes, &c., bought, and sold back when desired at a very small advance. GEORGE C. ALLEN, Jeweler, No. 1,190 Broadway, near 29th st. Watches and jewelry repaired.

---

## GO TO THE POPULAR DRY GOODS STORE
OF
# CONKLING & CO.,

No. 763 Broadway,
Between 8th and 9th sts.,
**One Block below A. T. Stewart & Co.,**
And see their immense stock of
**BLACK AND COLORED DRESS SILKS,**
Which they are offering at
**UNPRECEDENTEDLY LOW PRICES.**
**CALL AND SEE.**

GO TO THE
POPULAR DRY GOODS STORE OF
# CONKLING & CO.,

No. 763 Broadway, between 8th and 9th sts.,
ONE BLOCK BELOW A. T. STEWART & CO.'S,
and see their immense stock of
WOOL ROSE BLANKETS,
SLIGHTLY DAMAGED,
which they are offering at
HALF PRICE.
CALL AND SEE.

## FINANCIAL.

AN ADJOURNED MEETING OF THE Indianapolis, Bloomington and Western First Mortgage Extension bondholders will be held at No. 20 Nassau st., Room No. 1, on FRIDAY, the 15th inst., at 12 M., to hear the report of committee.
SUMNER R. STONE, Chairman.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO. CLAIMS.—Parties holding acknowledged claims against the above firm to an amount of $40,000, can obtain a choice piece of real property for same. Address PRINCIPAL, Box No. 125 *Times* Office.

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY'S Seven Per Cent. convertible Sinking Fund Bonds, having twenty-five years to run. Interest payable May and November. A limited amount for sale by WORK, STRONG & CO., No. 36 Broad st.

AT REASONABLE RATES—MONEY ON LIFE and endowment insurance policies, mortgages, and other securities. Insurance of all kinds effected with best companies. J. J. HABRICH & CO., 117 Broadway.

**BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,**
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

## DIVIDENDS.

WEST WISCONSIN RAILWAY COMPANY,
No. 84 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 1, 1875.

THE COUPONS ON THE FUNDED BONDS of the West Wisconsin Railway Company, due on July 1, will be paid in gold at the office of the New-York Guaranty and Indemnity Company, No. 52 Broadway, on and after that date.
R. P. FLOWER, Treasurer.

## INSURANCE.

# QUEEN

*FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,*
OF LIVERPOOL AND LONDON.
CAPITAL, £2,000,000 Sterling.
ASSETS IN UNITED STATES,
**$1,264,965.**
OFFICE, PARK BANK BUILDING,
Nos. 214 and 216 Broadway, New-York.
WILLIAM H. ROSS, Manager.

## RAILROADS.

PHILADELPHIA VIA LONG BRANCH AND THE NEW-JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD.—Fare from New-York to Philadelphia only $2 25.
COMMENCING OCT. 4, 1875.
Leave New-York, Pier No. 8 North River, foot Rector st., 10:40 A. M., for Philadelphia, Vineland, &c.; 4:00 P. M. for Philadelphia, Tuckerton, &c.
WM. S. SNEDEN, General Manager.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWport, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:20 and 8:20 P. M.
THEODORE WARREN, Supt.

## STORAGE.

**GRISWOLD'S**
STORAGE WAREHOUSE,
No. 12 Washington place.
Household Furniture carefully stored and guarded at moderate rates. Goods received and sold on commission. F. A. FULLER.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, PIANOS, baggage, &c., in separate rooms at lowest rates; every convenience; elevator; watchman. Furniture boxed and shipped to all parts of City and country.
MICHALES & SON,
Nos. 38, 40, and 42 Commerce st., near Bleecker.

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## BOYS' CLOTHING.

# LORD & TAYLOR,

*NOS. 255, 257, 259, AND 261*
GRAND ST., COR. CHRYSTIE,
*AND NO. 83 FORSYTH ST.,*
would announce to their patrons the opening of their department for

**BOYS' & CHILDREN'S CLOTHING**

with a new and well-selected stock of DESIRABLE GOODS for the FALL AND WINTER TRADE.

All the LATEST NOVELTIES at extremely low prices.

# LORD & TAYLOR,

GRAND AND CHRYSTIE STS.,
AND NO. 83 FORSYTH ST.

## SHIPPING.

**FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,**
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

FOUR STEAM-SHIPS PER WEEK.
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.

CLEOPATRA, Capt. BULKLEY, TUESDAY, Oct. 12, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 62 South st.

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. CHEESMAN, THURSDAY, Oct. 14, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Oct. 16, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.

ASHLAND, Capt. ISAAC CROWELL, SATURDAY, Oct. 16, from Pier No. 12 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West st.

Insurance on this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading, in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.
GEORGE YONGE,
Agent Central Railroad of Georgia,
No. 409 Broadway.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, and the SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST, SAILING TRI-WEEKLY AT 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River.

| | |
|---|---|
| GEORGIA | Wednesday, Oct. 13 |
| CHAMPION | Saturday, Oct. 16 |

Superior accommodations for passengers.
☞ Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Goods forwarded free of commission.
Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,)
or W. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.
BENTLEY D. HASELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 317 Broadway.

**N. B.—Freights given dispatch by extra steamers as required.**

**PACIFIC MAIL S. S. LINE.**

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, AND CHINA.
Sailing from Pier No. 42 North River,
For Aspinwall.
Steam-ship COLON.......... Friday, Oct. 15, at 12 M. touching at all Central American and Pacific ports.
EXCURSION TICKETS
TO THE CHILIAN EXPOSITION AND RETURN,
Good till March, 1876, $351, gold.
Outward, only $221, gold.
From San Francisco for Japan and China.
Steam-ship CITY OF TOKIO.......... Monday, Nov. 1
FROM SAN FRANCISCO for AUSTRALIA and NEW-ZEALAND, via HONOLULU, SANDWICH ISLANDS, Steam-ship VASCO DE GAMA.......... Saturday, Oct. 9
For freight or passage apply at Pier No. 42 North River.
H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.
Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M., as follows:

**FOR HAVANA DIRECT.**

| | |
|---|---|
| CITY OF NEW-YORK | Thursday, Oct. 14 |
| CITY OF MEXICO | Tuesday, Oct. 26 |
| CITY OF VERA CRUZ | Thursday, Oct. 28 |

**FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS,**
Calling at HAVANA, PROGRESO, CAMPEACHY, TUSPAN, and TAMPICO

| | |
|---|---|
| CITY OF MEXICO | Tuesday, Oct. 26 |

For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.
Steamers will leave New-Orleans Oct. 30 and Nov. 20 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

**WEEKLY FLORIDA LINE.**

For Port Royal, S. C.; Fernandina, Fla.; Brunswick, Ga., the favorite and well-known steamer MONTGOMERY, Faircloth, Master, having superior accommodations for passengers, will sail THURSDAY, Oct. 7, from Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M., for above ports, making connections with all points South and South-west, via Port Royal, the Florida and Brunswick Railroads.

| | |
|---|---|
| First-class passage to Fernandina | $20 00 |
| First-class passage to Jacksonville | 22 50 |
| First-class passage to Augusta | 20 00 |
| First-class to Albany | 22 50 |

Through tickets issued to all points South and South-west.
For freight or passage, apply to
HERM. GELPCKE,
No. 5 William st.

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# KINZEY'S.

## Popular Prices.

5,000 pieces three and four inches wide silk and jet Fringes, worth from 75c. to $1 25 yard, reduced to 25c.

6,000 pieces silk Passementerie Gimps, closing at 15c. yard.

2,500 pieces silk Passementerie Gimps, worth 50c., at 25c. yard.

60,000 yards real Yak Laces, closing 10c. to 62c.

15,000 yards Applique, 2 to 8 inches wide, 10c. to 31c.

12,000 fine Grenadine Ties, all colors, closing at 10c. each.

30,000 yards Hamburg Embroideries, from auction, 3c. to $1 25 yard.

Bargains in Linen Towels, Napkins, Damasks, Muslin, &c., &c.

Auction lot of Crochet and Lace Tidies, 5c. to $1.

Bargains in Real Laces and Real Lace Goods.

Special bargains in Silk and Lace Ties, from 10c. to 75c.

Ladies' and Misses' Underwear, great bargains.

## Special Notice.

60,000 fine all Linen hemstitch Handkerchiefs, 9c., 10c., 12½c., 15c., 19c., 25c., the cheapest goods ever offered.

Goods for greenbacks, less than gold cost.

Imported Hats and Bonnets.

Felt Hats, all the new shapes.

**MILLINERY TO ORDER.**

Special bargains in our Silk Department; also in Silk Velvets, every shade.

Feathers and Flowers.

Bargains in Millinery Goods.

BARGAINS IN OUR

| | |
|---|---|
| SILVERWARE DEPARTMENT. | |
| STATIONERY DEPARTMENT. | KINZEY. |
| TOILET DEPARTMENT. | KINZEY. |
| JEWELRY DEPARTMENT. | KINZEY. |
| FANCY GOODS DEPARTMENT. | KINZEY. |
| FRAME DEPARTMENT. | KINZEY. |
| DOLL AND TOY DEPARTMENT. | KINZEY. |
| SWISS GOODS DEPARTMENT. | KINZEY |
| BRONZE AND PARIAN DEPARTMENT. | KINZEY. |
| FURNISHING GOODS DEPARTMENT. | KINZEY. |
| FAN AND BELT DEPARTMENT. | KINZZY. |
| RUSSIA LEATHER DEPARTMENT. | KINZEY. |
| ZEPHYR WORSTED DEPARTMENT. | KINZEY. |
| | KINZEY. |

Bargains in shell and fancy Combs.

5,000 real Buffalo Combs, 25c.

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New styles in Belts and Necklaces.

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FOR SALE.—A PAIR OF HORIZONTAL ENGINES, built by the Novelty Works; cylinders 15x48, with feed pumps, governor, throttle and stop valves, fly wheel and 14-foot pulley, 44-inch face; will be sold separate or together; also, two of Porter's Governors and two of Alcroft's Throttle Valves, with stop valves, steam pipe, &c. Can be seen working at Metropolitan Mills, No. 267 Cherry st., New-York. Also several large Pulleys.

## MEETINGS.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE.—A REGULAR MEETing of this Institute will be held in the hall of the New-York Historical Society, corner of 2d av. and 11th st., on THURSDAY, the 14th day of October, at 8 o'clock P. M.
CHAS. McK. LEOSER,
Recording Secretary.

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Will open on MONDAY, OCT. 11, 4 CASES of
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## FIFTEEN PER CENT. LESS THAN WHOLESALE PRICES.

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BOHEMIAN CUT GOBLETS, $1 73 a dozen and upward.
China and Glass decorated to order on the premises.
LARGEST STOCK IN AMERICA.

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14TH ST. AND 6TH AV.

# THE HOUSEHOLD.

Yellow stains, commonly called iron mould, are removed from linen by hydrochloric acid or hot solution of oxalic acid. Wash well in warm water afterward.

A small piece of paper or linen, moistened with the spirits of turpentine and put into a bureau or wardrobe for a single day, two or three times, is said to be a sufficient preservative against moths.

The best way to admit pure air in the night (where windows are the only mode of ventilation) is to open the sleeping-room into a hall where there is an open window in order to avoid the draught. A window with a small opening at top and bottom ventilates more than one with one opening only.

Never use anything but light blankets as a covering for the sick. The heavy impervious cotton counterpane is bad, for the reason that it keeps in the exhalations from the pores of the sick person, while the blanket allows them to pass through. Weak persons are invariably distressed by a great weight of bed clothes, which often prevents their getting any sound sleep whatever.

A child's bed should slope a little from the head to the foot so that the head may be a little higher than the feet; but never bend the neck to get the head on the pillow. This makes the child round-shouldered, cramps the veins and arteries and interferes with the free circulation of the blood. Even when a child is several years old the pillow should be thin and made of hair, not feathers.

For damp closets and cupboards which generate mildew, a trayful of quick-lime will be found to absorb the moisture and render the air pure, but of course it is necessary to renew the lime from time to time as it becomes fully slaked. This last remedy will be found useful in safes and strong-rooms, the damp air of which acts frequently most injuriously on the valuable deeds and documents which they contain.

Flowers nearly always begin to fade and droop after being kept for twenty hours in water; a few may be revived by substituting fresh, but all may be restored by the use of hot water. For this purpose place the flowers in scalding water, deep enough to cover about one-third of the length of the stems. By the time this is cold the flowers will have become erect and fresh. Then cut off the shrunken ends of the stems and put them into cold water.

In Sweden, they say, good housewives make bread enough to last a month and hang it up around the kitchen. Some such provision might well be made for the New-York household when October sets in; for it is an everyday conjecture to the looker-on as to who cooks the dinner and 'tends baby during the whirr and stir of opening weeks. The sensational phase of fashion is always strongest when there is zeal respecting it, and when September has introduced novelties October shows the fruitage. It is then that New-York streets resemble flower gardens, and it is a woman of extraordinary stoicism who remains at home when every one else is abroad, giving and receiving the inevitable nudge and elbowing common to a city crowd.

To make boiled custards: Take a pint and a half of milk, three ounces of loaf sugar, four eggs, a lemon, twelve drops of almond flavoring, a bit of stick cinnamon. Beat up the eggs with their whites in a half pint of the milk. Rub two of the lumps of sugar on the rind of the lemon till they are quite yellow; then put the whole of the sugar, the pint of milk, and the cinnamon into a saucepan. Let the ingredients boil for five minutes; then throw the whole out to cool for a short time; then beat all up together with the beaten eggs; return it to the saucepan for a few minutes, stirring over a very slow fire all the time till it thickens; then strain it through a fine tin strainer into a jug; put the almond flavoring into another jug, and keep pouring the custard out from one jug to the other till it is cold. If it should be inclined to turn to curd, which it will do if boiled too rapidly or over too fierce a fire, keep pouring it through the strainer into the jug; when cold, pour it carefully into the glasses. Over the tops of the custards may be grated some very fine nutmeg, or some blanched almonds cut up in fine shavings. The above quantities will fill from twelve to fourteen custard glasses, according to the size of the glass.

Nothing is more trying to the mistress of a house in any grade of life than to be compelled to "wait dinner" for the convenience of tardy guests, to say nothing of the discomfort inflicted on other visitors. The busy people of the world are the punctual people: the man whose every moment is worth money to himself and to others always manages to be in time. It is hard that such persons as these should be compelled to waste a long time in waiting dinner for the arrival of some man or woman whose unpunctuality is merely the result of an impertinent want of forethought. The proper mode of treating such persons would be to ignore them altogether. If, when the dinner hour arrived, dinner were served, and the dawdlers were compelled by their late arrival either to go without dinner or to sit down in the middle of the feast—no bringing back of earlier dishes allowed—this evil of careless lateness would soon be remedied. "So sorry to be late," ought to be met by, "So sorry we couldn't wait, but glad to have you join us at this stage." If ladies would take this matter into their own hands this habit of late arrival, which is a positive social nuisance, would soon be cured.

As costume has lately been promoted to a place among the fine arts, it is pleasant to know in what direction the developments of fashion are tending. "Designs," it is stated, "will not only be floral and geometric in their character, but also zoological." Exquisite brocades are sprinkled profusely with lions, tigers, panthers, and "mediæval-looking" beasts, that are by no means life-like in their proportions or coloring, and far more nearly allied to the fabulous creatures in stone that decorate a Gothic cathedral than the savage denizens of a modern menagerie. Artists, it seems, have also gone to museums and borrowed old heraldic devices, with which to ornament the robes of ladies who value their personal appearance. Unicorns, winged bulls, and birds are used profusely. Oriental writing, the hieroglyphics of the ancient Egyptians, Persian arabesques, and Chinese and Japanese signs are artistically converted into patterns. One design is mentioned as being "peculiarly pretty." It is a scroll, studded here and there with keys some three inches long. There are at least thirty keys of different epochs, capitally rendered. Of all the pleasing novelties, however, which are being introduced there are none to equal a design "in which various insects are depicted."

The practice of buying on credit the necessary articles of the household is fatal to good economy. The housekeeper has always to pay dearer when she does not pay cash. The tradesman must have interest for his money, for a man will never in a busy community be willing, and is seldom able, if he were willing, to forego it. To the ordinary cash price of the article he therefore adds the interest which may accrue during the time that credit is allowed. This, moreover, is not all; there must be a premium exacted by the dealer for the risk he runs in trusting his goods to that class of more or less dangerous customers who never pay ready money. Even the most honestly disposed of these are often unsafe debtors; for they are generally such as are imprudent enough to anticipate their incomes, and to overrun them in expenditure. The credit system, moreover, is a temptation to unnecessary purchases. There is a sort of check in the sight and touch of the hard-won money to the disposition to dispose of it lightly. On the other hand, there is something in the facility of credit, removing as it does the disagreeable necessity of payment to a vague future, very seductive to the buyer, who can gratify his love of possession with a momentary sense, at any rate, that its gratification costs him nothing. There is no such cheap and cautious purchaser as cash.

Never take "Come and see me" as a phrase meant in earnest unless it is accompanied with a date. Such an invitation amounts to nothing at all. If a lady or gentleman desires your company he or she will appoint a time for your visit. "Call on me when you can make it convenient," "drop in as you are passing," "make us a visit whenever you have an hour or two to spare," are social ambiguities by which men and women of the world understand that they are not expected to do the thing requested. When people wish to be cheaply polite there is nothing like this kind of vagueness. The complimentary small change of society must always be taken at a large discount. It is never worth its face or anything like it. Yet it is a convenient medium of exchange, and heavy debts of gratitude that ought to be requited in better coin are often paid with it. People who have more polish than principle use it lavishly—plain, blunt, honest men sparingly or not at all. Whoever makes a friendly visit to a fashionable house on the strength of a mere "Come and see me," will very often find that the family circle he has dropped into by request is as ungenial as the Arctic circle, and he will probably leave it with a chilly feeling that will prevent him from venturing into the same high latitude again. But when a whole-souled man, whom you know to be your friend, grasps you vigorously by the hand and says, "Come and dine with me to-day—dinner on the table at 5 o'clock—be sure to come, we shall expect you," you can take it as certain that your presence is warmly desired. It is pleasant always to make or receive a visit from a friend, but a nod on the street is all-sufficient from a fashionable acquaintance.

Difficulties with servants are not confined to this generation. The following is translated from a chronicle of life in Suabia as far back as the middle ages. "Listen," says the Suabian matron to a new domestic she is about to employ, "they say of me the whole country over that I conduct myself badly with my servants, that I am very violent, and that in the space of five years I have changed twenty times. But they say not one word of the provocation I have received." She goes on to enumerate some of the annoyances she has endured. They so exactly resemble the trials of a modern housekeeper that we can see at once, so far as this source of domestic unhappiness goes, we are no worse off than our ancestors. "The first was dirty. On Sundays and fête days she made herself as fine as a peacock, but on work-days she was never covered with anything else than dirt and rags. The second was forgetful, inattentive, and disquieted herself very little with my work. She never thought of anything, and I was obliged to repeat to her every day what she had to do. She broke more dishes and plates than there are days in the year. The third was the personification of laziness. I thought that I should never live to see the termination of any work she commenced. When she wiped a kettle the moss would have had time to grow on the bottom of it. The fourth was a glutton. The cream, the butter, and the meat were less safe near her than in the proximity of a cat. The fifth was mean and careless, was never contented with anything, and always complaining and morose. The sixth left the spoons in the dish-water, whence they were finally thrown to the pigs. She cooked me an omelet until it was like charcoal, and meanwhile, such was her obstinacy and ignorance, that she maintained to me that it was as yellow as gold, and could not be eaten in any other condition. I am forced to interrupt myself, for which I am sorry. During three hours I should be able to entertain thee with the characters of these girls."

China is making a contribution to female literature. A volume has recently been published there called *A Book for Girls*. It is written in verse and contains advice and suggestions to women from the time they are born until they become grandmothers. Every line is characteristic of the position occupied by women in China. Nothing is said about intellectual development, and the duty of complete submission to the wills of their masculine relatives of every grade is constantly impressed upon them. The book opens with suggestions concerning early rising, suitable morning toilettes, and proper female occupations. Then follow warnings against idleness and foolish conversation. "A maiden must learn to guard her tongue." For each year of her life there is a particular lesson. "At seven years learn to imitate those who are grown up. At eight and nine, love your older and younger brothers and sisters, divide your food with them, and do not be angry or jealous if your share is less than theirs. At ten be industrious, learn from your mother, and do not leave the house without permission. At eleven years you are grown—attend to making the tea, cooking the rice, and fill up your leisure time with knitting." Then follow directions regarding the great aim of existence—marriage. To the obedience exercised toward parents and relatives shall be added submission to a husband. After this come practical and economical rules about cooking and cleanliness. Humility is enjoined. "The husband is to the wife as heaven is to the earth. Your feet are bound so that you shall not leave the house and wander foolishly about in search of vain amusement." Then come suggestions to young mothers, rules for walking, resting, sitting, and sleeping. "When thy daughters are grown, see that they marry well, and are obedient to their husbands and submissive to his relatives." With such views in regard to the education of women, a glimpse of the positions they occupy in other countries might well astonish the inhabitants of the Celestial Empire.

## *A BELGIAN PRISON.*

### PENAL SERVITUDE AT LOUVAIN—GOOD RESULTS OF A NOVEL SYSTEM.

The Brussels correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, writing on Sept. 22, says:

This morning members of the International Congress of the Medical Sciences took part in the excursion to Louvain to view the Maison Pénitentiaire Cellulaire there, which is considered one of the model cellular prisons of Europe. On arriving at the prison at about 11 o'clock the members were received in the committee room by M. Berden, Administrateur de la Sûreté Publique for Belgium, and as such one of the highest Government officials. M. Berden offered a welcome in the name of the Minister of Justice. After describing the state of the prisons of old, he recalled the fact that Howard's efforts, a hundred years ago, were at once seconded in Belgium by Count Vilain XIV., and that in consequence Belgium possessed as early as 1795 a penitentiary establishment at Ghent conducted in accordance with modern civilization. The long wars of the French Republic and First Empire interrupted the movement for prison reform. When the cellular system passed from America to England, Belgium adopted it also in 1830. Now America gives the preference to the Irish (Crofton's) system. However, the question of what is the best system is still pending. At the Louvain Prison there are 600 cells, nearly all occupied. The criminals who are sentenced to penal servitude for life can be kept only for ten years in cellular confinement. If they wish to continue in it they are allowed to do so; if not, they must be sent to the establishment at Ghent, where they work in company, divided into two classes, kept separate, *i. e.*, good and bad. Of the 600 prisoners at Louvain eighty are ill. Light illness is treated in the cells. Those seriously ill are taken to the prison infirmary, in which there are at present four patients. The number of really sick amounts ordinarily to one and one-half per cent., that of annual deaths to one and one-half per cent., and that of suicides to one-half per cent. The prisoners are at work on many manual trades, which are carried on as much as possible in the cells. They all, when leaving the prison, have learned there a trade enabling them to earn their living. M. Berden, who is an exceedingly pleasing and lucid speaker, was warmly applauded by all present. Dr. Testelin, member of the French National Assembly, thanked M. Berden in the name of the Congress for the facilities placed at their disposal.

The prison, which has existed since 1860, is built after the model of Pentonville, in the shape of a round centre, with six buildings radiating from it. It covers altogether two hectares of ground. In front of it and connected with it are the buildings of the administrations. The air about the building is very salubrious. The buildings containing the cells are three stories high. The principle is that of isolation, but that only of separation from the other prisoners, as each prisoner receives from six to seven visits every day from the different prison officials and chaplains. In the hospital, to which a fine dispensary is attached, the prisoners are also kept in separate cells containing all that is necessary for their wants, and provided with a bell, enabling them to ring for attendance at any moment. The prisoners have one hour's open-air exercise every day in separate wards of eighteen metres in length, and containing each a tree in the centre of a flower-bed. They are allowed to smoke only during that hour, so that they take the exercise willingly. In the chapel the prisoners are seated in separate boxes, high enough to prevent contact. The prisoners were called to chapel, and the movement was executed with really wonderful precision and celerity. Within ten minutes they were all seated, lifting up their faces to the centre platform, where the altar and organ are. During the execution of every movement, as traversing the corridors at certain kinds of work, where several prisoners are together, they must wear the hood with openings only for the eyes. The prisoners all looked in good health. As a rule, they weigh as much when leaving the prison as they do when entering it. The return to the cells was executed with the same order and precision. It being now 12 o'clock, the distribution of the rations commenced. The allowance is liberal, and the bread of excellent quality. To-day the dinner consisted of bacon soup. The soup was pleasing enough to the taste, and the prisoners seemed to relish it. The cells, of which many were open for inspection, are clean and airy, and the prisoners are well provided with books. The furniture of the cells is of the simplest character, the bed when folded serving as a table. No corporal punishment is ever inflicted, and the punishment of confinement in the dark cells cannot exceed a fortnight's duration. As petty punishment, the privation of favors, such as smoking during the exercise hour, reading, &c., is found sufficient. The plantations around the prison, which the prisoners can see from their exercise-yards, are pretty and well kept. The prisoners receive a warm bath once every month, and a supply of sixty litres of water per day in their cells. Their linen and clothing are of good, solid material.

## *GERMANY AND THE EASTERN QUESTION.*

The Berlin *Official Imperial Gazette* of Sept. 23 publishes the following: "A number of prominent newspapers, in particular several of those journals which as a rule support the Imperial Government in its internal policy, have for some time past openly given expression in their leading articles, letters, and other political reflections, to their views upon the latest phases of the Eastern question. The Foreign Office of the German Empire is in no way responsible for these observations, nor has it in any manner given, either directly or indirectly, cause for such an expression of opinion. As none of these manifestations contained up to the present in either the Conservative or Liberal newspapers arose from a want in the official policy of Germany of exercising a determinating influence on the development of the Oriental question, so likewise do we not believe that the remarks of any German paper correspond with the views of either of the two Empires in alliance with Germany; or that it would have been desirous for any one of the three allied courts to see the burning question discussed in the manner it had been by the German press, especially in those journals favorable to the Government. The foreign policy of the German Empire is not in the first line affected by these events, but rather constrained by the geographical position of the country to a reserved and expectant attitude, which confines itself to supporting the wishes of the friendly powers directly interested in the matter. This position of things is so transparent to everybody that we consider ourselves well justified in assuming that the articles of even the most respected German papers will not give rise to apprehensions in circles friendly to the Empire, whether at home or abroad, that the policy of Germany may avail itself of the present situation to either pursue or form plans springing from other than undoubtedly direct German interests. The policy of Germany is far from claiming purely for the sake of prestige, or from a sense of power, a leading position beyond the measure of German interests. To remain the friend of one's friends comes certainly within the domain of German interests. The newspaper articles, however, which we especially intended to refer to at the commencement of our remarks, now no longer aim at the support, but at the tutelage of the policy of friendly powers. It will therefore be of use to state that the imperial policy is completely foreign to such utterances, and that for several months past no semi-official communications have been received through Foreign Office channels by any of the public newspapers."

## *THE PRESIDENT ON FREE SPEECH.*

President Grant, while in Omaha, was escorted to the High-school grounds, where all the school-children in the city had been assembled. Mayor Chase introduced the President to the children in a little speech, saying that he knew he whom they would rather see than any other living man was Gen. Grant, the hero-soldier, the friend of free men, free speech, and free press, and last, but not least, the friend of free schools. Gen. Grant arose and said: "I am pleased to stand beneath the shadow of this building, which is so well calculated to prepare you for useful occupations and honorable stations in life. His Honor, the Mayor, has said that I am in favor of free speech, and therefore I want other people to do the talking."

# MILITARY GOSSIP.

The *Forest and Stream* badge was contested at Conlin's Gallery, No. 930 Broadway, last Thursday evening.

Capt. Joseph Ross, Inspector of Rifle Practice of the Seventy-ninth Regiment, has at last received his commission.

The Twelfth Regiment, Col. John Ward, commanding, will parade in full uniform, for review with the brigade next Wednesday.

The Sixty-ninth Regiment, Col. James Cavanaugh, commanding, will parade for review with the First Brigade next Wednesday.

The Twenty-second Regiment, Col. Josiah Porter, commanding, will parade with the brigade next Wednesday, assembling at the armory at 1:45 P. M.

The Second Brigade, Gen. Frederick Vilmar commanding, will parade with the division next Wednesday. The several regiments will form in line on Waverley place, right resting on Broadway, at 2 P. M., in the following order: Eighty-fourth, Fifth, Ninety-sixth, and Eleventh Regiments.

The books and papers of the several regiments in the First Brigade will be inspected by Major R. L. Belknap, as follows: Sixty-ninth, Tuesday, Oct. 12; Twelfth, Thursday, the 14th; Seventy-first, Friday, the 15th; Twenty-second, Monday, the 18th, and Seventy-ninth, Wednesday, the 20th—all at 8 P. M.

The annual inspection and muster of Batteries A and B, Second Division, will take place at Prospect Park Parade ground on Friday, the 22d inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. Lieut. Col. Henry A. Meyenborg, Ordnance Officer of the Second Division, has been detailed to the duties of inspecting and mustering these troops.

The Separate Troop Cavalry, Capt. Karl Klein commanding, will parade in full uniform, mounted, next Wednesday, with the First Division. To avoid entailing further expenses upon the company fund, the members have been directed to convey their horse equipments to the armory hereafter twenty-four hours previous to a mounted drill or parade.

The first annual match of the Washington Gray Troop Rifle Club will take place at Creedmoor on the 19th inst. Following is a list of the prizes to be awarded: First, a silver water-pitcher and tray valued at $65; second, a silver coffee urn, value $50; third, silver cake-basket, value $25; fourth, silver butter-dish, value $20; fifth, silver trophy, value $15, and a consolation prize valued at $15, to be competed for by members who have never won individual prizes.

Capt. Ira L. Beebe has issued an order assuming command of Howitzer Battery, Brooklyn. He says, "a spirit of harmony and good fellowship, zeal for the service, and *esprit de corps* should be cherished by all the members as being most effectual in rendering our association honorable and prosperous, and a source of gratification and enjoyment to all belonging to it." This command held its first drills on Monday and Thursday evenings last week.

The members of the several regiments of the Second Division, who have not yet won the marksman's badge, will contest for that trophy at Creedmoor on Thursday, the 21st inst. Brig. Gen. Meserole, of the Eleventh Brigade, will command the detachments on that day. The companies in this division, which desire to compete for the Nevada badge, will be allowed to practice at Creedmoor on any Tuesday or Friday during the present month, excepting the 22d inst.

The Forty-seventh Regiment, Brooklyn, Col. D. E. Austen, commanding, held a preparatory drill at its armory last Friday evening in order to be in readiness for the parade next Tuesday. This command will give a hop at its armory immediately after the parade. Battalion drills in this command will commence at once in the "School of the Soldier," and be extended throughout the various stages during the Winter. The regiment has decided to visit Philadelphia on July 4, and encamp for a week.

The Twenty-third Regiment, Col. R. C. Ward commanding, will parade in fatigue uniform, with knapsacks and overcoats rolled, for inspection and muster on Tuesday the 26th inst. This command will turn out in full uniform next Tuesday for review with the brigade. Quartermaster John C. Budd has received his commission. Ex-Quartermaster Robert C. Ogden has received an honorable discharge. Eugene W. Burd has been appointed Sergeant-Major, vice James B. Evans resigned.

At the regular monthly meeting of the Board of Directors of the National Rifle Association last Tuesday, Major Henry Fulton resigned his position as Secretary, and Col. H. A. Gildersleeve was unanimously elected as his successor. Col. Gildersleeve previously held this position to the satisfaction of the board, and was cordially welcomed back to it. Major Fulton is about to enter into an engagement with Messrs. E. Remington & Sons as an expert in guns, at their works at Ilion, N. Y.

Capt. Isaac J. Wardell, commanding Company I, Forty-seventh Regiment, has issued an open circular to the citizens of Greenpoint, Long Island, calling upon them to assist him in increasing the number of men in his command from its present strength to a hundred or more. "Let the citizens of Greenpoint," he says, "remember that it is to the citizen soldiery of the National Guard of the State that they must look for support to the Police authorities in times of riot or disturbance."

At a stated meeting of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, last Wednesday evening, the following candidates were elected for the first class: First Lieut. William G. Wise, late R. Q. M. Sixth Massachusetts Volunteers, Second Division, Seventh Army Corps, Auburn, N. Y.; Brevet Lieut. Col. John L. Broome, Major, United States Marine Corps, commanding United States Marine Garrison, Brooklyn, N. Y., and Capt. Albert O. Cheney, late of the One Hundred and Twenty-seventh United States Colored Troops, Army of the James, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

The Ninth Regiment, Col. J. R. Hitchcock, commanding, has received orders to parade next Wednesday. The books and papers of this command will be inspected by Col. O. F. Wentworth next Tuesday evening. The members of this command will assemble at the armory for preliminary inspection as follows: Companies B and C to-morrow evening; F, G, and I on Tuesday evening; A and D on Thursday evening; E, H, and K on Friday evening. The following appointments are announced: E. Krollpfeiffer, Sergeant Major; R. A. Britton, Quartermaster Sergeant; Lieut. M. O'Neill, Left General Guide.

The regular drills of Company G, Twelfth Regiment, Lieut. W. H. Kirby, Jr., commanding, will commence for the season next Tuesday evening, and will be continued weekly, excepting the first in each month, until the last Tuesday in April, 1876. As the regiment has decided to participate in the Centennial celebration at Philadelphia next year, the commandant cautions his command to be unusually prompt in their attendance at drills, and likewise calls attention to the necessity for enrolling new recruits, which he thinks should not be a difficult matter, as the term of service has been reduced to five years.

The First Division, Major Gen. Alexander Shaler commanding, will parade for review by Gov. Tilden and Staff next Wednesday. Line will be formed at 3 P. M. on the east side of Fifth avenue, right resting on Thirtieth street. The several organizations will be aligned in the following order: Third Brigade, Gen. J. M. Varian; First Brigade, Gen. W. G. Ward; Second Brigade, Gen. Frederick Vilmar; Batteries B and K in columns of pieces; Separate Troop Cavalry and Washington Gray Troop. The point of review will be established at the Worth monument, and after passing in review the column will be dismissed.

The Eighty-fourth Regiment, Col. F. A. Conkling commanding, will hold a promenade concert and hop at the Lexington Avenue Opera-house, (Terrace Garden,) on Thursday the 28th inst. Elections will be held on Wednesday the 20th inst., in Company H to fill the vacancy caused by the promotion of First Lieut. H. Colling, and in Company I to fill the long-standing vacant offices of First and Second Lieutenants. A pleasant evening may be spent with Company E, in this command, to-morrow, at the regimental armory corner of Broadway and Fourth street, who announce a reception on that occasion. Military guests are requested to appear in uniform.

The Thirteenth Regiment, Brooklyn, Lieut. Col. P. H. Briggs commanding, will parade next Tuesday at Prospect Park, Parade-ground for review by the Governor. At the close of the parade the regiment will be escorted by the Fourteenth and Forty-seventh Regiments to its new armory. A new band will also be mustered in this Fall. Two bands were given a trial at the armory last Friday, and one recently organized by Prof. Worrell was engaged. The following members of this command have been honorably discharged: Byron A. Beal and Charles E. Lee, of Company A; Frederick J. Fay and A. H. Johnson, of Company B; J. T. Weyant and J. Merker, of Company C, and Herman Morris, of Company D.

The Seventh Regiment, Col. Emmons Clark commanding, is under orders to parade with the Third Brigade next Wednesday in full uniform, with knapsacks and overcoats rolled, and on Monday next for review and inspection at Tompkins Square. The books and papers of this command will be inspected to-morrow evening. Col. Clark called the attention of company commandants to the importance of thoroughly instructing all new members in the Manual of Rifle Practice. Recruits he says, should not be transferred from the "school of the soldier" to the "school of the company," until they are perfectly familiar with the use of the military rifle, and have had some practice at the armory range. The Colonel also pays a deserved compliment to the regimental team who so ably represented their command in the late rifle tournament at Creedmoor, as a fruit of their diligence and assiduity in rifle practice during the past season. Following are the names of the team and reserve: Capt. J. C. Abrams, Captain of the team; Capt. C. F. Robbins, Inspector of Rifle Practice; First Sergt. J. L. Price; Sergts. J. P. Burrell, T. L. Camerden, D. Chauncey, Jr., W. B. Coughtry, W. A. French, J. Le Boutillier; Corporals, F. S. Gardner, T. W. Linton, E. H. Sandford; Privates, J. W. Gardner, H. H. Meday, J. P. W. Richards, S. Schwartz, and F. E. Scrymser.

Another new rifle club has been organized, under the euphonious title of the "Creedmoor Rifle Guard." Its members comprise all the employes of the National Rifle Association engaged on the range. A meeting was held last Thursday night at the Century Hotel, Creedmoor, at which the following officers were elected: President, W. H. Brower, Superintendent of the Range; Secretary, E. H. Brower; Treasurer, Capt. John Klein, of the Century Hotel. It was decided to have a contest for prizes on Tuesday, the 19th inst. The trophies to be shot for have been donated by the several regiments visiting Creedmoor, and it is probable that there will be a sufficient number to award a prize to each marksman. The distance covered will be 200 yards; position, standing; weapons, any rifles. After the contest a dinner will be provided for the successful competitors at the Century Hotel, and later on a ball will terminate the festivities.

The Fifty-fifth Regiment, "Lafayette Guard," Col. Edward Gilon commanding, will parade for review and inspection in full uniform, with white gloves, on Friday, the 22d inst. The books and papers will be inspected by Col. O. F. Wentworth, at the armory next Tuesday evening. The officers and non-commissioned officers will be instructed by Col. Gilon at the armory next Friday evening. Company drills will be immediately resumed. The regiment will parade in full uniform for review next Wednesday, assembling at the armory at 1 P. M. First Lieut. Charles Rose, of Company I, has been elected Captain of that company, vice John Weidehold, commission vacated. Quartermaster Sergt. Isadore Lazard and Sergt. George Gustord have been elected respectively First and Second Lieutenants of Company D, vice Alting, commission vacated, and Von Gerichten, elected Captain of Company G.

Col. Unbekant, commanding the Eleventh Regiment, has issued an order directing his command to parade next Wednesday with the First Division. Line will be formed at 1:15 P. M. at the Armory. Police Justice George E. Kasmire has been appointed Chaplain in this command. A better selection for the office could not have been made, as Justice Kasmire has so long presided over the destinies of the criminal classes that he will be eminently qualified for missionary duty. The officers of the Twenty-eighth Regiment, Brooklyn, recently issued a challenge to the officers of this command to shoot an off hand rifle match at Creedmoor for a prize to be furnished by the losing team—the distances to be 200 and 300 yards; positions standing, ten shots at each distance. The challenge has been accepted by the Eleventh, and a joint meeting will be held next Friday evening to arrange the date and other preliminaries.

A charge was recently made by some of the officers of the Washington Gray Troop Cavalry that the scores made by the Separate Troop Cavalry, Capt. Karl Klein commanding, as published in THE TIMES, were greater than were actually made by that troop. Lieut. Col. Mitchell, Inspector of Rifle Practice of the First Division, accordingly gave the case a hearing last Tuesday evening. Considerable ill-feeling was naturally expressed by the rival troops, but no evidence was adduced to show that the report in THE TIMES was not correct, and that account was found to correspond with the official scores. Some members of the Grays had constituted themselves check scorers for the occasion, which was a rather childish proceeding for men of their character to enter into, besides being a disgraceful mode of attaching odium to a peaceable troop of acknowledged good reputation. Col. Mitchell decided that there was no evidence of fraud, and sustained the report published in THE TIMES.

Company G, Seventy-first Regiment, Capt. A. L. Webber commanding, commenced its annual series of drills last Friday evening. In issuing the order, Capt. Webber makes the customary preliminary remarks in reference to the personal duty of each member, and calls particular attention to the necessity for recruiting. This is an important point, as it is not at all improbable that the regiment will visit Philadelphia next year, in common with other regiments, and the eye of the world will carefully scrutinize each regiment from New-York as presenting the best uniformed militia in the United States. It will not do, at that time, to parade "eight companies of twelve files." The following men are honorably mentioned for faithful attention to duty during the past season: Sergts. Steele, Engel, Scott, and Horton; Corps. Jacobs, Mittnacht, Brown, and Huse; Privates Armstrong, Adams, Dunn, Frazer, Bryan, Mitchell, Melville, Sigles, Stephens, and Parkinson. All men reporting late at drills and parades will be allowed to ventilate their knowledge of guard duty learned in the swamp at Oakland Beach.

The Second Division, Brooklyn, Major Gen. Thomas S. Dakin commanding, will parade for review by Gov. Tilden at Prospect Park parade ground on Tuesday, the 12th inst. Brigade commanders and commandants of Batteries A and B are directed in orders to report with their commands to the chief of staff on the parade ground at 3 P. M. The review will be in line of masses. The Eleventh Brigade will be formed on the right, and the Fifth on the left, of the field. Upon the arrival of Gov. Tilden and staff in carriages, they will be escorted to horses in the vicinity, where they will mount and ride on to the field. Simultaneously with their arrival at the point of review a salute will be fired by the batteries on the left of the line. After the present the Commander in Chief will ride down the line, and on returning to his post the several regiments will march past by companies, after which they will be dismissed. William Hester has been appointed Quartermaster, with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel, on the staff of Gen. Dakin.

The Seventy-ninth Regiment, Col. Joseph Laing, commanding, will parade with its brigade next Wednesday, assembling at the armory at 1:30 P. M. Company drills will be held from 8 to 10 P. M., as follows: Companies A and B, Mondays; C, on Tuesdays; E, G and H, Wednesdays, the latter company at its armory, at Port Richmond, Staten Island; D and F, Thursdays. The following non-commissioned officers have been appointed: Alfred C. Molloy to be Ordnance Sergeant: First Sergt. John Syme, Company A; First Sergt. Duncan McPherson, Company B; First Sergt. William U. Bertholf, Company C; First Sergt. William Hamilton, Company E; Sergt. Thomas Mahon, Company C; Sergt. William W. Inglis, Company C; Sergt. Archibald Trimble, Company C; Sergt. Owen A. Gilchrist, Company C; Sergt. Andrew Banner, Company F; Sergt. Thomas V. Paterson, Company F; Corp. William B. Forrest, Company B; Corp. Malcolm Colquhoun, Company B; Corp. Andrew Paton, Company C; Corp. John C. Holtz, Company C; Corp. William Mundle, Company E; Corp. Peter H. Hally, Company E, and Sergt. Alexander Munroe, Company E. The following non-commissioned officers of Company D are hereby reduced to the ranks for neglect of duty and disobedience of orders: Corps. William Brown and Edward Coughlan. The Board of Examination, consisting of Capt. W. C. Clark, Capt. John Munro, and Lieut. Henry Hutchinson, will meet at the armory every Friday evening at 8 o'clock, until further orders, for the examination of all non-commissioned officers of this regiment who may be ordered before it. Upton's United States Infantry Tactics, (revised edition, 1874,) will be the text-book for this examination, and non-commissioned officers will be examined in the School of the Soldier, the School of the Company, and Duties of Guides in the School of the Battalion.

An election will be held at the Fifth Brigade head-quarters, Brooklyn, next Friday evening to fill the vacancy caused by the promotion of Brig. Gen. Thomas S. Dakin to the command of the Second Division. Several candidates have been mentioned for the position, among them being Col. McLeer, of the Fourteenth, and Col. Jourdan, of the Thirteenth Regiments, and Col. William J. Denslow, Assistant Adjutant General of the Second Division. It is understood that the first two gentlemen named have declined to accept the office, even if elected, while Col. Denslow is known to be partial to the position if it is proffered to him by the majority of the officers of the brigade; but if the office can only be obtained by resorting to the tactics usually resorted to by ward politicians to procure office, and so frequently pursued in electing brigade commanders, he will waive all aspirations to the position. Col. Denslow has seen nearly twenty years of military service, and is still in the harness, performing the arduous duties devolving upon him as Assistant Adjutant General of the Second Division. He joined the Seventh Regiment in the year 1858, and had just become familiar with the duties of a soldier, when the war broke out and he was afforded an opportunity to test his knowledge. He served in various capacities during the war, and participated in the battles of Irish Bend, Port Hudson, during the siege, Cox Plantation, Pleasant Hill, Sabin's Cross Roads, Cane River, Hatcher's Run, Boydton Road, White Oak Road, and Five Forks, Va., and the surrender at Appomattox. He filled numerous staff positions, including the office of Commissary of Subsistence of the First Brigade, Third Division, and of the Second Division, both in the Nineteenth Army Corps. He was several times appointed Judge Advocate of General Courts Martial, and has probably the most general military experience of any officer at present in the National Guard. His record since the war is well known to National Guardsmen in this State. Faithful and conscientious in the discharge of his duties, he has won a host of friends, and in selecting him to be their commander the officers of the Fifth Brigade will perform an act which they will never regret.

## *MURDERERS ARRESTED IN BOSTON.*

A Boston paper says that since February, 1870, there have been forty-eight murders in Boston and its immediate vicinity; and in all but three cases the murderers have been arrested by the Police force. Nine murders were committed in 1870, three in 1871, eleven in 1872, ten in 1873, eleven in 1874, and four in 1875.

# FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

### SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—OCT. 9.

#### SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

200 West. Union....c. 74¾
700 do........ 74⅞
2500 do........ 74¾
500 do.......c. 74⅝
300 do......s3. 74⅝
300 do........ 74¾
100 do.......c. 74¾
600 do........ 74⅞
10 N. Y. C. & Hud...102⅛
200 do......s60.101¼
100 do......s3.102
100 C., C. & I. C....... 3¾
100 do........ 3⅝
100 Pacific Mail..... 35⅝
100 do.......c. 35¼
100 do......s3. 35⅞
600 do........ 35⅝
200 do........ 35¾
2100 do........ 36
100 do........ 36⅛
2200 do........ 36
30 N. J. Central.....101
100 do........100¾
5 do.....opg.100½
100 do........101½
100 do........102
500 Lake Shore...... 53½
50 do........ 53⅞
1000 do........ 53⅝
500 do.......c. 53½
500 do......b3. 53⅝
300 do........ 53⅝
100 do......s4. 53½
100 do........ 53½
200 do......s4. 53⅝
400 do......s3. 53½
300 do........ 53⅝
800 do......b3. 53¾
500 do........ 53⅝
1200 do........ 53⅞
100 Union Pacific..... 62½
100 do......s3. 63⅛
100 do.......c. 63½
100 do........ 63⅛
200 do........ 63¼
300 do.......c. 63¼
100 do........ 63⅛
1200 St. Paul......... 33¼
1500 do........ 33⅛
100 St. Paul Pf....... 61⅞
500 do........ 61⅝
100 do........ 61¾
200 Han. & St. J. Pf... 21½
200 North-western.... 37
1300 do........ 36⅞
400 do........ 37
300 do........ 37⅛
100 do......s3. 37
100 do.......c. 36⅞
100 do........ 36⅞
200 do........ 37
300 do........ 37⅛
400 do........ 37¼
300 Atl. & Pacific Pf... 5½
100 North-west'n Pf... 51½
900 Erie Railway....... 16¾
100 Rock Island......102¾
100 do........102½
500 do........102
100 do......b4.101⅞
20 do........102¾
200 do........102⅛
100 Ohio & Miss......... 15⅜
400 do........ 15⅛
100 do........ 15½
200 do........ 15⅝
100 Pacific R. of Mo... 20
100 do........ 19
500 do........ 18½
300 do........ 18½
300 do........ 18
100 do.......c. 18¼
100 do........ 18⅜
100 do........ 18¼
300 do........ 18⅜
100 do........ 18½
200 do........ 18½
100 do........ 18¾
400 do........ 18¼
100 do........ 18⅜
300 do........ 18⅝
300 do........ 18¼
100 do........ 18½
100 do........ 18¾
400 do........ 18¾
100 do........ 18⅞
100 do.......c. 18⅞
300 do........ 19
300 do........ 19¼
400 do........ 19
300 do.......c. 19
400 Del., Lack. & W...116½
700 do........116¾
400 do........117

#### GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$10,000 U. S. 6s, R., '81.........121¼
10,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '65, n.......12.119
32,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, n.......12.119
10,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '67.........120⅜
$10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67.........120⅜
10,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 R.........116⅜
10,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.........117⅜
10,000 U. S. 5s,'81,R..117⅝
50,000 do..b. c.s3.117½

#### FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$1,000 Mo. 6s, L. B....102
3,000 S. C. 6s,N.N.F. 5
1,000 Va.6s,(X-m.c. 64¼
2,000 B'kl'n7s,Pk.L.111
1,000 St.L.J&C 1st.100
1,000 N. J. C. Conv..108
5,000 do........107
4,000 N.J.C.1stCons.106½
1,000 C., R. I. &P.7s.108¾
2,000 M. & S. P. 1st, La C. Div....... 95
500 L. S. Div. bds.100
2,000 Mich. Cen. 7s.104
5,000 N. Y. C. 1st, R.115
10,000 Har. 1st 7s. C.113⅛
1,000 A. & T. H. 1st.108
1,000 C. P. 1st, S.J.B. 90⅝
2,000 Union Pac. 1st.103¼
4,000 do........103⅛
5,000 do........103
10,000 do.....b. c.103
1,000 Union P. S. F.. 88
9,000 do........ 87⅝
20,000 T., P. & W. 1st, Western Div.. 69
5,000 C.&N.W. Cons. Coup. Gold B.. 84
17 Merchants' Bank.122
20 Park Bank.......140
100 Gallatin Nat. Bk.133
100 Quick. Min...b. c. 16
200 Quick. M. Pf.b. c. 20⅝
100 N. Y. C. & H..b. c.102¼
213 do........102
24 Adams Express...100
100 Am. Express..b. c. 58
100 U. S. Express.... 44¼
10 W. F. Exp....b. c. 79½
1800 West. Union.b. c. 75
2700 do........ 74⅞
900 do........ 74¾
1000 do.....s3. 74⅝
15 do........ 75
700 do........ 74⅝
25 do........ 74¾
2900 do........ 74½
600 Pac. Mail..b. c.b3. 36
500 do........ 35⅞
400 do.....b30. 36
900 do......s3. 35⅞
800 do......s3. 35¾
700 do........ 35⅝
1200 do........ 35½
300 do........ 35⅝
300 do......b3. 35⅝
400 do........ 35⅜
300 do........ 35¼
800 do........ 35⅛
500 do.....s30. 35
100 do........ 35¼
200 Panama.....b. c.130
700 Erie Railway.b. c. 16⅝
50 do........ 16½
100 do......s3. 16⅝
200 Michigan Central. 54⅝
100 do.....b. c. 54
100 L. S. & M. S.b.c.s4. 53¾
200 do........ 53⅞
50 do........ 53¾
200 do......s3. 53¾
800 do........ 53⅝
1600 do......s3. 53½
800 do........ 53⅝
800 do........ 53⅜
2300 do......s3. 53¼
500 do.......c. 53¼
600 do........ 53⅜
300 do........ 53½
200 do........ 53⅝
600 do......s3. 53¼
2500 do......s3. 53
600 do......s3. 53⅛
25 Cleve. & Pitts. G. 89½
75 do.....b. c. 89¾
100 Union Pacific.b. c. 63
100 do........ 63½
100 do........ 63¼
200 Chic. & R. I..b. c.102½
100 do........102¼
200 do........102¼
100 T., W. & W.b. c.c. 6⅛
100 C. & N. W.b. c.s3. 37⅛
800 do........ 37¼
600 do........ 37
100 do........ 36⅞
300 do........ 36¾
300 do........ 36⅝
100 do........ 36¾
400 do........ 36⅝
200 do........ 36¾
1200 do........ 36½
1100 do........ 36⅛
200 do........ 36
300 do........ 35⅞
900 do........ 35¾
100 do........ 35½
400 do........ 35⅜
500 do........ 35¼
900 do........ 35⅛
100 do......s10. 35⅜
800 do........ 35¼
300 do........ 35¾
1500 do........ 35⅝
100 C. & N. W. Pf.b. c. 51½
55 Chic. & Alton.b.c. 95¼
5 do........ 95
100 N. J. Cen......s10.102¾
100 do...b. c.s3.103¼
200 do........103
100 do.....b60.103
100 do........102¾
150 do........102⅛
100 do........102⅝
140 do........103
250 do........103¼
200 Pac. R. of Mo.b. c. 19
100 do........ 19¼
500 do.......c. 19¼
100 do.......c. 19½
1010 do........ 19
100 do......s3. 19
100 do........ 18⅞
100 do........ 19
500 do........ 19
10 N.Y.,N.H.&H.b. c.144½
100 S.L.K.C.&N.Pf.b.c. 24¾
20 P., F. W.&C.G.b.c. 98
600 C., M. & S.P.Pf.b. c. 61½
600 do........ 61
300 do........ 60½
300 do........ 60¾
100 C.M.&S.P.b.c.b30. 33¾
300 do........ 33⅝
100 do........ 33⅜
300 do........ 33
300 do........ 32⅞
200 do........ 32½
200 do........ 32
100 do.......c. 31⅞
300 do........ 31¾
900 do........ 31½
100 do........ 31⅜
200 do........ 31¼
600 do........ 31
100 do........ 31⅛
100 do........ 31½
200 do........ 31⅜
600 do........ 31⅛
100 do........ 31⅛
25 H. & S. Jo.b.c.opg. 17
200 do........ 16½
600 Ohio & Miss..b. c. 15⅝
400 do........ 15½
100 do........ 15¼
100 do........ 15⅛
1400 do........ 15
100 O. & M. Pref.b. c. 31
100 C., C. & I. C..b. c. 3½

#### SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

$1,000 N. West. C.... 97½
5,000 C. & O.1st c.on. 28¾
5,000 Un. Pac. 1st...102½
200 West. Union.... 74½
1900 do........ 74⅜
300 do.......c. 74⅜
1500 do........ 74¼
5 do........ 74
300 do........ 74⅛
200 do........ 74½
100 do........ 74⅜
1100 do........ 74⅛
1100 do........ 74⅛
1200 do........ 74
5 N. Y. C. & Hud...102⅛
200 Pacific Mail...... 35½
400 do........ 35
100 do........ 35¼
600 do........ 35⅛
1500 do........ 35
2000 do........ 34⅞
2500 do........ 34¾
1600 do........ 34¾
100 do......b3. 35
1000 do........ 35⅛
500 do........ 35
600 do........ 34⅞
600 do........ 34¾
800 do........ 34⅝
400 do......s3. 34½
300 do........ 34⅜
1900 do........ 34½
500 do........ 34⅝
100 Mich. Cen...... 54½
100 do........ 53¾
300 Erie Railway..... 16½
700 do........ 16⅝
200 do........ 16½
2200 Lake Shore...... 53⅛
2200 do......s3. 53
200 do........ 52⅞
1800 do........ 52¾
900 do........ 52⅝
400 do......s3. 52½
3800 do........ 52¼
1500 do........ 52⅜
1000 do......s3. 52¼
2000 do........ 52⅛
5500 do........ 52
700 do........ 51⅞
700 do........ 52
500 do........ 52⅛
1000 do........ 52¼
100 Union Pacific..... 63½
100 do........ 63⅝
400 do........ 63⅛
200 do........ 63
200 do........ 62⅝
200 do........ 62¾
200 do........ 62⅞
1000 do........ 63
100 do........ 62½
100 do........ 62⅝
100 do........ 62¾
50 do........ 63
100 North-west. Pf... 50
400 do........ 49¾
100 do........ 49½
100 do........ 49⅛
100 do........ 48¾
100 do........ 48½
200 do........ 47½
10 do........ 47
100 do........ 46½
100 do........ 46¾
2000 Ohio & Miss.... 15
100 North-west... b3. 35⅝
600 do......s3. 35⅜
100 do........ 35⅜
100 do......s5. 35¼
100 do........ 35⅛
100 do........ 35
800 do........ 34⅞
400 do........ 34¾
1200 do........ 34⅝
1400 do........ 34½
300 do........ 34¼
205 do........ 33¾
400 do........ 34⅛
100 do........ 34⅜
200 do........ 34⅞
1200 do........ 35⅛
400 do........ 35
100 do........ 34⅞
200 do........ 34⅝
1000 do........ 34
200 do........ 33⅞
100 do.......c. 33⅝
100 do......s3. 33⅝
300 do........ 33⅛
700 do........ 33⅜
100 do.......c. 33⅞
100 New-Jersey C.b3.103
300 do.......c.103
100 do........102¾
100 do........102⅝
400 do........102½
200 do.......c.102¾
100 do.......c.102⅝
100 Rock Island......102½
100 do........102
300 Han. & St. Jo..... 16⅛
700 do........ 16
400 Del., L. & W......116¾
100 do........116⅜
400 do......s3.116¼
200 do......s60.115½
600 do........116¼
400 do........117
800 St. Paul......... 31⅛
130 do........ 31¼
300 do........ 31
200 do........ 30⅞
200 do........ 31
5 do........ 30½
200 do........ 31¼
100 do........ 30⅞
100 do........ 30⅝
400 do........ 30½
200 do........ 30¼
200 St. Paul Pref...... 60⅛
100 do........ 60½
600 do........ 60
400 do........ 59¾
100 do........ 59⅞
200 do........ 60
100 do........ 59¼
100 do........ 59⅛
100 do........ 59½
200 do........ 58⅞
100 do........ 59
100 do........ 58⅝
100 do........ 58½
100 do........ 58¼
200 Pac R. of Mo..b3. 19⅛
100 do........ 19⅜
200 do........ 19¼
100 do.......c. 19⅛

#### SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$1,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65......b. c.118⅝
10,000 Tenn. 6s,o.b.c. 50¼
4,000 Del. & H. Reg., '77.......b. c.104
2,000 U.P.7s.L.G.b.c. 97
500 C. Coal of Md.b.c. 45
200 West. U. Tel..b.c. 73⅞
200 do........ 74
1100 do........ 74⅛
1020 do........ 74¼
100 do.......c. 74⅛
200 do.......c. 74¼
100 At. & Pac. Tel..... 17½
60 American Exp...... 57
25 Adams Exp...b. c.100
700 Pacific Mail..b. c. 34⅝
2000 do........ 34¾
3010 Erie Rail'y..b. c. 16½
100 do......s5. 16½
100 Harlem Railroad.131
100 Mich. Cen....b. c. 54
100 H.& S.J.Pf.b.c.b3. 20½
100 Dub.& S.City.b.c. 62
300 Pac. R. of Mo.b.c 19⅛
1000 L. S.& M.So.b. c. 52⅛
500 do......s3. 52
900 do........ 52⅛
800 do........ 52¼
500 do........ 52⅜
1000 do........ 52½
1800 do........ 52⅝
200 Un. Pac. R...b. c. 62¾
400 Chic. & N.W.b.c. 33¾
100 C. & N. W.Pf.b. c. 46½
200 do........ 46
100 do........ 47
200 Chic. & R. I..b. c.101⅞
800 do........102
200 N. J. Central.b.c.102½
200 C.,Mil. & St. P.b.c. 29¾
600 do........ 29⅝
200 do........ 29¾
100 C.,M.&St.P.Pf.b.c. 58⅜
100 do........ 59
300 Del., L. & W..b.c. 117
200 Tol., W. & W.b.c. 5¾
500 do........ 5½
100 do........ 5⅝
100 do........ 5¾

#### SALES FROM 2 TO 3 P. M.

$5,000 T. & Wab. 1st. 82
1,000 C.,C.C. & I.1st.109½
5,000 Un. Pac. 1st...102½
200 Western Union.... 74⅝
300 do........ 74½
800 do........ 74⅝
300 do......s3. 74½
25 do........ 74½
100 do........ 74½
100 do........ 74⅜
400 do........ 74¼
500 do........ 74⅜
100 do........ 74¼
100 Erie Railway...s5. 16¾
100 do........ 16⅝
100 do.....s10. 16⅝
600 Pacific Mail....... 35
300 do........ 35
1000 do........ 34⅞
300 do........ 34¾
200 do........ 34⅝
600 do........ 34¾
100 Pacific Mail...b3. 34⅞
500 do........ 34⅝
1000 do........ 34½
200 do........ 34⅝
300 do........ 34¼
300 do........ 34⅞
700 do........ 35
200 Harlem.........b3.131
100 Michigan Cen.... 54
100 Rock Island.....102½
20 Lake Shore....... 52⅝
1200 do......b3. 52½
600 do........ 52⅝
500 do........ 52¼
1800 do........ 52⅜
4800 do......s3. 52
600 do........ 52⅛
500 do......s3. 52¼
100 do......s3. 52½
1100 do........ 52⅜
200 do........ 52⅛
300 do......b3. 52⅜
100 do......b3. 52⅝
2200 do........ 52⅝
400 do........ 52½
100 North-west. Pref.. 46¼
100 do........ 46½
400 do........ 47
300 St. Paul Pf....s30. 59¼
500 do........ 60
100 do........ 60⅛
300 do........ 60¼
100 do........ 60
100 do........ 59¾
200 do........ 60
200 do........ 60¼
300 do........ 60⅜
300 do........ 61
100 do........ 61⅛
100 do........ 61¼
400 do........ 61⅝
100 do........ 61⅜
100 do........ 61½
200 Ohio & Miss....... 15½
100 North-western.... 33⅞
100 do........ 34
500 do........ 34⅛
100 do........ 34¼
500 do........ 34⅛
200 do........ 34½
300 do........ 34⅜
300 do........ 34¼
300 do........ 34¼
200 do........ 34
700 do........ 33⅞
200 do........ 33¾
100 do........ 33⅝
100 do........ 33¾
100 do........ 34
300 do........ 34⅛
300 do........ 34⅞
100 do......b3. 34⅞
300 do........ 35
100 North-western... 35⅛
200 do........ 35
300 do......s3. 34⅞
100 Union Pacific.... 62⅞
200 do........ 63
800 do........ 63⅛
200 do........ 63
100 do........ 63¼
100 N. J. Cen......s30.101½
100 do........102⅝
100 do.......c.103½
200 do........103¼
100 St. Paul........s60. 29⅞
300 do........ 30
300 do........ 30⅛
300 do........ 30¼
200 do........ 30⅜
300 do........ 30½
100 do........ 31
300 do......b3. 30⅞
500 do......b3. 30¾
300 do........ 30⅜
200 do........ 30¼
300 do........ 30⅜
100 do........ 30¾
400 do........ 30½
100 do........ 30⅜
500 do........ 30⅞
300 do........ 31
100 do........ 31⅛
100 do........ 31¼
300 do........ 31½
40 Del., L. & W...s3.117
200 do........117⅛
50 Chicago & Alton. 97
1000 Pac. R. of Mo... 19¼
200 do......s3. 19
100 do........ 19⅜
100 do........ 19
100 do........ 19¼
500 do........ 19½

SATURDAY, Oct. 9—P. M.

The Bank Statement shows an increase of $3,332,300 in loans and $252,600 in specie, and a decrease of $6,133,800 in legal tenders, $4,247,500 in deposits, and $73,400 in circulation. The reserve shows a decrease of $4,819,325, which brings the excess of reserve down to $9,519,325.

The following is the statement of the New-York City banks this week, compared with the last:

| | Oct. 2. | Oct. 9. | Differences. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Loans | $278,841,300 | $282,173,600 | Inc. $3,332,300 |
| Specie | 6,448,900 | 6,701,500 | Inc. 252,600 |
| Legal tenders | 66,450,600 | 60,356,800 | Dec. 6,133,800 |
| Deposits | 234,403,600 | 230,156,100 | Dec. 4,247,500 |
| Circulation | 17,925,800 | 17,852,400 | Dec. 73,400 |

The Stock market to-day failed to exhibit any sign of recovery from the depression which has recently characterized the tone of speculation; on the contrary, a still further and serious decline in prices took place. The Western railroad shares were conspicuously weak, Lake Shore, which has hitherto been well held, dropping to 51⅞, North-western to 33⅜ and the preferred to 46, St. Paul to 29⅜ and the preferred to 58¼, and Missouri Pacific to 18. In the late dealings the quotations for these stocks showed a recovery from the lowest point. Pacific Mail and Western Union, which have recently exhibited remarkable steadiness in the face of a "bear" market, yielded to-day, the former declining to 34⅜ and the latter to 73⅞. Both stocks, however, throughout the day were quick to respond to any upward turn in the market, and the closing quotations exhibited but a merely fractional decline as compared with those of yesterday. The bears have apparently come to the conclusion that the policy of attacking the dividend-paying shares, with the view of depressing the general market is a mistaken one; anyhow Delaware, Lackawanna and Western and New-Jersey Central were to-day conspicuously strong, and closed very firm. Union Pacific opened at 62½ and advanced to 63⅝, with the closing sales at 63¼. The general market at the close exhibited a firmer feeling.

The Money market was easy at 2 @ 4 ⅌ cent. on call, closing at 2 @ 2½ ⅌ cent. Prime mercantile paper was quoted at 5½ @ 7 ⅌ cent.

The foreign advices reported Consols steady and United States Securities a fraction easier. The Bank of England lost £15,000 on balance to-day. In the open market at London discounts have advanced to 2½ ⅌ cent., which is the minimum rate at the bank. Sterling Exchange was dull as usual on Saturday. The posted rates remain at $4 80 and $4 84, but the rates for business were $4 78½ and $4 82½. The Gold market was alternately weak and firm, the price fluctuating between 116⅜ and 116¾, and closing at 116½. The rates paid for borrowing were 1-32 to 7-64 until Monday. The imports of dry goods and general merchandise for the week were $4,652,546.

Government bonds were a fraction lower, but closed steady. Railroad bonds were lower.

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 9, 1875.

| | |
|---|---|
| Gold receipts | $772,419 58 |
| Gold payments | 169,585 33 |
| Gold balance | 37,898,419 66 |
| Currency receipts | 1,533,183 70 |
| Currency payments | 883,312 14 |
| Currency balance | 55,280,170 96 |
| Customs | 285,000 00 |

### CLOSING QUOTATIONS—OCT. 9.

| | Friday. | Saturday. |
|---|---|---|
| American Gold | 116½ | 116½ |
| United States 5s, 1881, coupon | 117⅜ | 117⅜ |
| United States 5-20s, 1862, coupon | 119 | 119 |
| United States 5-20s, 1867, coupon | 120½ | 120½ |
| Bills on London | $4 78½@$4 79 | $4 78½ |
| New-York Central | 102 | 102 |
| Rock Island | 103 | 102¼ |
| Pacific Mail | 35¼ | 35 |
| St. Paul | 33¼ | 31½ |
| St. Paul Preferred | 61⅞ | 61½ |
| Western Union | 74⅞ | 74⅝ |
| Union Pacific | 62⅜ | 63¼ |
| Lake Shore | 53½ | 52¾ |
| Wabash | 6 | 6 |
| North-western | 37 | 34⅞ |
| North-western Preferred | 52 | 48 |
| Delaware, Lackawanna & Western | 116⅛ | 117⅛ |
| New-Jersey Central | 101 | 103¼ |
| Panama | 130 | 128 |
| Erie | 16⅞ | 16½ |
| Ohios | 15⅝ | 15½ |
| C., C. and Indiana Central | 3¾ | 3½ |
| Harlem | 131½ | 131½ |

The extreme range of prices in Stocks and the number of shares sold are as follows:

| | Highest. | Lowest. | No. of Shares. |
|---|---|---|---|
| New-York Central | 102¼ | 102 | 638 |
| Harlem | 121½ | 131½ | 300 |
| Erie | 16¾ | 16½ | 6,260 |
| Lake Shore | 53⅞ | 51⅞ | 65,560 |
| Wabash | 6⅛ | 5½ | 1,200 |
| North-western | 37¼ | 33⅜ | 36,250 |
| North-western Pref. | 51½ | 46 | 2,400 |
| Rock Island | 102¾ | 101⅞ | 3,320 |
| Milwaukee and St. Paul | 33⅜ | 29⅜ | 16,930 |
| Mil. and St. Paul Pref. | 61⅞ | 58¼ | 8,000 |
| Del., Lack. and Western | 117⅛ | 116¼ | 4,140 |
| New-Jersey Central | 103¼ | 100¾ | 3,825 |
| Michigan Central | 54⅝ | 53¾ | 700 |
| Union Pacific | 63⅝ | 62½ | 5,650 |
| C., C. and Indiana Central | 3¾ | 3½ | 300 |
| Hannibal and St. Joseph | 16½ | 16 | 1,200 |
| Han. and St. Joseph Pref. | 21½ | 20½ | 300 |
| Ohio and Mississippi | 15⅝ | 15 | 5,400 |
| A. and P. Pref. | 5½ | 5½ | 300 |
| Missouri Pacific | 20 | 18 | 11,720 |
| Panama | 130 | 128 | 275 |
| Western Union | 75 | 73⅞ | 30,850 |
| Atlantic and Pacific Tel. | 17½ | 17½ | 100 |
| Pacific Mail | 36⅛ | 34⅜ | 37,000 |
| Quicksilver | 16 | 16 | 100 |
| Quicksilver Pref. | 20⅝ | 20⅝ | 200 |
| Consolidation Coal | 45 | 45 | 500 |
| American Mer. Union Ex. | 58 | 58 | 250 |
| United States Express | 44¼ | 44¼ | 100 |
| Total sales | | | 243,768 |

The following were the closing quotations of Government bonds:

| | Bid. | Asked. | | Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Currency 6s | 124 | 124½ | 5-20s, '65, n. c. | 118⅞ | 119⅛ |
| 6s, '81, r. | 121⅛ | 121⅜ | 5-20s, '67, r. | 120¼ | 120⅜ |
| 6s, '81, c. | 123½ | 123¾ | 5-20s, '67, c. | 120¼ | 120⅜ |
| 5-20s, '62, r. | 115½ | 116 | 5-20s, '68, r. | 121 | 121½ |
| 5-20s, '62, c. | 118¾ | 119¼ | 5-20s, '68, c. | 121 | 121½ |
| 5-20s, '64, r. | 115¼ | 115¾ | 10-40s, r. | 116⅛ | 116½ |
| 5-20s, '64, c. | 119 | 119¼ | 10-40s, c. | 117⅛ | 117¼ |
| 5-20s, '65, r. | 116 | 116½ | 5s, '81, r. | 117½ | 117¾ |
| 5-20s, '65, c. | 118½ | 119⅛ | 5s, '81, c. | 117⅝ | 118 |
| 5-20s, '65, n. r. | 118⅞ | 119¼ | | | |

The Sub-Treasury disbursed in coin $11,000 for interest and $58,000 for called bonds.

The following shows the transactions at the Gold Exchange Bank:

| | |
|---|---|
| Gold cleared | $44,845 000 |
| Gold balances | 1,171,229 |
| Currency balances | 1,767,216 |

The following is the Clearing-house statement:

| | |
|---|---|
| Currency exchanges | $63,826,231 |
| Currency balances | 3,106,181 |
| Gold exchanges | 2,944,502 |
| Gold balances | 542,932 |

The following is the weekly Clearing-house statement:

| | |
|---|---|
| Currency exchanges | $403,246,651 |
| Currency balances | 21,157,404 |
| Gold exchanges | 24,183,929 |
| Gold balances | 3,752,554 |

The following were the bids for the various State securities:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| A'kansas 6s, Funded | 30 | N. Y. 6s, C. L., '77 | 114 |
| A. 7s, L.R.&Ft.S.iss. | 10 | N. Y. 6s, C. L., '78 | 114 |
| A. 7s, Mem. & L. R. | 10 | N. Y. 6s, G. R., '87 | 115 |
| A. 7s,L.R.P.B.&N.O. | 10 | N. Y. 6s, G. C., '87 | 117 |
| A. 7s, M. & O.R.Riv. | 10 | N. Y. 6s, G. L., '83 | 117 |
| Ark. 7s, Ark. Cen.R. | 10 | N. Y. 6s, G. L., '91 | 120 |
| California 7s | 115 | N. Y. 5s, G. L., '76 | 110 |
| California 7s. l. bds. | 115 | N.C.6s,N.C.R.,Ja.&J. | 48 |
| Connecticut 6s | 105 | N.C.6s.N.C.R.,A.&O. | 48 |
| Georgia 6s | 92½ | N.C. 6s, c.o., Ja.&Ju. | 33 |
| Georgia 7s, n. bds. | 100½ | N.C. 6s, c. o., A. & O. | 33 |
| Georgia 7s, indorsed. | 98½ | N. C. 6s, F. A., '66 | 10 |
| Georgia 7s, g. bds. | 98 | N. C. 6s, F. A., '68 | 10 |
| Indiana 5s | 102½ | N.C.6s,N.B., Ja. & J. | 8 |
| Illinois coupon 6s,'77 | 102½ | N.C.6s, N. B., A.&O. | 8 |
| Illinois coupon 6s,'79 | 102½ | Ohio 6s, '75 | 102 |
| Illinois War Loan | 102½ | Ohio 6s, '81 | 104½ |
| Kentucky 6s | 103 | Ohio 6s, '86 | 107 |
| Louisiana 6s | 36 | Rhode Island 6s | 105 |
| Louisiana 6s, n. bds. | 36 | S. C. 6s | 29 |
| La. 6s, n. Float'g D't. | 36 | S. C. 6s, Ja. & July | 29 |
| La. 7s, Penitentiary. | 36 | S. C. 6s, Ap. & Oct. | 29 |
| La. 6s, Levee bonds. | 36 | S. C. 6s, F. A. '66 | 28 |
| La. 8s, L. bds. of '75. | 36 | S.C.6s, L.C.'89, J.&J. | 28 |
| Michigan 6s, '78-79 | 102¼ | N.C.6s,L.C.'89,A.&O. | 28 |
| Michigan 6s, '83 | 104¼ | N. C. 7s of '88 | 29 |
| Michigan 7s, '90 | 108 | N. C. N. F. Bds. | 5 |
| Mo. 6s, due in '75 | 101½ | Virginia 6s, old | 40 |
| Mo. 6s, due in '76 | 101½ | Va. 6s, new bds., '66. | 40 |
| Mo. 6s, due in '77 | 101½ | Va. 6s, new bds., '67. | 46 |
| L. bds,due '81 to'91 in. | 101¾ | Va. 6s, Con. bds. | 69½ |
| N. Y. R. B'y L'n | 106⅝ | Va. 6s, Con., 2d S. | 49½ |
| N. Y. Coup. B'y L'n. | 106⅝ | Va. 6s, Def. bds. | 9 |
| N. Y. 6s, C. L., '75 | 114 | Dis. Col. 3-65s, '924 | 65½ |

And the following for railway mortgages:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Alb. & Susq. 2d bs. | 106 | Mich. So. 7 ⅌ ct. 2d | 102¾ |
| B., H. & Erie 1st | 20 | M.S.N.I. S. F. 7 ⅌ ct. | 108¼ |
| B.,C.R. & M.1st,7s,g. | 35 | Clev. & Tol. S. F. | 106½ |
| Ches. & Ohio 6s, 1st. | 28 | Clev. & Tol. new bds. | 100 |
| Ches. & Ohio ex cp. | 24 | C., P. & A. old bds. | 102 |
| Chicago & Alton 1st. | 111 | C., P. & A. new bds. | 100 |
| Chicago & Alt. Inc. | 100 | D., M. & Tol. bds. | 100¾ |
| C.,B.&Q.8 ⅌cent.1st. | 115 | Buf. & Erie new bds. | 100 |
| C., R. I. & P. 1st, 7s. | 108½ | Buf. & State Line, 7s. | 101 |
| C.R.I.&P.SF.I.'6s'95. | 98¾ | Lake Shore, C. C.1st. | 102 |
| C. R. of N. J., new | 111 | Lake Shore, C. C. 2d. | 96 |
| C.R.of N.J.1st,Cons. | 106½ | Mar. & Cin. 1st | 105 |
| C.R.of N.J.1st,Conv. | 107 | M. C. 1st, 8s,'82, S.F. | 112 |
| Am. Dock & Im. bs. | 100 | N. Y. Cent. 6s, '83 | 102½ |
| M. & S.P.1st,8s,P.D. | 109 | N. Y. Cent. 7s, '76 | 101 |
| M.&S.P.1st7s$G.R.D. | 89 | N.Y.Cent.& H.1st,R. | 115 |
| M.&St.P.1st,La C.D. | 94⅞ | Hud. R. 7s, 2d, S.F.'85 | 111 |
| Chic. & N. W. S. F. | 108½ | North Missouri 1st | 90 |
| C. & N. W. Con. bs. | 97½ | Ohio & Miss. C. S. F. | 90 |
| C. & N. W. Ext'n bs. | 90 | Ohio & Miss. Con. | 88¼ |
| Chic. & N. W. 1st. | 99½ | Ohio & Miss. 2d Con. | 64½ |
| C. & N. W. C. G. bs. | 84 | Western Pacific bds. | 95¾ |
| Peninsula 1st, Conv. | 95 | Union Pacific 1st | 103 |
| Del., Lack. & W.2d. | 111 | Pacific R. of Mo. 1st. | 75 |
| D., L. & W. 7s,Conv. | 115 | Pacific R. of Mo. 2d. | 101½ |
| Morris & Essex 2d | 107½ | P., Ft. W. & C. 1st. | 113½ |
| Mor. & Es. Construc. | 100 | P., Ft. W. & C. 2d. | 107 |
| Mor. & Es. 1st,C.G'd. | 104¾ | P., Ft. W. & C. 3d. | 98½ |
| Erie 1st, Extended | 104½ | Cleve. & P. 4th, s. f. | 101¾ |
| Erie 2d 7s, 1879 | 99 | St. L. & Iron M. 1st. | 90 |
| Long Dock bonds | 104 | Alton & T. H. 1st | 107 |
| B.,N.Y.&Erie 1st,'77. | 82 | Alton & T. H. 2d Pf. | 88 |
| B.,N.Y.&E.Large bs. | 82½ | Tol. & W. 1st, Ex. | 81 |
| Han.&St.Jo.8s,Conv. | 75 | T.& W.1st,St. L. div. | 56½ |
| CedarFalls&Min.1st. | 80 | T. & W. Cons. Conv. | 25 |
| Ind., Bloom.& W.1st. | 25 | Gt. West. 1st, 1888. | 80 |
| Ind., Bloom. & W.2d. | 6 | Quincy & T. 1st,1890. | 50 |

And the following for City Bank shares:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| America | 150 | Irving | 132 |
| Central National | 99 | Mechanics' | 140 |
| Chatham | 135 | Mercantile | 109 |
| Chemical | 1,600 | Merchants' Ex. | 103 |
| City | 300 | New-York | 132 |
| Commerce | 122 | N. Y. National Ex. | 102 |
| Corn Exchange | 136 | North America | 100 |
| First National | 200 | Park | 140 |
| Fourth National | 95¾ | Phenix | 98 |
| German American | 81 | State of New-York | 108 |
| Gold Exchange | 120 | Union | 145 |

### PHILADELPHIA STOCK PRICES—OCT. 9.

*Telegraphed to Messrs. Randolph, Bickley & Co.*

| | Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|
| City 6s, old | 104⅞ | ... |
| City 6s, new | 108¼ | 108⅜ |
| Camden and Amboy Railroad | 131½ | 132 |
| Pennsylvania Railroad | 50⅜ | 50½ |
| Philadelphia and Reading Railroad | 55⅛ | *55¼ |
| Lehigh Valley Railroad | 61¾ | 61⅞ |
| Catawissa Railroad Preferred | 45 | 46 |
| Philadelphia and Erie Railroad | 20⅛ | 20¼ |
| Lehigh Navigation | 50⅛ | 50¼ |
| Lehigh Navigation Gold Loan | 103¼ | ... |

*Ex quarterly dividend 2½ ⅌ cent.

The imports of specie at this port for the week were $761,535, of which $761,560 was gold coin.

An adjourned meeting of the Indianapolis, Bloomington and Western first mortgage extension bondholders will be held at No. 20 Nassau street, Room No. 1, on Friday, the 15th inst., at 12 M.

# BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ WASHINGTON.

*Dispatch to the Associated Press.*

NEW TREASURY LOCKS.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7.—In order to render more secure the funds in the United States Treasury, Treasurer New to-day had chronometer locks affixed to all the safes in his office, which are to be locked at the close of business each afternoon, and cannot be unlocked again until 9 o'clock of the succeeding day.

The locks referred to above are the Sargent & Greenleaf time-lock, the same that saved the banks at Great Barrington, Mass., and Barre, Vt.

## *FOREIGN MARKETS.*

LONDON, Oct. 9—12:30 P. M.—Consols for money, 93⅞; for the account, 93 15-16. United States Bonds, 1867s, 107⅛. Erie Railway Shares, 15⅛.

2 P. M.—American securities are inactive.

3:30 P. M.—The rate of discount in the open market for three-months' bills is 2½ ⅌ cent, which is the same as the bank rate. The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day is £15,000.

5 P. M.—Paris advices quote Rentes at 65f. 80c.

FRANKFORT, Oct. 9.—United States Bonds, new, 5s, 99¼.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 9—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is strong; Middling Uplands, 6 15-16d.; Middling Orleans, 7¼d.; sales, 12,000 bales, including 300 bales for speculation and export; receipts, 1,000 bales, all American; Cotton to arrive 1-16d. dearer.

1:30 P. M.—Cotton—Sales of Middling Uplands, Low Middling clause, shipped October and November, at 6 15-16d.; do., do., shipped November and December, at 6⅞d.; do., do., do., (per sail,) at 6⅞d. Also, sales of Middling Uplands, Low Middling clause, shipped November and December, at 6 15-16d.; do., do., shipped December and January, at 6 15-16d.; do., do., January and February delivery, at 6⅞d.

2 P. M.—Cotton to arrive excited, and 1-16d. dearer. Sales of Middling Uplands, Low Middling clause, shipped October, at 6 15-16d.; do. do., October and November delivery, at 6⅞d.; do., (regular contract,) shipped December and January, (per sail,) at 6 15-16d.; do. Low Middling clause, shipped December and January, (per sail,) at 7d.; do. do., January and February delivery, at 6 15-16d. Of the sales to-day, 5,600 bales were American. Produce—Spirits Petroleum, 11½d.

Evening.—Linseed Oil, 25s. ⅌ cwt.

LONDON, Oct. 9—3:30 P. M.—Refined Petroleum, 9½d. Tallow, 53s.@53s. 6d. ⅌ cwt. for 1875.

ANTWERP, Oct. 9.—Petroleum, 27¼f. for Fine Pale American.

## *M. GAMBETTA ON EUROPEAN POLITICS.*

M. Gambetta has been interviewed at Vienna by the *Presse*. The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* translates the following account of the Republican leader's remarks:

"Congratulated on the peaceable progress of French politics, he eulogized the good sense and tact of his countrymen, who, in spite of the strange procedure of the Assembly and the useless annoyance of incapable Prefects and obnoxious Mayors, have displayed admirable composure and moderation, patiently awaiting the amelioration of their position at the next election. He is not uneasy at party divisions and the intrigues of Legitimists, Orleanists, or Bonapartists, for all these shades do not penetrate to the heart of the nation, which only desires and needs a Liberal Government, carrying on conscientiously public affairs, and watching over the good administration of justice. With six or eight years' internal and external peace, France will astonish the world, even more than now, by its inexhaustible material and moral resources. The Bonapartists may at most double their numbers in the next Chamber, but in spite of their fuss and activity they cannot seize on the Government nor tamper with the spirit of discipline which prevails in the Army. Admiral La Roncière's is an isolated case, and he would not have written the letter had he suspected the interpretation it would have received. The Army and Navy are the best elements of France, and no idea can be formed of the moral enthusiasm produced by the war; they are a pattern of honor and duty and submission to the public interests. Speaking favorably of Marshal MacMahon, M. Gambetta says it is well that he is not a politician properly so called, whom party interests might perhaps draw into grievous acts. His loyalty he has never for an instant doubted. He even defends M. Buffet from the suspicion of Bonapartism, deeming him a timid and irresolute politician, descrying perils everywhere, and fancying the greatest disorders would result from the slightest change in the spirit and personnel of his Administration. As for the Republicans, certain personal differences of opinion, particularly the campaign of the Irreconcilables, will not lead to anything serious. The newspaper talk of Republican divisions must not be taken seriously. He believes the Left Centre and Left will form an imposing majority in the next Chamber. He cannot say whether he will make a campaign this Autumn to prepare the people for the elections. France is like a woman, who must be left quiet when she desires it. Moreover, any kind of pressure is superfluous, for he does not believe the Assembly will dissolve before the end of February. Questioned lastly as to the Herzegovina rising, M. Gambetta praised the policy of Austria and deprecated the question becoming a European one, as the 400 Deputies, who should never have emerged from obscurity, and who clung to seats they were sure of losing at the election, would seize on this as readily as on any pretext for deferring the evil day."

# CONTINENTAL TOPICS.

## TIDINGS FROM SERVIA — FRENCH AFFAIRS.

### THE ADDRESS TO PRINCE MILAN—MARSHAL MACMAHON'S TOUR—THE APPROACHING LEGISLATIVE SESSION — A HEARTLESS HOAX—CRUELTY TO A LUNATIC — THE POPE AND SPAIN.

*From Our Own Correspondent.*

PARIS, Friday, Sept. 24, 1875.

A dispatch from Belgrade received last evening contains a full summary of the address voted by the Skupochtizna, or Servian Parliament, sent to Prince Milan for his approval and signature. A previous telegram had informed us that this address was based upon Prince Milan's speech from the throne, and hence was entirely pacific in tone. The address has been communicated to the Ottoman Government, with the assurance that there was no longer anything to be feared from Servia. This is a proof that the Prince of Servia has been successful in carrying out his peace policy thus far, but his troubles are by no means over. The address was carried by a very feeble majority, and solely by means of a change of Ministry, and by "packing" the Parliament. Yet forty-four members stood firm for an immediate declaration of war against Turkey, and, while protesting strongly against the pacific and conciliatory terms of the address, openly boasted that they represented popular sentiment, and would speedily force the Government to change its policy or know the reason why. This was a menace against the Prince, who is just now in a position of great difficulty. Russia, Austria, and Germany have forbidden him to take part in the Herzegovina insurrection, under penalty of leaving him to his fate and of withdrawing their sympathies from him, and no reply was made to his note expressing his fears that he could not restrain the warlike ardor of his people. This silence was taken to mean that the matter concerned him alone, and that it was his own lookout if he failed to restrain his subjects. Hence he did his best to change the popular sentiment of the day, and by using measures that may not be regarded as strictly legal, has managed to get the Servian Parliament to pronounce in favor of peace. But it is only too evident that the action of the legislative body and of the Government is contrary to the general feeling of the nation, and that the opposition party has been growing from day to day. For sixty years no reigning Prince in Servia has died a natural death, and Prince Milan has been very frequently reminded of the fact. He has been menaced even with a revolution to put Karageorgiewitch upon the throne—a Prince who has so little sympathy for the hated Osmanli that he has gone to take a position in the insurgent ranks. For the purpose of calming public feeling a little Prince Milano has addressed a protest to the Porte against the invasion of Servian territory by Turkish troops. The reply of the Ottoman Government was that Turkey had no intentian of menacing Servian soil with an invasion, but every one would recognize the necessity it was under of protecting its own frontiers. In spite of the assurances of neutrality given by the Servian Government it could not be disputed that numerous bands of Servians had gone to join the insurgents, and that arms and munitions of war were constantly passed over into Bosnia. If Servia could not prevent this the Ottoman Government had the right to take all the precautionary measures deemed advisable, and in so doing due regard would be had for the situation and friendly assurances of Servia. It seems to me that Turkey has the best of the argument, for she is acting solely in self-defense; but while the Servian Government has to recognize the fact, the people and the opposition are not willing to do so. From all this it must be concluded that the situation is one of unusual delicacy, and that a very small spark would now set all the principalities in a flame. It appears to me that things are looking more serious now than they did a fortnight ago, for nothing but a series of immediate Turkish victories can check the war feeling in Servia and give the requisite support to the Government. Somehow or other the insurgents have managed to find money for the purchase of arms, and to my personal knowledge a considerable quantity was ordered in Paris day before yesterday. Even here in Europe I find myself unable to form an opinion as to the probable prolongation of the insurrection, and some further developments are required to aid us in forming a reasonable judgment.

THE EXECUTIVE'S TOUR—THE LEGISLATURE.

Marshal De MacMahon has returned from his trip in the provinces, and is reported to be very well satisfied with the spirit of the people and with the reception he met in every town. Certainly personal compliments were not spared, for all the public functionaries seem to have thought it safer to chant hyms of praise to the Chief of State than to speak of the political situation of the country. Out of the twenty or thirty speeches reported not one can be found which furnishes a phrase to be criticised or a word to be attacked. Hence the Marshal is quite satisfied with the discipline and good feeling of the people, and has so little doubt that they will support the Government that he encourages the Cabinet in provoking an immediate vote of confidence. At the last Elysée Council of Ministers this was resolved upon, and it will be upon the question of the *scrutin d'arrondissement* by which the Ministers will stand or fall. The Republicans, it may be remembered, demand the system of collective lists, or *scrutin de liste*, which enables the party leaders in Paris to make up the lists of candidates for all the departments of France. Under this system the electors must vote for the candidates imposed upon them or not at all, while under the former system they could vote for any man they pleased and select men belonging to the locality. It is the *scrutin de liste* which permits such curious proceedings as the election of the Parisian Ranc at Lyons, and Barodet, of Lyons, at Paris, simply because the party leaders so willed it. As soon as the Chamber reassembles, therefore, the Government will demand its vote of confidence upon the vote by arrondissements, and there is no doubt that such a vote will be given and the system adopted. Since there is a chance of failure, however, it has been stated in advance that the Government would not undertake the general elections with the *scrutin de liste*, and will oppose all projects of dissolution should that system prevail. M. Gambetta's organ is furious this morning over the declaration, and declares boldly that nothing could be more immoral, for it is simply saying that the Government will only tolerate the mode of voting that is favorable to its hopes—the system which enables it to corrupt the voter and control the polls. That is a cry of rage. With the collective system of voting M. Gambetta could impose his own candidates upon every department of France; the vote by arrondissements takes this great power out of his hands. I have no doubt that he would use that power for the benefit of the moderate Republic if he could; but his hands are tied. He is obliged to put a majority of extreme Radicals into his lists, in order to prevent extremer Radicals of the *Rappel* order from bringing a separate list into the field. Wherever Thiers and Gambetta brought out really moderate lists, from which extreme men were excluded, the *Rappel* people sent out a list of extreme Radicals, and that list always won, or came in ahead of the moderate list. Hence Gambetta is forced to join hands with the extreme men rather than with the Thiers party or the *moderados*. By the adoption of the vote by arrondissements the power that he has so long wielded will pass into the hands of the Ministry of the Interior, and the old imperial system—by far the best, in my opinion—will be once more revived. I do not think that the moderate Republicans will suffer from it, but it will cause a great havoc among the Radicals in the next campaign.

A HEARTLESS HOAX.

I do not know anything more reprehensible than the perpetration of a hoax which throws an entire community into a state of excitement, and there certainly should be some way for punishing offenses of this kind. Great emotion has been caused here in more than fifty towns by a report that some person saw fit to put into circulation, and which a few newspaper men had the thoughtlessness to put into print. As I have previously stated, the reserves of the class of 1867 are now called out for twenty-eight days of militia training, and the entire class is divided among three or four large camps. Wishing to perpetrate a hoax, some one spread the report that a member of one of the reserve corps had been spoken to sharply by his Captain, and, though he was noted for mildness and for his general good character, this man had shot his Captain dead upon the spot. The first report was that the drama had occurred at the camp of Reuil, but the scene was soon changed to another. The amount of distress caused by this announcement, as simple as it may appear, is certainly incalculable. Every one knew that such an act would be speedily followed by the execution of the man who had shot his superior, and every family feared that its representative had so far forgotten himself as to commit this deed. Thousands of wives and mothers started off at once for the camps, and so great was their emotion on seeing that their husbands or sons were not under arrest that many fainted outright, while others got relief by a fit of copious weeping. At Paris there was a great deal of excitement, and it was with difficulty that it was calmed, even when the journals pronounced the story a hoax. It is painful to think of the amount of real suffering caused by this report, and it is a pity that the author of it could not be traced out. The success of this effort led others to make another attempt of the same nature yesterday. It was reported that a company of rhserves had pillaged a château, and that all of them were to be tried by court-martial. The journals denied this story at once, but it will nevertheless cause a certain amount of distress among nervous and excitable women who are now counting the hours that remain of their forced separation from their husbands, sons, and brothers.

CRUELTY IN INSANE ASYLUMS.

Here in France we have stories of brutality in insane asylums from time to time, and whenever cases of the kind are reported the authorities never fail to order an inquiry. As a general thing it is found that the tales of brutality are mainly the fancies of a diseased brain, but whenever there is a reasonable presumption in favor of the victim the guardian is sent before the Police Correctionnelle. A case of this kind was tried yesterday. Louis Bellehomme was sent to the Bicêtre Asylum in June, 1873, as an imbecile. He was very nearly in a state of idiotcy, but on account of frequent fits of irascibility he was placed in the apartments reserved for raving lunatics, where he was intrusted to the guardian, Perez. At night he was under the care of a watchman named Deviller. On the 15th of August last, about midnight, Bellehomme became furious, and made so much noise that Deviller thought best to rouse the guardians. Perez and Chaumien came to the cell, and as Bellehomme would not obey them they resolved to put him in a strait-jacket. But although nearly an idiot, Bellehomme was a large and exceedingly strong man, and it took the utmost exertions of three guardians to get him down. Then Chaumien placed his knee upon Bellehomme's breast while passing the jacket over his head, and Perez kicked him several times about the legs to make him keep quiet. Two hours later the night watchman saw that Bellehomme was dead. Yesterday Chaumien and Perez were brought up upon the charge of involuntary homicide. The doctor who conducted the autopsy testified that Bellehomme had undoubtedly died from the compression of his lungs caused by the guardian's knee, but said that the kicks amounted to nothing. He then made an appeal to the court in behalf of the two men. For five years, he said, and for about twenty-five cents a day, these men had worked in the asylum, to the satisfaction of every one. They had been faithful servants, and had risked their own lives every day for years. Two or three times a day, generally, they had to put some of the patients in strait-jackets, and there was always danger in the task. But a short time ago a guardian had died from the effects of a blow given him by a lunatic. So far as this case was concerned, he would admit that there was an error of judgment, since, owing to the size and strength of Bellehomme, it was thought necessary to use more strength than had really been needed; but he could not think that the men merited punishment for this. It was an unfortunate accident, and that was all. The court seemed to think that this was a tolerably just view of the case, but it fined the men 200 francs each, in order to make them more careful next time.

THE POPE AND SPAIN.

A telegram received this morning informs us that the difficulties between the Pope and the Spanish Government are likely to be arranged. When asked to allow a wider measure of liberty in Spain, as demanded by the progress of the times, the Pope had given the usual reply of *non possumus*. But when informed that the Spanish Government would be forced to maintain the religious liberty clause in the Constitution, the Pope sent back word that he was very fond of the boy Alfonso, and thought that things might be satisfactorily arranged. Speaking of the Pope reminds me of a good story of Pius IX., who is very fond of his joke. A young American girl, who is six feet in height, went to get the Pope's blessing, and obtained it. As she rose from her knees Pope Pius began to smile at her height, and bade her kneel again. "Miss," he said, "I shall have to give you a blessing and a half." As she rose again the Pope went on smiling at his joke.

## THE COAL TRADE.

The Pottsville (Penn.) *Miners' Journal* of the 8th inst. says:

"The quantity of coal sent from the Schuylkill region during the past week was, by rail, 126,587 tons; by canal, 33,486 tons; total, 160,573 tons, against 156,539 tons for the corresponding period of last year; increase, 4,034 tons. The total shipments so far this year were 3,144,269 tons, against 3,475,122 tons for same period last year; decrease, 330,853 tons. The quantity sent from all the regions for the week was: Anthracite, 570,974 tons; bituminous, 95,929 tons; total, 666,903 tons, against 492,398 tons anthracite and 80,317 tons bituminous for the corresponding period of last year. Increase of anthracite, 78,576 tons; increase of bituminous, 15,612 tons. Total increase, 94,188 tons. The quantity sent from all the regions so far this year foots up 14,619,564 tons anthracite and 2,933,057 tons bituminous. Total, 17,552,621 tons, against 14,978,180 tons anthracite and 2,745,193 tons bituminous for the same period of last year. Decrease of anthracite, 358,616 tons; increase of bituminous, 187,864 tons."

## AN UNCONSTITUTIONAL TAX.

In 1872 the Legislature of Massachusetts passed an act providing that "all reservoirs of water, with the dams connected therewith and the lands under the same, used to maintain a uniform supply of water for mill power, shall be assessed for the purposes of taxation in the town or towns where located, at a valuation not exceeding a fair valuation of land of like quality in the immediate vicinity." Subsequently the property of the Adams and Cheshire Reservior Company was taxed, and the corporation carried the matter to the Supreme Judicial Court, which has now decided that the act in question is unconstitutional, being in violation of the Constitution of Massachusetts in relation to the levy of taxes.

# THE WHEELER EXPEDITION.

## SANTA FE AND ITS INHABITANTS.

### THE CAPITAL OF NEW-MEXICO—PHASES OF ITS SOCIETY—ITS STREETS AND STORES — A SPANISH-AMERICAN DANCE — ARRIVAL OF LIEUT. CARPENTER'S DIVISION.

*From Our Own Correspondent.*

SANTA FE, New-Mexico,
Saturday, Sept. 25, 1875.

When you are traveling toward an objective point for three consecutive months, it is bound to excite some speculations on its appearance, whether it be Rome, Reykjavik, Paris, or Pottsville. And those members of the expedition to whom the territory is a new country have been anticipating Santa Fé with considerable interest for some time past. It is the axis on which New-Mexico turns, the capital of the Territory, the source of all the villainous fire-water that flows through sutlers' stores, and the distributing point for territorial mails. It was a full-grown settlement when New-York was a baby in arms, and it is as hoary in wickedness as it is in age. It has political rings, show-windows, and bar-rooms, and we looked forward to it as a restoration to the luxurious civilization that we left behind at Pueblo. But our speculations as to its appearance were all wrong, as such speculations usually are. We came here from the town of Galisteo, which is twenty-two miles away, traveling through an undulating country, wooded by sturdy cacti, three or four feet high, and knots of dwarf pine. Toward 3 o'clock we attained the crest of a hill, and in the valley below lay Santa Fé, sunning itself by the side of a great mountain. It is not an impressive little city by any means, but it is compactly built and has not the erratic inclination of many Mexican towns to straggle over as much ground as possible. We entered by a long, narrow street lined with one-storied mud houses, mostly built in the form of quadrangles, with interior court yards, suggestive of small model prisons. Some dark-eyed señoras and señoritas were seated at the doors making cigarettes, and they drew their shawls more closely about them as we passed. A glance into the interior of the houses showed us clean mud floors and white-washed mud walls, with the family couch rolled up to do service for chairs during the day. Had we come along here in early morning we should have found this part of the population abed in the street, for these warm-blooded Southerners seldom sleep indoors during the hot weather. The black shawls were closing like so many crows' wings as we advanced. Indeed the Mexican woman is strangely coy with this article of dress, which she uses as a substitute for both mantle and bonnet, and however short or long a distance she is going she never fails to throw it over her head, sometimes in such a way as to conceal the whole of her lower features. Shoes and stockings, bare legs and feet are matters of indifference to her, but she is ever scrupulous about the *tapalo*. Some drunken soldiers put their beery faces outside a door to stare at us, and a Pueblo Indian trotted along on a donkey or burro ahead of us, seated so far astern that we thought he must have been brought up to ride on the tail itself in case of necessity. Then an eight-bull wagon team blocked the way, and its Mexican drivers hissed and spluttered like so many frying-pans filled with gravy. Thus far we had not seen an American, and all things looked foreign to us. The cramped cobble-stoned streets, with their hedges of squat flat-roofed houses; the porticos reaching from every house to the curb; the brown passers-by, with bushy black hair and lustrous eyes; the indescribably frowsy hucksters seated at the corners before their scant stocks of watermelons—these were Mexican elements. But by and by we passed from the purlieus into the busy part of the town, which is comprised within the space of a small square, with a leafy little park in centre, and here we were at the very core of the territory. Somehow we obtained the idea that we were to be profoundly impressed and we were not impressed at all. With two exceptions, the stores are all one story high, and a barber's pole is the only ornament among them all; but they run backward and sideward to such an extent that they manage to stretch considerable space. The north side of the square is occupied by the Governor's "Palace," which is an oblong adobe completely uninteresting and a little uglier than anything you can imagine. In fact, the people of Santa Fé seem utterly destitute of taste, and out of all the merchants, many of whom are very wealthy, not one has built a pretty store or house for himself. In the park there is a soldiers' monument. It is an obelisk, and it shows how ungraceful so simple a form as that may be made by unskillful hands. The sculptor's name is McGee, and he is welcome to the fame of his work. Quite an active throng circulates on the plaza—fashionably-dressed civilians, military officers in blue and gold, rough-looking soldiers, weather-beaten emigrants and broad-hatted teamsters with raw-hide whips that they crack like a pistol. There is a clanking of spurs on the sidewalk, and some dashing cavalrymen clatter round the corner. But what is this pretty favor on the bosom of the earth that comes along like the sun on wheels? A baby carriage, only a baby carriage, and yet what balm, what bliss, what consolation, what visions of all kinds of tender emotions and scenes that baby carriage, with its fair propeller, neatly dressed in bewitching muslin, gave to us vagabonds who had been so long removed from all domesticity! I never cared about these perambulators before, and somewhat regarded them in the light of a nuisance. The *bonnes* who navigate them in Union square have repeatedly shown a determination to use them in making a Fourth avenue improvement out of me. But I am at a loss for similes to describe how grateful this little vehicle was. It was like the verbena in the dry mesa country, like all the especially pleasant things I can think of, like a cup of French coffee after a good dinner, or like the smoke of a favorite meerschaum after a hard day's work. And there were some very handsome and tastefully dressed children afoot also, with very natty nursery maids in attendance; so we began to think better of Santa Fé, and our good opinion was fairly won when we saw the officers' quarters, a row of pretty little cottages set in gardens among trees. Their wide porticoes are walled with a bowery wall of trailing plants running from top to the bottom. The flowers hedge them in on every side, flowers of every color and many shapes. Some of the windows are curtained with damask and lace, and the interiors are furnished with a degree of luxury and taste quite unusual in this savage Western world. In the evenings the band plays and the ladies engage in croquet. Then, if you are a looker-on and see the purple fall on the mountain opposite, and hear the beat of the mallets and the strain of the music, the effect is very pretty.

We camped in front of the new Court-house, the building of which was begun twelve years ago, and has not since been finished. What there is of it consists of four walls of stone, without any ornamentation, and a number of windows with wooden frames in them, and these together cost $70,000. That little bill was an infliction on the Territory from which it has never recovered, and the Court-house is not likely to attain its full proportions for many years to come.

Let us glance now at the night side of the town. The streets are well filled, for the Santa Féan is an inveterate prowler, and invariably sallies forth after dark to "see what is going on." There is some strumming music in the saloons, and if your ears are sharp you may catch the sound of the dice-box, and hear such monosyllables as "tray, two aces, deuce, and a four." Here is a place called the Bank Exchange, which is ruffled all over with tissue paper frills that cover ceilings, walls, and bar. Three musicians are seated in an alcove at the back, which is also ruffled with tissue paper, one with a cornet, the other with a guitar, and the third with a flageolet. The cornet might as well be alone, for its windy efforts completely swamp the other two instruments. The floor is occupied by about six gaming-tables, each of which is presided over by a banker, and surrounded by a crowd of men and boys. The greatest number, however, swarm around a table the master of which might stand for a portrait of Mr. John Oakhurst, of Poker Flat. The game here is "chuck-a-luck," and is described through the nose as "the old army sport played all the way from Maine to California." The table is divided into small squares numbered, and the players stake their money on the numbers of their choice. A weazen old Mexican, with palsied form, drops ten cents on the ace; a boy not more than thirteen ventures on the tray, and some soldiers fill other spaces of the board. "Are you all down—all done?" The dice-box is rattled, and the little ivory bits are rolled out. That old Mexican trembles, and his sunken eyes glisten as if a fortune depended on the result, whereas it is only bread. No ace is turned up on the dice, and he loses; so does the boy; but the soldiers win and go in again. The other tables are occupied by Spanish monte and faro, and each attracts crowds of spectators and customers. There is another gambling-house, on a more extensive scale, a little further up the street, and a dance-house a little way below. The Mexican *baile* (Anglice, dance) is a very well-conducted affair, and the senoritas who attend them give no hint of their true character in their behavior, but are as demure as novices in a convent. The music and movements of the waltzes are sometimes very novel and pretty, but the *baile* is, after all, but a common dance, leading to immoral purposes. I cannot begin to catalogue all the vices of Santa Fé, for it is probably the wickedest little city in the world. But one thing especially deserves note, and that is the moral apathy that allows the best citizens to openly associate with professional gamblers and unfortunate women. In such a city, with a population gathered from all quarters; where the antecedents of a very noticeable proportion of the inhabitants place them "under somebody's thumb," the pressure of which they have immigrated to escape; where there are few men whose names are not under the cloud of some living or dead scandal; where most of the sojourners are big-coated, broad-shouldered miners, stock-raisers, and soldiers, fresh from confinement in solitary ranches or long marches over the Plains, and seeking an outlet for a six months' accumulation of pent-up deviltry—in such a city it would be strange if there were not a good deal of wickedness on the surface. But besides these rough-and-tumble elements there is a small—very small—coterie of prosperous merchants and professional men of character and responsibility, and even these do not incur any discredit by frequenting the common dance-house or sitting down in a public place and staking their money on the faro table, and it is here, I think, that the most serious objection to Santa Fé comes in. Some recklessness and dissipation is inevitable, I suppose, in all growing Western towns, but the moral sentiment of a place is at a very low ebb, indeed, when the husbands of decent women and the fathers of innocent children are conscious of no disgrace in exposing their love for such degraded amusements. A room in the principal hotel is devoted to gambling, and no secrecy is made of the fact. The prominent merchant with a spare hour on his hands wastes it here, while the clerk medicines his midday languor by throwing away his dimes on the democratic chuck-a-luck table a few doors away. "Nothing is thought of it." You are told this again and again, and whenever a breach of propriety is noticed in society this is the invariable response.

Thursday before we left Lieut. Carpenter's division of the expedition, including Mr. Frank O. Mason, topographer, and Mr. Allston C. Ladd, meteorologist, arrived for supplies, having come down the main range of the Rocky Mountains via Taos, and connected the stations that were established last season at Cimarron, Fort Union, and Trinidad with the triangles extended in 1873. The division had traveled 1,020 miles up to the date of its arrival, and had surveyed over 3,000 square miles out of the 7,000 miles to be covered by them during the season, including the drainage areas of the Purgatoire and Apiohapa, and that portion of the Rio Grande lying east of the 106th meridian. Lieut. Carpenter, in charge of the division, and Mr. Conkling, the geological assistant, were absent on a side trip to the west and south-west of Tierra Amarilla, making examinations of and collections from the fossil beds discovered by the expedition last year, and are expected to rejoin their associates at Fort Union three weeks hence. This party, like ours, has constantly been subdivided, and side trips have been organized, by which an extraordinary amount of work has been done.

## AN ESTIMATE OF ANDREW JOHNSON.

In his eulogy on the late President Johnson Hon. Joseph S. Fowler said:

"His presence in the Senate was greeted by crowded galleries of many that had sympathized with his past career, and others who desired the appearance of his long experience and known integrity again in the councils of the nation. The great lights that had led the nation through its burial and resurrection had one by one departed. Mr. Johnson, the sole survivor, had returned after a fall 'from a lofty height.' Six years before he had left the city never to hope again. He now returns the father of the Senate, crowned with honors and a whole nation's welcome, the most beloved of all the citizens of the republic. Never had this Republic done a greater thing. She has lifted the humblest of her children from the earth to the skies. From a worm she has formed one of her brightest constellations. Neither schools nor universities nor men of learning had any part in this creation. He sat by the feet of no Gamaliels; neither generous friends nor broad shoulders bore him up that rugged mountain swept by storms and tempests. To his own brave purpose, his self-assertion, his all-conquering industry, the light of truth in his soul never disregarded, the world is indebted for this eminent character, destined in time to be the most loved and admired of all the sons of the State that was honored by his presence. Of him may be said what was so eloquently said of Rousseau by Mirabeau, who was always eloquent because courageous and true: 'It is not for his great talents that I envy this extraordinary man, but for his virtue, which was the source of his eloquence and the soul of his works. He was always the same; full of probity, frankness and simplicity, without any kind of art in concealing his faults or displaying his virtues. He was virtuous despite nature, fortune, and mankind, which loaded him with sufferings, reverses, calumnies, sorrows, and persecutions.' While Mr. Johnson was not prone to attack an opponent in person, there was such an earnestness of conviction that his was the side of truth and the opposite was that of error, that he was too often supposed to be personal. It was not the man but the subject against which he leveled his artillery. This does not still account for the bitter malignity with which he was always pursued. This can only be found in the nature of that conflict which marks the expiring days of an old epoch and the approach of the new. While Mr. Johnson was born and raised in the old he was not of it. All his ideas of human dignity, of the value and respect due to labor, of the inviolability of personal rights, the reverence of the people, were adverse to human slavery. It is true that he had ably defended the institution from its legal relations. He maintained the divinity of popular government and inalienable right of the individual to self-government. The real heroes of the system of slavery dreaded the depth of his convictions and the universality of his principles. They knew that his Democracy would strike the shackles from the limbs of every human being. It required only an occasion for him to surrender slavery to preserve the more valuable elements in his political faith. Though still in the land of Moab, he had ascended Mt. Nebo, and from its summit beheld the promised land. When slavery assailed the Union, which contained the liberty of the citizen, he passed over and joined the armies of freedom. The highest good was to him the Divine command and consistency was reverential obedience. He owed nothing to men or schools; his education and his knowledge were all his own. He listened to advice, but he followed the imperatives of his soul. He met with no intellect on which he could lean; his own convictions were higher than any human judgment. Though the creation of nature, he was neither destitute of the learning and refinement of the age. His manners graceful, his intelligence full, and his perception keen, placed him at ease among the most learned and refined of the age. In the presence of his able Cabinet, foreign legations, the Supreme Court, Senators and members of the House, he stood pre-eminent. His state papers, profound in their philosophy of our institutions and elegant in style, can meet with nothing superior. His mind was universal in its grasp. Humanity advanced only by the acquisition of knowledge and could only be controlled by instruction and reason. He had unbounded tolerance of opinion, both in politics and religion."

# FINE ART IN THE WEST.

## ART-CULTURE IN CINCINNATI.

### THE GALLERY OF 1875—ITS MAKE-UP—FORTUNY—DIAMOND-AND-JET — BOUGHTON —"ARCADIA" AND RUSTIC CRITICISM—THE STORY OF COROT—A VAN DYCK.

*From Our Special Correspondent.*

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, Oct., 5, 1875.

There is a marked contrast between the art-galleries of 1875 in Cincinnati and Chicago. The difficulty is to find a single point of resemblance. The former is almost exclusively European; the latter is even more exclusively American. The one has drawn its beauties from private galleries and from the collections of dealers; the other is mainly composed of paintings sent direct from studios and put on sale by the artists themselves. The Cincinnati display is more varied, more costly, more attractive to the connoisseur. The Chicago exhibition is more unique and a more valuable adjunct to popular education. Each is admirable in its way, but the ways are so different that comparison is not only odious, but impossible. The Cincinnati gallery must be treated separately, as I have already handled that of Chicago.

The metropolis of the Ohio Valley is rich in little parks. In one of them—Washington square—the art gallery stands, united by a bridge that spans the street with the three other buildings of the Exposition. Standing on this bridge, you catch a distant view of the hills that surround the city. They are studded with fine houses—some of them palaces—and these homes have hitherto been the mainstay of the gallery. The many paintings which adorn them have been cheerfully loaned to the managers, so that the rich men of Cincinnati have practically combined to please their poorer fellow-citizens and the crowds that pour in from the country during "Exposition month." The rule is, however, never to exhibit the same picture twice, so that the home supply has been almost exhausted. In fact, only the paintings—their name is legion—in Mr. Probasco's house remain unseen, and they are never loaned. This year's gallery is necessarily made up, therefore, from Eastern collections. The managers, by transacting business with picture-sellers instead of picture-makers, have been forced to burden themselves largely with auction stock, the riff-raff of the easel, the shop-worn goods of the dealers. This stuff, however, has been judiciously skied and put in dark corners, so that you must hunt for ugliness in order to find it. A broad band of good pictures runs through the three main rooms of the gallery. Looking down through the three, the eye catches a gleam of color set in a broad black frame, recognizes a flash of beauty like that of a diamond set in jet, and thrills with a sense of discovery such as mine felt when, years ago, wandering through the Louvre, a turn brought me into a corridor at the end of which the "Venus de Milo" rose stately and beautiful on my sight. That was a revelation of form; this is one of color. And this is a Fortuny—"Scene in Granada—The Council-house." No use to try to reproduce this wonderful bit of coloring in the sober black and white of paper and type. The thanks of many thousands, *quorum pars sum*, are due to Mr. Henry C. Gibson, of Philadelphia, whose generosity placed this painting in the hands of the committee. The room in which it hangs is a succession of surprises. It contains a number of small paintings, and nearly every one is a gem. Close by the Fortuny, is "Dancing the Jaleo," by Fortuny's father-in-law, Madrazo, of Madrid. It is also owned by Mr. Gibson. The lithe forms in it are many-hued miracles. Another generous Philadelphian, Mr. Fairman Rogers, has sent here, among other things, George H. Boughton's "Return of the Mayflower." The attention this rare painting attracts is a confirmation of a favorite theory of Mr. Boughton to the effect that high art really pleases common folk better than low art can. Moncure D. Conway says in his second paper in *Harper* on the South Kensington Museum, that he and Boughton followed some rough youths through the museum in order to see what they would admire, and found that they passed by everything else to study Michael Angelo's marbles. In something of the same way, untutored folk instinctively crowd around the "Return of the Mayflower." I should never have been able to study it if I had not had a private view of the gallery one Sunday afternoon. The picture is well known by engravings from it, and these are singularly good. The collection, by the way, is rich in the "originals" of favorite engravings. Not many feet from this Boughton is Bougereau's "Arcadia." It is owned by the Railway King—perhaps I should say ex-King—Tom Scott. The costume of the group is naturally quite scanty, and an intelligent spectator gravely objected to the picture the other day on the ground that "folks don't dress that way in the country."

There is a Corot in this room, one of several in the collection. Jean Rousseau has epitomized Corot. He says: "To surprise nature; to express it on the wing amid the eternal movement of things, and to that end to confine himself to leading traits; to insist on these and sacrifice the rest—this was Corot." It is certainly a surprising, if not surprised, nature we catch in these canvases, but the man was great. Inness is the Corot of America. Corot's life was a poem. He died in 1875, having starved for seventy-eight years in order to be famous for less than one. Six months ago he was alive, and few people knew him. The *concierge* to whom he gave a painting pawned it for five or six francs. To-day he is dead, and everybody knows of him. The pawned picture has been redeemed and sold for a fabulous number of dollars.

In this same room is a portrait of Charles II. of England, when eight years old. It purports to be a Van Dyck, and the catalogue says it is "an undoubted original, as substantiated by documents of unquestionable authenticity." Nevertheless, I may be permitted to doubt. The portrait is in Van Dyck's manner, but it does not seem worthy of his brush. Time and neglect may have greatly injured it, however. It belongs to Mr. William I. Jennison, of Fort Wayne, who got it from the Countess Schönberg, of Saxony, who inherited it from the St. Albans family, one of the ducal ancestors of which ordered it of Van Dyck. This is its pedigree. An alleged Van Dyck has just been found at Chicago.

Another noticeable painting is L. Alma Tadema's "Roman Interior," very small and very good. The interior contains a family group, but the figures do not atone by their grace, for the fact that they hide part of the exquisitely beautiful room or rooms pictured on this tiny canvas. The painting is loaned by James L. Claghorn, to whose generosity the Cincinnati Exposition is indebted for a wonderful collection of engravings. There are 324 of them, nearly all artists' proofs or proofs before letters. There are five Bartalozzi's two Canaletto's and one Agostino Caracci, sixteen Dürers, one Van Dyck, a Fortuny, two Claude Lorraines, seven Guido Renes, one Andrea Mantegria, two Marc Antonios, six Rafael Morghens, a Paul Potter, twenty-one Rembrandts, and fifteen Toschis. It is a rare generosity that trusts these and a hundred others to a Western city and a Western crowd. The crowd, I am sorry to say, does not seem to appreciate the collection very highly. It evidently prefers the brush to the burin. The youths and maidens of Cincinnati flirt almost undisturbed in the long corridor that is lined with engravings. But this lack of general interest makes study and quiet enjoyment possible.

Whittredge is strongly represented in the art gallery proper. Some of his very best landscapes, painted when he was at Düsseldorf, and under the immediate influence of C. F. Lessing, are here. One of them was discovered in a little house on a back street of Cincinnati, with an inch or so of soot and dust spread over it. When found, it was simply a dark and dirty piece of canvas, inside a tarnished frame. It is now one of the especial glories of the collection, almost the perfection of landscape painting. Lessing himself has half a dozen pictures here. His "War" forms one of a cluster of four paintings, all of them by famous men, three of them very good, one of them terribly bad. Besides "War," there is Jules Breton's "Interior of a Cabaret," and Burnier's "Hot Day near Ostend"—a picture in something just a shade better than Mr. Winslow Homer's best style. These are the three good ones. The fourth and the bad one is "Farallone Islands—Sea Lions," by Bierstadt. Imagine a bluish-gray and apparently flabby rock, rising out of a brown ocean, relieved against a green, very green sky, and serving as a background for two nondescripts, which are kindly labeled in the catalogue as sea lions. The example of the artistic genius, who wrote under his productions, "This is a horse" or "This is a house," has been wisely followed. It is disheartening to see work of this sort from a hand capable of so much better things. Thackeray's nobly indignant apostrophe to men who prostitute their talents ought to be read to Mr. Bierstadt every morning for a month. There is magic in a name, however. The crowd has heard of Bierstadt; it has not heard of Lessing, Burnier, or Jules Breton; and it therefore selects the one bad, utterly bad, picture in this group of four as a mark for unmeasured admiration. A few days ago two ladies showered superlatives upon it, until one of them capped the climax by exclaiming, "Do see the lovely expression in the sea-lion's eye!" The eye in question is almost the size of a pin-point, and the picture hangs eight feet from the floor. Has the eye a lovely expression? The eye that sees it must be tinctured with Mr. Bierstadt's sky.

There are three—perhaps more—paintings by James Hamilton, of Philadelphia. The three are "The Destruction of Chicago by Fire," which consists of a black streak and a red streak, the first Chicago and the second the fire; the "Memnons on the Nile—Solitude," a picture which must make the caricatured Memnons regret that their solitude was ever broken in upon by Mr. Hamilton, of Philadelphia; and "Cleopatra's Barge," which is a wonderful piece of work. Standing a few feet off, you believe that a veritable Turner is before you. Design, drawing, and coloring, all aid the unmeant deception. The sun rises at the end of a long, watery lane—the exact scene which Turner and Claude Lorraine vied in painting—and the barge, a spot of vivid color, glows on the water like Turner's famous buoy on the Thames. The picture is unfinished. This is the reason of the resemblance. It should never be finished—and the two others should never have been begun.

Mr. Francis Galton's attention should be called to the fact that Ernest Longfellow, son of his father, is taking high rank as an artist. The father puts beauty into words; the son into form and color. He has two pictures here, "Study of Birch Trees" and "View at Manchester, Mass." America, for an infant country, is not lacking in examples of hereditary genius. They should be garnered into one of Mr. Galton's appendices. There is the stock case of the Adams family. The younger members of this race, by the way, must reflect with pain that failure to be elected to office is fast becoming a distinguishing feature of the family. Going further back, we have Rev. Increase Mather, who published 103 books, and his son, Rev. Cotton Mather, who produced 387 tomes, or about one per month during his ministry. And to-day we have Julian Hawthorne and Ernest Longfellow. There is genius in both of them, though I must confess a preference for pictures of birch trees over pen-pictures of adultery.

The Cincinnati catalogue, which is a model in its make-up, contains the titles of 461 paintings, 324 engravings, etchings, &c., and 277 specimens of household art. The last-named, with the similar collection at Chicago, deserve a separate letter. They are the signs of a real latter-day renaissance and a most important one.

## A WILD WOMAN RECLAIMED.

### AN ALMOST INCREDIBLE STORY OF A YOUNG GIRL'S SECLUSION IN THE WOODS FOR TWO YEARS.

*From the Troy Times, Oct. 5.*

We lately noted the appearance of a beautiful young woman, who was evidently demented, in the woods along the Albany and Schenectady turnpike. She was captured recently by a party of young men, but fought so viciously, with the aid of a pair of sharp-pointed scissors, that she broke away and escaped. Saturday afternoon a man named Louis Bourbaki made his appearance at Kearns' Hotel, near the Albany and Schenectady turnpike, in the town of Watervliet, and asked the bar-tender to give him all the information he could about the wild girl. The stranger said that he lived in Vermont, but resided near Albany in 1873, and while there his only daughter was seduced by a clerk who worked in a dry-goods store in Albany. She was deserted by the heartless deceiver, who fled to New-York City, and has not been seen by him or any of his family since. He became enraged when he learned the position his daughter was in, and expelled her from his house, and had not seen her since. A few days after her departure he became sorry for his rash act, and now would give all he had to see his child again. The father had read a report of a wild girl's appearance near Watervliet, and wanted to see if she was his daughter. The bar-tender sent for two of the young men who met her in the woods, and with whom she had the contest, whose names are Edward Harrison and James Lumbly, and they gave a minute description of her to Mr. Bourbaki. About 4 o'clock Saturday afternoon last, four young men from that locality and Mr. Bourbaki proceeded to the wood to lie in wait until she might make her appearance. But they waited together a long time, as she seemed to be cautious about venturing out of her hiding place since her conflict with the young men some two weeks ago. The party soon divided, three going in one direction and two in another. In this way they walked about the woods nearly all night. About 4 o'clock on Sunday morning Harrison and Lumbly, who went alone, heard a cry as if from some female in distress, and traced it to a cave in a deep ravine. After a short consultation between them it was settled that Harrison should remain and watch her, while Lumbly returned to apprise the rest of their success. A few minutes after his departure she commenced to cry again and wring her hands, at the same time muttering some sentences in the French language. Finally the whole party returned and entered the cavern on their hands and knees. She gave a shriek of the utmost despair when she saw them, ran and knocked her head against the wall, and acted like a maniac. After a while she turned and began to implore them to go away. Mr. Bourbaki, who kept in the rear all this time, then stepped forward and said in a loud voice, "Emma." She started and looked as if petrified, and in a moment rushed, with a wild cry, into her father's arms. The scene that followed it would be impossible to describe. She was perfectly sane, but refused to tell why or how she lived there, but simply said she would tell her father all some other time. They started for Kearns' Hotel, she making no objection to accompany them, and reached there about 6 o'clock on Sunday morning. The girl was nearly naked, but wore the remnants of the clothes she had on when she left her father's house in Albany, in May, 1873. She was provided with clothing at the hotel, and, after heartfelt thanks to the young men and Mr. Kearns, by her father, the parent and daughter departed for Albany, where they arrived about 5 o'clock on Sunday evening.

## INFANT MORTALITY IN MILWAUKEE.

Dr. Johnson, Health Officer of the City of Milwaukee, Wis., reports that the proportion of deaths of infants is larger there than in any other city in the United States. It is claimed at the same time that the total death rate is less than in any other city except Toledo, Ohio. Dr. Johnson says:

"I have examined the reports of deaths, under five years, of several American cities and find that the death rate of children under five years is higher in Milwaukee than the cities hereinafter enumerated:

| Cities. | Years. | Per Cent. of Whole Deaths. | Cities. | Years. | Per Cent. of Whole Deaths. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Milwaukee | 1 | 51 1-5 | Cleveland | 5 | 67 |
| Milwaukee | 5 | 69¼ | New-York | 1 | 39¼ |
| Brooklyn | 1 | 39 9-10 | New-York | 5 | 60 |
| Brooklyn | 5 | 65 | Boston | 1 | 46½ |
| Cleveland | 1 | 40¼ | Boston | 5 | 57½ |

Sixty-seven and eight one-hundredths of those deaths under five years were of children whose parents are not of the English-speaking population; being Hungarians, Poles, Germans, &c. The death rate among children ought to be much lower in Milwaukee than in any of the cities above enumerated. The deaths over five years during September were only forty-one, being about 24 8-10 per cent. of the whole deaths. The totals were: Males over five years, 23; females over five years, 28; males under five years, 71; females under five years, 58; total, 180."

## A NEVADA DOCTOR SEES A METEOR.

The Gold Hill (Nev.) *News* of the 28th ult. has the following: "While Dr. Kirby was on his way home from Dayton about 9 o'clock Saturday evening, a large meteor fell within a short distance of him. The meteor fell between the Doctor and a high peak close at hand, so that he could not be deceived in the distance it was away from him. Kirby says the meteor was the largest and brightest he evey had the pleasure of seeing. The nucleus appeared about the size of an ordinary hogshead, and left a bluish train of light after it, apparently a mile long, which did not disappear for as much as six seconds after the meteor struck the ground. The Doctor thought at one time that he would have a head put on him by the falling body. He says it struck not more than one hundred and fifty yards from him, and it is his intention to search for the aerolite, and if successful in finding it, preserve it."

## A BLIND LEADER.

A gentleman in Boston, who for over fifty years has been totally blind, was recently standing in Dock square, that city, with a friend, when a passing stranger inquired the way to Marion street. "Marion street," said the blind man; "why, of course. I'm going to the Providence Depot, and I'll show you. Come along." He grasped the stranger by the arm and walked briskly off with him, talking in an animated way and avoiding the street cars and other obstructions with marvelous ease. This same gentleman not long since visited Europe. A friend inquired, "What on earth did you visit Europe for?" "Why, to see the world, of course. My wife is my eyes, and I can enjoy sight-seeing as well as anybody."

# CHURCHES AND MINISTERS.

## HOME AND FOREIGN EVENTS.

The Roman Catholics are building six new churches in Brooklyn.

Two of Mr. Moody's brothers were converted at the recent revival at Northfield, Mass.

It is announced that two Christian women of Memphis have renounced Christianity for Judaism.

Lord Cecil is operating in Canada as an evangelist. He has baptized fifty converts at Brockville.

The Friends of London announce eight special religious services at which Sankey's hymns are to be used.

The venerable Thomas Hill, late Archdeacon of Derby, and a leading evangelical churchman, died in September.

The semi-centennial of the United Presbyterian Theological Seminary at Allegheny City, Penn., will be celebrated Oct. 14.

The General Synod of the Evangelical Lutheran Church has sent Rev. B. B. Collins and his wife as missionaries to Liberia.

The wife of Bishop Janes, (Methodist,) of this City, has been stricken with paralysis, and is lying very ill at Madison, N. J.

Rev. Henry R. Dickson, of Yorkville, S. C., has accepted a call from the First Reformed Church of Brooklyn, to become its Pastor.

A new free church, to give the Gospel to the masses, has been opened in Brockville, Massachusetts, and promises to be successful.

The Jews are discussing a proposition for a reconstruction of Judaism, so as to secure the co-operation of both the orthodox and the progressive schools.

Hon. James Knox, of Knoxville, Ill., has given $10,000 toward a Swedish college in his city, and $10,000 to St. Mary's School, (Episcopal,) of the same place.

The American Colonization Society will send out a party of emigrants to Liberia in November, including two ministers of the South, and a number of their church members.

Archbishop Lynch states that the decrees passed by the Council of the Roman Catholic Province of Toronto will first be sent to Rome for revision, and will then be promulgated.

Mr. Ned Wright, a Baptist evangelist, of London, has had constructed a movable baptistry, which he carries around in the tent in which he preaches. Recently he baptized forty persons in it.

One of the most successful evangelists among the Indians is a converted Seminole named John Bemo. He has preached to the Seminoles twenty-four years, and his converts number 2,700.

Rev. James S. Payne, has been chosen President of the Republic of Liberia. He was born in Richmond, Va., was educated in Monrovia, and is a Presiding Elder in the Methodist Episcopal Church.

The California Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church has been divided into two. The new conference will have about twenty preachers, and will be known as the South California Conference.

The 168th annual session of the Philadelphia Baptist Association was held last week. The statistical report showed that there are 53 churches in the association with 12,429 members, an increase of 411.

Lutheran missions in the Holy Land are said to be in a flourishing condition. Some 1,400 children are gathered in the schools. The congregations are growing, one at Jerusalem containing 400 persons.

The two Anglican Missionary Societies have, in the Tinnevelly, India, 580 congregations, 10,000 communicants, and 2,000 children in the Christian schools. The contributions of these people reach $15,000.

Rev. Dr. Field, of the *Evangelist*, who is making a tour abroad, is shortly to leave France for the East, visiting Constantinople, Beyrout, Jerusalem, Alexandria, Cairo, and wintering in Bombay and Calcutta.

Father Jacquemet, of Montreal, who left the Roman Catholic Church some time since, has been received into its communion, but will not be reinstated in the priesthood. He has joined a Jesuit community.

The British branch of the Evangelical Alliance will meet this year in Belfast Oct. 19-22. Lord Waveney will preside, and addresses are expected from the Dean of Canterbury, Lord Churchill, and Dr. Donald Frazer.

The Methodist, Presbyterian, Baptist, Congregational, and Evangelical Association Churches of Cleveland have agreed to unite in holding revival services during November. Mr. Earle, the Baptist revivalist, will have charge of the services.

The American Missionary Association, (Congregational,) which carries on missions chiefly among the freedmen and Indians, will hold its annual meeting at Middletown, Conn., Oct. 27. Rev. Dr. Barbour, of Bangor, Me., will preach the opening sermon.

At the recent session of the Pennsylvania Conference of the Christian Connection three messengers from the Susquehanna Universalist Association appeared and were most cordially received, and in return the Christians appointed three delegates to the Universalist Association in 1876.

One-fourth of all the pastorates in the Evangelical Church of Prussia are vacant, and the Lutherans deplore the low state of religion in Berlin. The number of communicants is only twelve per cent. of the population, there is only one church for every 20,000 souls, and eighty per cent. of the burials take place without a minister.

The Methodist ministers of St. Louis have acquiesced in the removal of the next General Methodist Episcopal Conference to Baltimore, on the ground that the denomination in the former city is not strong enough to entertain the numerous delegates. There is little doubt that the change will be made. The conference meets next May.

The General Assembly of the Welsh Presbyterian Church, at its late session at Scranton, Penn., passed resolutions recommending the young ministers to learn the English language, and to preach in it whenever necessary. A Ministers' Aid Society was organized, for the relief of superannuated ministers and widows and orphans of deceased ministers. The next assembly will be held in Chicago, in September, 1877.

For the year 1875, $106,900 has been collected for Moravian foreign missions in the American, British, and German provinces; and the disbursements have reached $103,500. Besides this, $25,965 has been collected to pay off a former debt, and the new year is begun with a balance of $6,000 in the treasury. The number of missionaries employed is 336; there are 92 stations and 15 out-stations, and 67,795 persons are under the care of the missionaries.

The Synod of the Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church of the South has closed its annual session at Due West, S. C. This body, which comprises ten presbyteries and eighty ministers, withdrew from the General Synod of the Associate Reformed Church in 1816, and has since maintained an independent position. In doctrine and form of worship the Synod closely resembles the United Presbyterian Church, and negotiations are pending between the two bodies for union.

In Dakota Territory the American Board has three missionaries and the Presbyterian Board two. There are also eight native preachers, nine churches, and 775 church members. At the meeting of the Presbytery recently, a young Indian was licensed to preach. A conference of Christian workers was held after the session of the Presbytery. Fifty delegates were present from the various mission stations, and it was resolved to organize a missionary society to be supported by Dakota Christians.

The *Observer* calls attention to an act passed by the last session of the New-York Legislature, incorporating the Sisterhood of Grey Nuns. It authorizes the Superintendent of Public Instruction to receive diplomas granted by any seminary of the Sisterhood in this State, and issue thereon certificates to the effect that such graduates are qualified teachers of the common schools. The *Observer* says this is a privilege possessed by no Protestant school, and thinks the law ought not to stand another year.

Bishop McCoskry, of Michigan, says of the Bishop-elect of Illinois, whom he has long known: "I consider him to be an admirable scholar, a sound and thorough High Churchman of the best stamp, free from ultraism of all kinds. I never knew him to be carried away with the novelties of the 'advanced school,' but in all respects uniform, sound, and practical in his teachings. He has a good knowledge of the world, admirable executive abilities, and, I think, will make one of the most useful Bishops of the Church."

The Freiburg Catholic Congress, which recently adjourned, adopted resolutions to this effect: 1. The Church is a perfect empire, endowed by God with special rights in the field of teaching, consecrating, and jurisdiction. It must, therefore, be accorded entire liberty. 2. Unconditional and unlimited obedience to the laws of the State is an offense to the divine law. 3. The suppression of the temporal power of the Pope is a violation of Christianity. 4. It is an offense against the laws of God for the State to interfere in matters of education, and the administration of the Church.

The General Council of the Evangelical Lutheran Church met at Galesburg, Ill., Oct. 7. At this session of the Council several important questions are to be disposed of, among which are the "Theses on Justification by Faith," the "Colloquium," "German Church Book," "Orders for Ministerial Acts in the English Church Book," "German Sunday-school Book," "Constitutions for Synods and for Congregations," "New Edition of the Catechism," "Home and Foreign Missions," "Relief Associations," "Sunday-school Question Books and Lesson Leaves" "Theological Seminary at Chicago."

## DRY GOODS.

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EVER OFFERED IN THIS CITY. ENTIRELY NEW STYLES, MANY THEIR OWN EXCLUSIVE MANUFACTURE, WHICH UPON CRITICAL EXAMINATION WILL BE FOUND EQUAL TO THE BEST HOME-MADE GARMENTS, AT MUCH LOWER PRICES.

OUR VAST EXPERIENCE, IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE LARGE QUANTITIES WE ARE SELLING, ENABLE US TO OFFER THE BEST OF UNDERWEAR

**Greatly Cheaper than any other House**

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

**Ladies' Mourning Robes,**

IN FLANNEL, CASHMERE, EMPRESS CLOTHS, PLAIN AND PLAID POPLIN, TYCOON REPS, IN VARIOUS STYLES OF TRIMMING, FROM $3 50 UPWARD.

ESPECIAL ATTENTION IS DIRECTED TO OUR IMMENSE ASSORTMENT OF

**Children's Suits and Garments**

to which we pay special attention.
CHILDREN'S WALKING SUITS,
GABRIELLE DRESSES,
BLOUSES AND KILT SUITS,
WALKING COATS AND SACQUES,
OF MELTON CLOTH, POPLINS, AND FLANNELS,
in the most desirable shades of
SEAL BROWN, MAUVE, AND FRENCH GRAY,
in all sizes, STYLES, and TRIMMING.
SPECIAL BARGAINS in
LADIES' FELT SKIRTS,
over twenty different styles from 61 cents upward.
MONDAY MORNING

**PARIS NOVELTIES**

IN

**FANCY AND JET GOODS.**

ENTIRELY NEW STYLES IN
SILVERED AND JET COLLIERS,
JOAN D'ARC BELTS,
FILEQUES CHATELAINES, BOUQUET-HOLDERS, AND PORTEMONNAIES.
INLAID SHELL GOODS.
NEW JET ORNAMENTS.
MEDALLIONS AND PINS.
BLACK GARNET EAR-RINGS, MEDALLIONS, BRACELETS, PINS, AND ORNAMENTS.
Colored garnet jewelry in large variety, our own exclusive styles and importations, and at

**EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.**

**STERN BROTHERS,**

SIXTH AVENUE AND 23D STREET.

GO TO THE
POPULAR DRY GOODS STORE
of

**CONKLING & CO.,**

No. 763 Broadway, between 8th and 9th sts.,
ONE BLOCK BELOW A. T. STEWART,
and see their immense stock of
DRESS GOODS,
Which they are offering at
UNPRECEDENTEDLY LOW PRICES.
Elegant camel's-hair cloth, 25 cents a yard.
Elegant Spitzbergen snow flake camel's-hair, the latest novelty, 50 cents a yard.
CALL AND SEE.

## BUSINESS CHANCES.

$50,000.—ANY PARTY HAVING above amount in cash at his immediate command can meet with one of those rare opportunities occurring but once in a lifetime; the investment on investigation will be found sound, practical, and productive of vast results, in fact, a life-long income almost beyond computation is assured beyond the barest possibility of a doubt; every dollar of required amount will be "secured" in the fullest sense of the word for a term of years, if desired, paying the interest promptly; advertiser has been for some time actively engaged in developing the enterprise to its present limits, and on a personal interview can present the most convincing evidence that what is here set forth is an actual bona fide reality, and no fable or fraudulent scheme to entrap the unwary; first-class City references will be given and required; shyster brokers and wild-cat bankers need not trouble themselves to reply. Address UPRIGHT INTEGRITY, Box 109 Times Office.

FOR SALE—ESTABLISHED COUNTRY BUSINESS, twenty years old, in a thriving village a few miles from New-York; fresh stock of dry goods, groceries, millinery, hardware, boots and shoes, &c., value, $6,000 to $7,000; real estate and store and dwelling equity $4,500; the owner has a business in New-York and cannot attend to it; a good chance for a young man; terms cash for stock; real estate in exchange, or lease; satisfactory references given. Address COUNTRY, Box No. 2,393 New-York Post Office.

FIRST-CLASS PARLOR MILLINERY BUSINESS FOR SALE ON UNION SQUARE.—A party wanting a good paying, pleasant business will find this a good opportunity. Address MILLINER, Box No. 125 Times Office.

## AUCTION SALES.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF 120 VALUABLE LOTS on 3D AV., 4TH or PARK AV.; 5TH AV., opposite CENTRAL PARK; 8TH AV., opposite CENTRAL PARK, and on the cross streets, principally from 57TH to 79TH STS.

To be sold at auction on TUESDAY, Oct. 26, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of
GRIFFITH ROWE, Esq.,
and of the EXECUTRIX of WM. H. RAYNOR, deceased.

The above sale comprises some of the most valuable building lots in the City of New-York, and as most of them are suitable for immediate improvement, the particular attention of capitalists and builders is invited.

ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, Auctioneers,
No. 7 Pine st.

Maps and particulars in a few days.

## DRY GOODS.

# LORD & TAYLOR,

NOS. 255, 257, 259, AND 261
GRAND ST., COR. CHRYSTIE,
AND NO. 83 FORSYTH ST.,

having greatly enlarged their establishment, are now prepared to offer large and complete lines of all the most desirable

**FALL AND WINTER STYLES,**

including all the NOVELTIES of recent importation.

**SILKS.**

BLACK SILKS, in all the standard qualities, Faille, Gros Grain.
TAFFETAS, Cachemire de Lyon, Cachemire de Paris.
PLAIN SILKS, in Seal Brown, Navy and Marine Blue, Azuline, Grénat, Mode, Slate, and Plum.
FANCY SILKS, Cadrillé, Carré, Rayé.

**SHAWLS.**

A large assortment of Plain, Plaid, and Mixed Foreign and Domestic SHAWLS, very cheap; Broché, Paisley, and Imitations, all prices.

**MOURNING GOODS.**

Crape and Barathea Cloth, 37c. to $1; Empress, 37c. to $1 12; Drap d'Ete, $1 50 to $4 50; Diagonals, 40c. 75c.; 4-4, 5-4, and 6-4 Crape, 50c. to $4 per yard.

**DRESS GOODS.**

Poplins, 60c. to $1 50; Camel's Hair Cloth, 50c. to $3; Sateens, 45c. to 75c.; Pongees, 50c. to 90c.; Merinoes and Cashmeres, 70c. to $1 75; all wool Serges, 45c. to 75c.; Poplin Alpacas, in colors, 25c. to 40c.; Corded Alpacas, 25c.; De Beiges, 25c.; Black and White Check Poplins, 25c.; Camel's Hair Cloths and Mixtures, 25c. per yard; Plain and Plaid Skirtings, Croquet Suitings, &c. Plaids in all colors, 25c. to 75c. per yard.

**LACES.**

Great bargains in real GUIPURE, YAK, AND THREAD LACES.
HAMBURG EDGINGS AND INSERTIONS, a great variety at extremely low prices.
Made-up Lace goods a specialty.

**MILLINERY AND RIBBONS.**

All the latest styles in Trimmed and Untrimmed Hats constantly on hand. Ribbons, Feathers, Flowers, Ostrich Tips, Sashes, Ties, Scarfs, &c.

**Ladies' and Children's Furnishing Department.**

Suits, Cloaks, and Underwear of every description, Corsets, &c.

GENTLEMEN'S AND YOUTHS' FURNISHING DEPARTMENT also complete with every variety of HOSIERY, GLOVES, HANDKERCHIEFS, Neckties, Scarfs, &c. Cloths, Cassimeres, Linens, Napkins, Towels, Sheetings and Shirtings, Cambrics, Flannels, Blankets and Comfortables, Upholstery, Lace Curtains, Shades, Mirrors, Furniture Reps, Quilts, &c. Would call special attention to their MERCHANT TAILORING DEPARTMENT, also to their immense assortment of BOYS' AND YOUTHS' READY-MADE CLOTHING.

**Carpets, Furniture, and Matresses**

in great variety. The whole of their immense stock having been marked at extremely low prices, great bargains may be expected.

**LORD & TAYLOR,**

GRAND AND CHRYSTIE STS.,
AND NO. 83 FORSYTH ST.

**LORD & TAYLOR.**

**Custom Shirts to Order.**

NEW-YORK MILLS, $2 75 EACH.
WAMSUTTA MILLS, $2 50 EACH.
None but the best artists employed on our work. A perfect fit guaranteed.

**LORD & TAYLOR,**

GRAND AND CHRYSTIE STS.,
AND NO. 83 FORSYTH ST.

**LORD & TAYLOR,**

NOS. 255, 257, 259, AND 261
GRAND ST., COR. CHRYSTIE,
AND NO. 83 FORSYTH ST.,

would invite special attention to their large and magnificent stock of

**Ladies' and Children's Underwear,**

which has been selected with the greatest care and with special reference to their

**FALL AND WINTER SALES,**

comprising
Chemise, 58c. to $1 30; Drawers, 46c. to 90c.; Night Dresses, long, $1 05 and upward; Night Dresses, short, 74c. and up; Skirts, 50c. to $8; Corset Covers, 62c. to $1 25.

CANTON FLANNEL WEAR A SPECIALTY.

Embroidered Flannel Skirts, $2 and upward; Pillow Shams, $1 75 to $20; Children's Chemise, Drawers, Night Dresses, &c., at extremely low prices.

MERINO CLOAKS, CARRIAGE AFGHANS, CHILDREN'S LEGGINGS, ALL SIZES.

**CORSETS.**

A full line of LADIES' AND MISSES' CORSETS, from 38c. to $1 25. Also, MME. FOY'S, MRS. MOODY'S, AND THOMPSON'S GLOVE-FITTING CORSETS.
Complete assortment of the WERLEY CORSETS.
CORSET WAISTS, SKIRT SUPPORTERS, BUSTLES, &c.

**LORD & TAYLOR,**

GRAND AND CHRYSTIE STS.,
AND NO. 83 FORSYTH ST.

## LECTURES.

LECTURE ON FINANCE,

Under the auspices of the New-York Board of Trade, by Hon. WM. D. KELLEY, at the Cooper Institute, MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 11, 1875. Admission 50 cents. Doors open at 7 o'clock. Net proceeds of this course of lectures on the currency question, in which eminent gentlemen holding opposite views will participate, will be devoted to printing the addresses for gratuitous distribution.

A LECTURE WILL BE GIVEN AT COOPER Institute on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 13, at 8 P. M., by William Pearsall. Subject: THE MYSTERIES, MISERY, AND CORRUPTION OF LOTTERY AND POLICY GAMBLING. Admission, 50 cents. Ladies accompanied with a gentleman free. Box office open at 10 A. M.

FRENCH MADE EASY.
Free lecture, No. 1,267 Broadway, room No. 21, by Prof. VANDAELL, TUESDAY, Oct. 12, at 8 P. M.

## BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

ECONOMY AND COMFORT.—THE WEST Rutherfurd Park House. A few pleasant rooms still vacant for the Winter at this elegant family hotel; time only thirty minutes from new Post Office; depot on grounds; location not excelled for health and beauty; circulars at room No. 16, No. 229 Broadway, New-York.

FIFTH AV., NO. 91.—SECOND FLOOR front rooms, with private bath; also, rooms en suite or singly. This house is handsome, commodious, and elegantly furnished. Billiard room. Breakfast to order till 10; dinner at 6 every day; men waiters; French cooking; references.

MR. LACHENMEYER, FORMERLY OF Grand Hotel, having taken house No. 19 West 26th st., nearly opposite St. James Hotel, can accommodate one or two families with elegantly-furnished rooms, (connecting if desired,) and board and attendance equal to any first-class hotel.

FIFTH AV., NEAR 30TH ST.—PRIVATE FAMily occupying their own house will rent second floor, also parlor and bed-room on third floor handsomely furnished, with strictly first-class board; references exchanged. Address, with name and requirements, M. B., Box No. 2,468, New-York Post-Office.

THREE BLOCKS BELOW THE WINDSOR HOTEL, JUST OFF 5TH AV.—A gentleman and wife, or two gentlemen, can be accommodated in a private family with a handsomely-furnished alcove or two connecting rooms; superior board. Address D. A., Box No. 322 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

ELEGANT BOARDING ACCOMMODATIONS in best houses; floors with private table and suites for families; particulars free. HANKINS' BOARDING DIRECTORY, No. 28 West 29th st., corner Broadway. Open evenings.

WINCHESTER HOUSE, EUROPEAN PLAN, Corner Broadway and 31st st.—Elegant family and single rooms; restaurant first class; very quiet and genteel; entrance on Broadway, also 31st st.; rates moderate.

NO. 108 EAST 45TH ST.—A PRIVATE FAMILY would rent one square room, large closet and wardrobe; also a small parlor to one or two gentlemen, with or without board; all modern improvements; references exchanged.

NO. 55 WEST 28TH ST.—A HANDSOMELY-FURnished second story room; a pleasant suite on third floor, en suite or singly, for gentleman and wife or single gentlemen, with excellent board; also, a hall room with closet.

NO. 13 9TH ST., WEST.—TO LET, WITH board, elegant accommodations for two or three gentlemen, in a small private family; every convenience; house, table, and location first-class; terms moderate.

NO. 36 EAST 20TH ST.—A PARLOR FLOOR, three large rooms, handsomely furnished; private bath-room, closets, &c., with private table, or without board; references.

NO. 117 WEST 34TH ST.—FOUR DOORS west of Broadway, an entire second floor, elegantly furnished, with private table; also, one smaller suite; references.

NO. 4 EAST 29TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND Madison avs.—Large, handsomely-furnished rooms, with or without private table; also rooms for single gentlemen, with board.

FIFTH AV., NO. 351.—TWO VERY DESIRABLE floors, newly and handsomely furnished; first-class table and attendance; private baths, &c.; reasonable terms; small family, adults.

NO. 40 WEST 16TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS.—Very desirable rooms for families and single gentlemen, with first-class board; references exchanged.

NO. 219 EAST 53D ST.—TO LET, WITH BOARD, in private family, two nicely-furnished front rooms with southern exposure, to man and wife or two gentlemen.

NO. 434 5TH AV.
One elegant suite of apartments, handsomely furnished, complete in all its appointments, with private table.

TWENTY-SECOND ST., NO. 4 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms, en suite or singly, with board; comfortable rooms for gentlemen; location unexceptionable; references given and required.

NO. 26 WEST 16TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—Spacious, sunny, and commodious front rooms, with private or general table; first class; house extra wide; newly furnished; references.

FIRST-CLASS ROOMS AND BOARD AT the Turkish bath establishment, Nos. 81 and 83 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn; three minutes' walk from Fulton Ferry; dinner at 1 o'clock.

NO. 82 IRVING PLACE—TWO DOORS FROM Gramercy Park, elegant second floor, all light rooms; private table if preferred; rooms on fourth floor and elegant parlor extension.

NO. 227 EAST 12TH ST., BETWEEN 2D AND 3D AVS.—Nicely-furnished single and double rooms, with excellent board, in a French family. References required.

A FAMILY OF FIVE OR SIX PERSONS can find very superior accommodations at No. 217 West 45th st.; private parlor, private table, on parlor floor; no other boarders.

HANDSOMELY - FURNISHED ROOMS, with or without board, in choice locations. Places not otherwise advertised, registered. Apply for particulars at EVERETT LIBRARY, No. 588 6th av.

ONE OR TWO HANDSOME ROOMS AND board with a small family, to a gentleman and wife or gentleman; references exchanged. Inquire at No. 171 West 10th st.

A PRIVATE FAMILY HAVE ROOMS TO let, with or without board, suitable for a party of gentlemen or gentlemen and their wives. Apply at No. 55 East 9th st., near Broadway.

LARGE, HANDSOME PARLOR AND BED-room, with private table or without board; those wanting first-class accommodations call at No. 320 West 46th st.

ON 5TH AV.—PARLOR FLOOR AND OTHER rooms, with or without private table; references exchanged. Apply to occupant and owner, No. 299 5th av.

FIFTH AV., NO. 291.—TWO FLOORS, ELEgantly furnished this Fall, with private tables, and thorough appointments with regard to comfort; references exchanged.

NO. 70 IRVING PLACE (GRAMERCY PARK.)—Second floor front, en suite or singly; house 27 feet wide; rooms extra large and handsomely furnished; location and table unexceptionable.

NO. 135 MADISON AV., NORTH-EAST CORNER 31ST ST.—Handsomely-furnished floors, with private table; house and appointments throughly first-class; reference required.

WEST 45TH ST., NEAR BROADWAY.—Whole of second story; cheerful rooms, every convenience; good table; private family. Address PERMANENT, Box No. 115 Times Office.

NO. 49 EAST 21ST ST.—DESIRABLE ROOMS, en suite or singly, with first-class board; references exchanged.

FIFTH AV., NO. 243.—A VERY PLEASANT third floor, with private table, or to a party of gentlemen without board; references.

NO. 320 WEST 42D ST.—PLEASANT ROOMS, with board; comfortable accommodations at moderate prices.

NO. 54 WEST 12TH ST.—TO LET, WITH first-class board, back parlor; also rooms on third floor.

NO. 229 WEST 38TH ST.—TO LET WITH first-class board, very desirable rooms, in suite or single.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS TO rent, with board; references exchanged. Apply at No. 118 West 45th st.

MRS. WILLIAMS, NO. 260 4TH AV., HAS suites of apartments, newly painted, in perfect order; private table.

NO. 8 EAST 9TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—A very desirable suite of rooms to let, with or without board; references.

NO. 156 WEST 13TH ST.—PLEASANT FURnished rooms to let, with board, to gentleman and wife, in a private family; references.

HANDSOME PARLORS ON THE FIRST floor to let with board at No. 128 East 23d st.; private table if desired.

TWO SQUARE ROOMS TO LET, WITH board, to gentlemen and wives or single gentlemen; references exchanged. Call at No. 47 West 38th st.

NO. 112 MADISON AV.—BOARD, WITH ROOMS on second and third floors, en suite or single; references.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED ROOMS, EN suite or singly, to let with board, at No. 68 West 39th st., between 5th and 6th avs.

ONE DOOR FROM BROADWAY—ACCOMmodation, with board. No. 36 West 31st st.; references exchanged.

NO. 5 WEST 42D ST.
Desirable rooms for families and single gentlemen, with board; reference.

NO. 57 WEST 39TH ST.—ROOMS, IN SUITES and separately; private table if desired; reference exchanged.

SPACIOUS, SUNNY, AND COMMODIOUS front rooms, with private or at general table, in the extra-wide house No. 26 West 16th st., near 5th av.

FIFTH AV., NO. 330.—MRS. A. WYCKOFF HAS a very desirable suite of rooms to let, with private table.

NO. 54 WEST 38TH ST.—TWO CONNECTING rooms on third floor front to let, with board; references.

NO. 28 WEST 12TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV., with board, handsomely furnished rooms, en suite or singly; house and table first class.

NO. 47 EAST 28TH ST.—DESIRABLE ROOMS, all improvements, ample closet room, to let, with board. No nurses or children taken.

NO. 28 EAST 20TH ST.—TWO PLEASANT rooms, southern exposure, to rent, with board, to gentlemen.

NO. 45 EAST 20TH ST.—ROOMS, WITH board, en suite and singly, with first-class appointments; references given and required.

NO. 308 EAST 14TH ST.—FURNISHED ROOMS en suite or single, with board; references; also, table boarders; terms moderate.

FIFTH AV., NO. 297, NEAR 31ST ST.—Large, elegant apartments, en suite, with private table; references exchanged.

NO. 250 MADISON AV.
Parlor floor to rent, with private table.

NO. 120 EAST 37TH ST.—TWO FRONT ROOMS to rent with board. References.

NO. 178 MADISON AV.—SPACIOUS ROOMS, with board, at Mrs. E. H. JENKINS'.

## BOARDING AND LODGING.

A PRIVATE FAMILY OF THE FIRST RESPECTABILITY in 30th st., East of Madison av., will rent a handsomely furnished room, with breakfast if desired, modern improvements, on second floor, to a single gentleman; references exchanged. Address, with name, C. V. T., Box No. 268, TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

A PRIVATE FAMILY LIVING ABOVE 42D st. and adjacent to 5th av. will let a superb suite of rooms on second floor to two gentlemen and their wives or a small family; house first-class in every respect, and to any one who appreciates a luxurious, refined home, it is an unusual opportunity; highest reference given and required. Address for three days, A. H. S., Box No. 175 Times Office.

BOARD AT HARLEM.—A PRIVATE FAMILY, living in a nice house near Mount Morris Park, and convenient to depot, having a couple of rooms to spare, would like to arrange with two single gentlemen or a gentleman and his wife for the Winter. Address HOME, Box No. 283, TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

FIFTH AV., NO. 73, NORTH-EAST CORNER 15th st.—Elegantly furnished rooms on parlor and second floor, with or without private table; house and appointments thoroughly first-class; reference required; also rooms for gentlemen.

FIFTH AV., NO. 81, FIRST DOOR BELOW 16TH ST.—M. E. GAGE offers a handsomely furnished suite of rooms; house unusually commodious; private table or table d'hote; fourth floor; very desirable at reasonable rates; references.

THIRTY-FOURTH ST., WEST, NEAR 5TH AV.—A second floor, replete with every convenience for a family; also, a parlor floor if preferred; private table. Address H. H. H., Box No. 319 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

MADISON AV., NEAR 30TH ST.—UNSURPASSED accommodations, with or without private table, may be had by a family or party of gentlemen. Address S. D. L., Box No. 258 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NO. 280 4TH AV.—A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL let to gentlemen, with breakfast or full board, a large front room on parlor floor of English-basement house; also third floor medium-sized room; grates, water, and closets; references exchanged.

NO. 41 WEST 29TH ST., FEW DOORS FROM BROADWAY.—An elegant suite of rooms on second floor, beautifully furnished, with private table if preferred; southern exposure; one pleasant room on third floor; references.

FIFTH AV., NO. 45, BETWEEN 11TH AND 12TH STS.—House newly painted and put in complete order; desirable suites of apartments on first and second floors, with or without private table.

NO. 51 EAST 9TH ST., BETWEEN BROADWAY AND UNIVERSITY PLACE.—Large and small rooms to let, with board, at reasonable prices; table boarders taken; with references.

ONE SUITE OF ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED rooms, second floor front, southern exposure, and one single room to let, with board, by a family occupying their own house. No. 43 West 22d st.

SECOND AV., NO. 180.—LARGE, ELEGANTLY-furnished rooms on second, third, or parlor floor, with board; unexceptionable neighborhood; first-class table.

FIFTH AV., NO. 224.—PARLOR FLOOR, ELEgantly furnished, with bath and closets, and single rooms, for gentleman, with breakfast; also, front basement, as physician's office.

FRENCH APARTMENT—SMALL AND THORoughly furnished; suitable for gentleman and wife; none but those with the highest references need apply to H. S., Box No. 163 Times Office.

NO. 8 EAST 30TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH and Madison avs.—Fine suite and single rooms to let to families and gentlemen, with board; references exchanged.

NO. 354 WEST 23D ST., A FINE LARGE second-story front alcove room, with first-class board, in private family; also room for a single gentleman; all conveniences; references exchanged.

NO. 51 WEST 36TH ST.—PRIVATE FAMILY offer handsome suite of three or four rooms, bath, &c.; private table if preferred; also, two smaller rooms communicating; references.

FIRST AND SECOND FLOORS TO RENT, with board; also other rooms, en suite or singly. Private table if desired. References exchanged. Apply at Nos. 106 and 108 East 23d st.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED FLOORS, with or without private tables, also single rooms, with board, and furnished flats, obtained at Everett Library, No. 588 6th av.

FURNISHED ROOMS WITH ALL MODERN improvements to let, with or without board, in brown-stone house, No. 411 West 43d st.; family private.

NO. 49 WEST 16TH ST.—A SECOND FLOOR, suitable for a family or a party of adults, with first-class board; also, pleasant rooms on fourth floor; references. N. E. LINSLEY.

NO. 41 EAST 22D ST.—A PRIVATE FAMILY have a few elegantly-furnished rooms to let en suite or separate, with board; private table if desired; references required.

NO. 39 WEST 14TH ST.—A SUITE OF rooms, southern exposure, to rent, with board, for the Winter; also single rooms for gentlemen; unexceptionable references given and required.

NO. 15 EAST 46TH ST., (WINDSOR HOTEL BLOCK.)—Handsomely-furnished rooms en suite or separately, with first-class board; references exchanged.

MRS. E. F. PITKIN, NOS. 432 AND 434 Madison av., offers one vacant fourth floor room, with board, to one or two gentlemen.

THIRTY-FOURTH ST., NEAR BROADWAY.—To let, with board, large sunny room, third floor; every convenience. No. 150 West 34th st.

ROOMS ON SECOND FLOOR—ALSO ONE ON third floor, may now be had for the Winter with first-class board at No. 51 East 21st st.

NO. 22 WEST 22D ST.—TO RENT, WITH board, two large front hall rooms, with closets attached; references given and required.

NO. 104 MADISON AV.—SUITE OF ROOMS, second floor, to rent, with board; newly furnished. Also one or two single rooms.

NO. 50 WEST 19TH ST.—HANDSOMELY FURnished large rooms, second and third floors; strictly first-class board.

ELEGANT FLOORS WITH OR WITHOUT private tables on 5th av. and adjoining streets. Apply at SANDS' Board Directory, 1,193 Broadway.

MRS. K. M. CREAGH, NO. 34 WEST 14TH ST.—Pleasant rooms, with board, for families and single gentlemen.

NO. 17 WEST 37TH ST.—SUITE OF ROOMS to let, with board, third floor; room on fourth floor; best references given and required.

NO. 33 WEST 33D ST.—HANDSOME FAMILY room; also, large room for one or two gentlemen; superior board.

NO. 36 EAST 23D ST.—TO LET, WITH BOARD, a handsome and well-furnished second floor, and room on third floor; references.

NO. 152 WEST 37TH ST.—A BACK PARLOR, handsomely furnished, to let; with or without board; southern exposure.

NO. 25 WEST 16TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—Desirable accommodations for a few first-class parties, including board; rooms single or en suite.

FIFTH AV., NO. 341.—MRS. SEAVER WILL rent parlor and third floors, with private tables or with breakfast.

NO. 27 WEST 38TH ST.—SECOND FLOOR, three rooms, with board; would divide the rooms.

NO. 35 WEST 37TH ST.—AN ELEGANT SUITE of parlors to let, with private table.

## BOARD WANTED.

BOARD WANTED—FOR GENTLEMAN, WIFE, child, and servant; second or third floor in private family, having no other boarders preferred; location between 20th and 40th sts., Lexington and 6th avs. Address, giving full particulars and terms, with or without private table, W. D. B., Box No. 425 Post Office.

BOARD WANTED BY FIVE PERSONS, three gentlemen and two ladies, between Madison and 6th avs. and 23d and 46th sts.; will pay about $200 per month for good, neat, plain board. Address Mr. EDWARDS, Box No. 1,975 Post Office, New-York.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN WITH TWO grown daughters, a large and small room, with board, for the Winter, between 18th and 45th sts., and 4th and 6th avs.; will pay $35 per week; references required. Address A. B., Box No. 261 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WANTED—THREE OR FOUR FURNISHED ROOMS with board, in a private family; good table, &c., for family of four; a pleasant locality required. Address, stating terms, which must be moderate, R., Box No. 278 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,257 BROADWAY.

WANTED—A ROOM WITH FACILITIES FOR FIRE for one person, with board; state terms, references required, &c. Address LUCIFER, Box No. 121 Times Office.

## ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE GENTLEMAN A NICELY furnished room, cleanly and neatly kept; hot and cold water, and ample closet room; good location 15th to 22d st., and 2d av. to Broadway, or good location in Ninth Ward; terms must be moderate. Address stating terms A. B. C., Box No. 123 Times Office.

WANTED—A SUITE OF BACHELOR APARTments; two rooms, with bath; unfurnished preferred; location 10th to 30th st., Lexington to 6th av. Address, with terms and full particulars, W. D. C., Post Office Box No. 2,709.

## COUNTRY BOARD.

BOARD IN ORANGE.—DESIRABLE ROOMS AND first-class board may be had in a house having all city conveniences, at moderate rates. Apply to Mrs. BIRDSALL, corner Park av. and High st., Orange, N. J.

## SUMMER RESORTS.

SUMMER BOARD.—AT THE SOUTH ORANGE Mountain House, one hour from City, on Morris and Essex Railroad, five minutes from depot; house thoroughly renovated and newly furnished; pure mountain air; picturesque drives; all the luxuries of country life; fine stabling; terms moderate. Apply to or address PROPRIETOR, South Orange, N. J.

BOARD AT GLEN RIDGE, CORNWALL, N. Y.—House open until Nov. 1. JAMES G. ROE.

## FURNITURE.

FOR SALE—THE FURNITURE OF AN ELEGANT French flat at a great bargain if taken by next Tuesday; flat for rent. Inquire of Mr. CLAY, No. 31 West 51st st.

AT LESS THAN HALF ITS VALUE—A PARlor suit, ten pieces, inlaid with mother of pearl; unique, and really a work of art. O. LINDEROOS, Upholsterer, No. 942, corner 25th st. and 4th av.

## AMUSEMENTS.

HITCHCOCK'S
NEW THIRD AVENUE THEATRE.
3d av., between 30th and 31st sts.
Lots of Fun—No Vulgarity.
Only
Moral, Lively Amusement.
Houses filled nightly.
For the week commencing Oct. 11, and SATURDAY Matinée.
Great Minstrel Quartet,
Foster, Canning, Sinclair, and Howard.
The French Twin Sisters.
Miss Romaine, the Queen of Song.
The Empire Children Violinists, Lizzie and Joe, aged four and seven, the wonders of the world, playing the most difficult music (with grace and ease) on the violin.
The great Frank Bell,
Ethiopian Comedian and Orator.
Leo,
The Tumbleronicon.
George Warren, the Champion Banjoist.
Regan Brothers,
The Irish Character Delineators.

☞ Special Notice.—No liquor sold on the premises, it being the intention of the Proprietor to have strictly a first-class entertainment to delight his patrons.

Reserved seats, 50c.; general admission, 25c.; gallery, 15c.; boxes, $4 and $3; seats in boxes, 75c. and $1. Doors open at 7; performance at 8 o'clock.

Grand Family Matinée every SATURDAY at 2 P. M.

Specialty artists should address GEORGE WINSHIP, Stage Director, No. 443 3d av., New-York. Dates always open to first-class performers.

STEINWAY HALL. TITIENS.
TO-MORROW, (MONDAY) OCT. 11, 1875.
FOURTH AND LAST BUT TWO
GRAND TITIENS CONCERT.
Mlle. THERESA TITIENS
will sing
"Non mi dir," Grand Aria..........Don Giovanni
Duet, Traviata, with Mr. Tom Karl.
L'Ardita (by general desire)..........Arditi
Mme. ARABELLA GODDARD will play
Transcription "Auf Fluegelndes Gesange". Mendelssohn
Fantasie, Jules Chivre on theme "Star Spangled Banner."
Mr. E. SAURET will play
"Air Russes," by Wieniawski; and "Reverie," by Vieuxtemps.
Mr. TOM KARL and Signor ORLANDINI
GRAND ORCHESTRA.
Conductor..........Mr. MAX MARETZEK
Piano Accompanist..........Mr. GEORGE W. COLBY
WEDNESDAY AND FRIDAY, OCT. 13 and 15.
THE TWO LAST CONCERTS OF Mlle. TITIENS.
SATURDAY, OCT. 16, AT 1:30 P. M.,
LAST TITIENS MATINEE.
Brooklyn Academy—TITIENS, Oct. 19.
Seats secured at Steinway Hall, Nos. 701 and 114 B'way.

TITIENS CONCERTS.
The best seats for the Titiens Concerts can be had at the regular price, at the Theatre Ticket Office, Fifth Avenue Hotel.

SPECIAL.—THE BEST RESERVED SEATS FOR TITIENS CONCERT, at the regular price, at TYSON'S New Theatre Ticket Office, Windsor Hotel.

HOWES & CUSHING'S CIRCUS,
HOWES & CUSHING'S CIRCUS,
14TH ST.,
14TH ST.,
Opposite Academy of Music,
Opposite Academy of Music.
HOWES & CUSHING'S
DOUBLE VARIETY
CIRCUS
AND TRAINED LIONS
Will give their splendid performances as above
DURING THE FALL SEASON
EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING.
Admission, 25 cents.
Reserved seats, 50 cents.
Liberal engagements offered to every variety of equestrian talent, especially lady gymnasts. Apply at the box-office.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE
NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,
(No. 5 East 14th st., near 5th av., next to Delmonico's,)
Take pleasure in announcing that the first of a series of six soirées of Chamber Music will be given at
CHICKERING'S NEW HALL,
SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 20.

As these soirées are designed to cultivate and refine the taste of pupils and the public, the renowned NEW-YORK QUARTET, consisting of Messrs. Edward Mollenhauer, G. Matzka, M. Schwarz, and F. Bergner, have been engaged, and will perform only classical music of the highest order, assisted by distinguished pianists and vocalists.

The price for single tickets will be..........$1 50
The price for the series of six concerts..........6 00

Patrons of the Conservatory are entitled to free admission to these entertainments.

Subscription books open daily from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

BROOKLYN THEATRE.
Lessees and Managers.....Messrs. SHOOK & PALMER.
SECOND AND LAST WEEK
of MISS AGNES ETHEL'S
BRILLIANT ENGAGEMENT.
EVERY EVENING this week the beautiful play, written expressly for Miss Ethel by Victorien Sardou, entitled
AGNES,
with a POWERFUL CAST.
Box-office open all day.

**John B. Gough,**

STEINWAY HALL, THURSDAY, OCT. 14.
ENTIRELY NEW LECTURE........"BLUNDERS."
Admission, 50 cents. Reserved seats, (now on sale at the Hall,) 75 cents.
Brooklyn Academy, Oct. 18.

STEINWAY HALL. WHITE-CERVANTES
GRAND CONCERTS.
TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 19.
THURSDAY EVENING, Oct. 21
JOSEPH WHITE, Violinist.
YGNACIO CERVANTES, Pianist.
Their first appearance in America; assisted by well-known artists. Full particulars in future advertisements.

NEWEST AND BEST MUSIC.
"ROSE MICHEL GALOP," A. H. Pease, 40 cents. "Polonaise Characteristique," Moniuszko, 60 cents. Gavotte from "Don Juan," John, 50 cents, as played by Dr. Hans von Bulow, with fine portrait of this great artist. "Passing Bell," song, Tours, 40 cents. "Jolly Fellows," waltz, Strauss, 75 cents. "The Nun at the Fountain," Sherwood, $1. "Skidmore Guard," Braham, song, 40 cents; "Galop," 30 cents; "Quadrille," 50 cents. Copies mailed. WILLIAM A. POND & CO., No. 547 Broadway, branch store No. 39 Union square.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
NEW OPERA-HOUSE, BROADWAY AND 29TH ST.
OUR BOYS—OUR BOYS.
THE AFRICAN DWARF.
BROADWAY MILLINERS.
Seats secured. Matinée Saturday at 2.

A CARD.—J. R. THOMAS, TEACHER OF SINGING, No. 129 East 26th st.

## FURNISHED ROOMS.

A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY RESIDING in East 18th st., convenient to Westminster, Clarendon, Everett, and other hotels, would rent, without board, to a single gentleman, a large front room handsomely furnished, bed-room communicating. Those wishing first-class accommodations may address A. B. C., Box No. 125 Times Office.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET TO PRIVATE FAMILIES.—Four floors in No. 63 Madison av.; five, six, or more rooms can be had on each floor; also rooms for single gentlemen from $5 to $8 per week; house is clean and in good order; references exchanged. Apply to Mrs. McDERMOTT, in the house.

TO LET—WITHOUT BOARD, AT NO. 31 WEST 35th st., one large, sunny front room on second story; hot and cold water in closet. A large room in third story; also, basement room, suitable for physician's office. References exchanged.

TO LET, WITHOUT BOARD, A COMFORTAble room on third floor, to two lady friends engaged in store during the day; location central; bath and gas. Inquire on Monday, in store, No. 50 3d av., near East 10th st.

A HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED SUITE OF rooms may be had in a private house, with all the comforts of refined home; near a good restaurant. No. 140 West 42d st.

ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED ROOMS TO let, without board, to gentlemen of the highest respectability only, at No. 36 Irving place, opposite the Westminster Hotel.

APARTMENT HOUSE, NOS. 220 AND 222 5TH AV., OVERLOOKING MADISON PARK.—One beautiful suite, two or four large rooms, on second floor; richly furnished; all conveniences.

TWO FRONT ROOMS, BATH-ROOM ADjoining, in a private house, will be rented either as bed-rooms or bedroom and sitting-room. No. 116 Waverley place; references required.

VERY DESIRABLE ROOMS, FINELY FURnished, neat, and in perfect order; all modern improvements. No. 41 West 9th st., between 5th and 6th avs. References.

THE ENTIRE SECOND FLOOR TO LET, newly furnished, at No. 219 West 11th st., to gentlemen preferred; family private and no other rooms rented.

NO. 19 5TH AV., CONNECTED BY PASSAGE-WAY WITH THE BREVOORT HOUSE.—Parlor and bedroom to rent on fourth floor; also, single room; reference required.

A SUITE OF THREE FURNISHED ROOMS, CONNECTING—To let, to one or more gentlemen, without board; house first-class; location central. No. 34 West 25th st.

A HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED PARLOR floor to let, without board; also single rooms; references exchanged. No. 54 West 23d st.

NO. 9 EAST 22D ST.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED double and single rooms to let to gentlemen. Fine restaurant second door. References exchanged.

GENTLEMEN CAN BE ACCOMMODATED with well-furnished rooms, without board, at No. 154 East 30th st.; terms moderate.

FIFTH AV. AND 14TH ST.—A VERY HANDsome suite of furnished rooms—parlor, two bedrooms, and private bath-room. No. 4 West 14th st. References.

A ROOM AND BEDROOM TO LET, FURnished; rent, $4 per week. Apply at No. 525 Lexington av.

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NO. 14 WEST 11TH ST., BETWEEN Broadway and University place, furnished rooms for gentlemen at moderate prices.

## AMUSEMENTS.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.
Proprietor..........Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK
Manager..........Mr. A. M. PALMER
Begins at 8; over at 11:10.

This charming comedy, better acted and more magnificently mounted than ever, has drawn, during the past weeks a series of CROWDED and BRILLIANT audiences.

**173d to 180th Time**
OF
**LED ASTRAY**
Illustrated with
NEW AND BEAUTIFUL SCENERY,
and the
GREAT ORIGINAL CAST,
comprising the following favorite names: Misses Rose Eytinge, Fanny Morant, Kate Claxton, Mrs. Mary Wilkins, Blanche Grey, Anna Brown, and Messrs. Charles R. Thorne, Jr., Stuart Robson, Edward Arnott, Claude Burroughs, H. W. Montgomery, W. H. Wilder, and W. L. Quigley.

SATURDAY, Oct. 16, at 1:30,
LED ASTRAY MATINEE.
Seats secured ten days in advance.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager..........Mr. LESTER WALLACK
Doors open at 7:30. Performance commences at 8 P. M.
EVERY EVENING and SATURDAY MATINEE,
Mr. Tom Taylor's original Comedy-drama, in three acts, entitled the
OVERLAND ROUTE.

The performance is of the kind which has made this theatre famous. * * * Produced on a scale of greater splendor than ever before.—*New-York Herald.*

The general performance received with abundant and continuous merriment. It is exquisitely put on the stage.—*New-York World.*

An exceedingly well-balanced play, showing to unusual advantage the strength of Mr. Wallack's company. The stage attire is of surpassing beauty.—*New-York Times.*

The ship scene, showing the vessel from the stern, surrounded by the ocean, is extraordinary for its beauty and accuracy, and the breaking up of the steamer is managed with telling skill.—*New-York Tribune.*

The scenery is very beautiful. * * * The effect of sunset was truly delightful and realistic. The acting is unusually good.—*Wilkes' Spirit.*

The play is admirably mounted, and the breaking up of the ship most realistic.—*Arcadian.*

CARRIAGES MAY BE ORDERED FOR 10:30.

LYCEUM THEATRE. GIROFLE-GIROFLA.
Last week but one of the
FRENCH OPERA BOUFFE.
MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, FRIDAY, positively the last nights, and SATURDAY AFTERNOON, Oct. 16, at 1:30, last matinée of Lecocq's crowning triumph,
GIROFLE-GIROFLA.
Performed 130 nights last season, now most magnificently put on the stage.
MLLE. CORALIE GEOFFROY
in her original rôle, Girofle-Girofla.
New scenery, new costumes, new effects.
SATURDAY EVENING, Oct. 16,
First time in America,
LE CANARD A TROIS BECS,
(The Wonderful Duck.)
Performed five hundred nights in London and Paris.
Seats can now be secured.

PARK THEATRE. MIGHTY DOLLAR.
Mr. STUART is happy to chronicle
ANOTHER TRIUMPH FOR THE NATIVE DRAMA
in the
CONTINUED SUCCESS
of Woolf's
"MIGHTY DOLLAR,"
with
Mr. W. J. FLORENCE..........as..........the Hon. Bardwell Slote
Mrs. W. J. FLORENCE..........as..........Mrs. Gen. Gilflory
which, now in its fifth week, will be given
EVERY NIGHT TILL FURTHER NOTICE,
AND AT A MATINEE SATURDAY AT 2.
Mr. STUART begs to announce that he will have the privilege of shortly introducing one whom he and all who have seen him deem a most distinguished artist, the WESTERN COMEDIAN,
JOHN DILLON,
who has generously postponed his engagement in consequence of the unapproachable success of the "MIGHTY DOLLAR."

TONY PASTOR'S
TONY PASTOR'S
METROPOLITAN THEATRE.
NOS. 585 and 587 BROADWAY,
OPPOSITE THE METROPOLITAN HOTEL.
CRAMMED HOUSES and a GLORIOUS SUCCESS.
ANOTHER MAGNIFICENT BILL.
First appearance of the unparalleled acrobats,
PROF. LEON AND HIS THREE SONS.
TONY PASTOR IN A NEW REPERTOIRE.
GUS WILLIAMS IN NEW SONGS
and in his funny sketch,
THE HAPPY FAMILY.
SANFORD AND WILSON
in their great musical sketch,
WAR IN THE KITCHEN.
THE AUSTINS' LIGHTNING ZOUAVE DRILL.
THE FREEMAN SISTERS, JENNIE MORGAN,
McKEE AND ROGERS, THE FIELDINGS, &c.
MATINEES TUESDAY AND FRIDAY.

GILMORE'S CONCERT GARDEN,
(Late Hippodrome.)
P. S. GILMORE..........Conductor
THE MOST MAGNIFICENT GARDEN IN THE WORLD.
CONCERT EVERY NIGHT AT 8 O'CLOCK.
GILMORE'S BAND OF 100 PERFORMERS.
THE GREATEST LIVING CORNETIST,
MR. J. LEVY,
and
MME. MARIE SALVOTTI,
THE CHARMING SOPRANO.

IRVING HALL.
MISS SOPHIA FLORA HEILBRON,
(the world-renowned pianist,) GRAND CONCERT, on TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 12, 1875, at 8 o'clock.
Vocalists: Soprano, Miss Matilda Hoffman; contralto, Miss A. Beere; baritone, Signor G. Tagliapietra; violin, Mr. Edward Mollenhauer; violoncello, Mr. Charles Verner; accompanists, Signor Albites, Signor A. Tomasi, and Signor Moderati. Tickets, $1 each; reserved seats, 25 cents extra. To be had of Messrs. Schirmer, 701 Broadway, Schuberth, 23 Union square, Pond, 39 Union square, and the Central Ticket Office, 33 Union square.

**MR. GEORGE VANDENHOFF**

Having been engaged by a committee of gentlemen, will give his FIRST READING for the season at ASSOCIATION HALL, on THURSDAY EVENING, Oct. 14.
Tickets, 50 cents. Reserved seats, 75 cents.
For sale at Gurley's book store, 4th av., corner of 23d st.; Brentano's, No. 39 Union square.

DARLING'S OPERA-HOUSE—WEST 23D ST.
Cotton & Reed's Minstrels. The Elopement. The Three Off-uns, Old Uncle Eph. Shakespeare in the Kitchen
Eugene's Vocal Album, Artistic clog exercises, banjo solos, cornet solos. Evening at 8; Saturday matinée at 2

N.Y. NORMAL CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,
No. 28 East 14th st., near Union square.
SPECIAL ADVANTAGES:
FOR BEGINNERS,
UNUSUAL THOROUGHNESS;
FOR ADVANCED PUPILS,
FINISH AND STYLE.
F. A. GERLACH, Director.

THE STAGE.
Prof. PHILIP LAWRENCE, author of "Model Speaker," "Lawrence Speaker," instructs ladies and gentlemen in the highest order of the art. 46 East 10th st.

THE NEW-YORK MEDICAL COLLEGE FOR WOMEN.—Reunion and opening exercises TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 12, at 8 o'clock, at No. 301 Lexington av., corner 37th st.

## STEAMBOATS.

**PROVIDENCE & STONINGTON**
STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
Consolidation of STONINGTON Line and PROVIDENCE Line between NEW-YORK and BOSTON.

**STONINGTON LINE**
For Providence, Newport, and Boston.

The elegant Steamers RHODE ISLAND, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays; and NARRAGANSETT, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, leave Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay st., at 5 P. M.

Through tickets to all principal points in New-England and the Provinces may be obtained at Railroad Depots and Hotel Ticket Offices. State-rooms may be secured in advance at the Offices of Westcott Express Company and No. 319 Broadway.

**PROVIDENCE LINE,**
Via Providence Direct.

The staunch and powerful Steam-ships ELECTRA, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays; and GALATEA, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays; leave Pier No. 27 North River, foot of Robinson st., at 5 P. M. Direct route for Worcester and all Northern points via Worcester.

Freight via either line taken at lowest rates.
D. S. BABCOCK, President.
L. W. FILKINS, General Passenger Agent.

SEA BIRD,
Capt. H. B. PARKER, for Red Bank and intermediate stations, Pier No. 35 North River, foot of Franklin st.

| LEAVE NEW-YORK. | | LEAVE RED BANK. | |
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| Tuesday, Oct. 5. | 7:30 A. M. | Tuesday, Oct. 5. | 11:30 A. M. |
| Wed'day, Oct. 6. | 7:30 A. M. | Wed'day, Oct. 6. | 11:30 A. M. |
| Thurs., Oct. 7. | 8:00 A. M. | Thurs., Oct. 7. | 12:30 P. M. |
| Friday, Oct. 8. | 9:00 A. M. | Friday, Oct. 8. | 1:30 P. M. |
| Sat'day, Oct. 9. | 2:00 P. M. | Monday, Oct. 11. | 12:30 P. M. |
| Tuesday, Oct. 12 | 2:00 P. M. | | |

CITIZENS' LINE STEAM-BOATS FOR Troy and all points North and West—low fare.
First-class passage with cabin berth..........$1 00
First-class passage with stateroom berth..........2 00
Deck passage..........25
The elegant steam-boats SUNNYSIDE and POWELL leave DAILY (Saturdays excepted) at 6 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 49, North River, (foot Leroy st.) Fare Sunday evenings, first-class, $1 50.
JOSEPH CORNELL, Superintendent.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD, WHITE MOUNTAINS, MONTREAL, AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.—Steamer leaves Peck Slip daily (Sunday excepted) at 3 P. M.; 23d st., East River, 3:15 P. M., connecting with special train at New-Haven. Night boat leaves Peck Slip at 11 o'clock. Tickets sold and baggage checked at No. 944 Broadway, New-York, and No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON, LANDING at Highland Falls, (near West Point,) Cornwell, Newburg, Marlborough, Milton, Highland, (New-Paltz,) and Esopus, the steam-boat THOMAS CORNELL, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, leaving Harrison st., Pier No. 34 North River, at 4 o'clock P. M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 11:30 A. M.

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FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.
Proprietor and Manager..........Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY
EVERY NIGHT AT 8.
BYRON'S COMEDY SENSATION.

**OUR BOYS.**

"OUR BOYS,"
NOW approaching its 300th night in London.
NOW being acted in Liverpool.
NOW in its 3d week in Boston.
NOW being acted in Philadelphia.
NOW entering its 4th week at the Fifth Avenue Theatre.

HOUSES CROWDED! LAUGHTER INCESSANT!!
New Scenery. New Music. Elegant Toilets

The principal characters by Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM, Mr. CHARLES FISHER, Mr. D. H. HARKINS, Mr. MAURICE BARRYMORE; and Miss JEFFREYS-LEWIS, Miss MAY NUNEZ, Mrs. G. H. GILBERT, and Miss SIDNEY COWELL.

OUR BOYS MATINEE.
SATURDAY AT 1:30.

⁂ Seats may be reserved two weeks ahead.
Mr. DALY is gratified to announce that Mr. EDWIN BOOTH will shortly appear, and due notice will be given of his opening night.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
WACHTEL.
GRAND OPERA SEASON.
Director..........AD. NEUENDORFF
OPENING NIGHT,
MONDAY, Oct. 18, 1875.
Meyerbeer's chef d'oeuvre
LES HUGUENOTS.
Grand Opera in five acts.
THEODORE WACHTEL,
in his grand rôle as
RAOUL.
Valentine..........Mlle. Eugenie Pappenheim
Margarethe de Valois..........Mlle. Jeanette Goldberg
Urbain..........Mlle. Emma Kuster
Nevers..........Mr. Bruno Gunzburger
St. Bris..........Mr. Adolf Fromosch
Marcel..........Mr. Josef Fassbender
Bois Rose..........Mr. Julius Milder
GRAND CHORUS. GRAND ORCHESTRA.
Conductor..........AD. NEUENDORFF
Chorus-master..........E. HASSA
SUBSCRIPTION PRICES
for the season of twenty nights: Boxes, $300, $240, and $200. Reserved seats, $50.
Subscriptions will be received at the Director's office of the Academy of Music daily, from 9 to 3 o'clock.
PRICES FOR SINGLE NIGHTS.
Boxes, $20, $15, and $10.
General admission, $1.
Reserved seats, $1 or $2 extra.
Family Circle, 50 cents. Reserved seats, do., 50 cents.
The subscription list will be closed on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 13, and the sale of reserved seats for single nights will commence THURSDAY, Oct. 14, at 9 o'clock A. M.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. ENGLISH OPERA.
JARRETT & PALMER..........Lessees and Managers
THE KELLOGG GRAND ENGLISH OPERA.
Mr. C. D. HESS..........Director.
ONLY TWELVE NIGHTS AND TWO MATINEES,
commencing on MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 11, with Ambroise Thomas' charming romantic opera of
MIGNON. MIGNON.
The representative American prima donna,
Miss CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG,
in the title rôle.
Miss ANNIE BEAUMONT, Mr. CASTLE, Mr. H. PEAKES, Mr. MORGAN, Mr. CAYLA in the caste, and by special engagement, Mme. JULIE ROSEWALD, of Baltimore, will appear as FILINA, a rôle in which she has recently achieved eminent success in California.
FULL CHORUS AND ORCHESTRA.
TUESDAY, the distinguished American songstress,
MME. JENNIE VAN ZANDT,
as ELVIRA in ERNANI.
WEDNESDAY, BOHEMIAN GIRL, (KELLOGG;) THURSDAY, FAUST, (KELLOGG;) FRIDAY, HUGUENOTS (VAN ZANDT;) SATURDAY MATINEE, BOHEMIAN GIRL, (KELLOGG;) SATURDAY EVENING, FRA DIAVOLA, (VAN ZANDT.)
SCALE OF PRICES.
Orchestra, orchestra circle, and front balcony, $2; balcony, $1 50; dress circle, $1; family circle, 50 cents.
GENERAL ADMISSION..........ONE DOLLAR.
Sale of seats now progressing.
⁎⁎In rehearsal—THE LILY OF KILLARNEY.
⁎⁎Oct. 25, an entirely new holiday pantomime, with the great American clown, MR. G. L. FOX.

PARISIAN VARIETIES, 16TH ST. & BROADWAY.
TEMPLE OF SENSATIONAL ART.
Evenings at 8 o'clock; Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday Matinées at 2 o'clock.
UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS.
40 ARTISTS IN GRAND OLIO. 18 ACTS.
Voluptuous Dances. Piquant Sketches.
Fascinating Varieties. Spicy Specialties.
Three Hours of Unadulterated Pleasure.
The Brigands, Pose Plastique, The Grisettes, Cow Bell Recitations. N. G. S. N. Y.
Arnold's Elephant, French Quadrille, Miraculous Music, Educated Dogs, and Host of Specialties.
MAD HAMLET, and first time of an original apropos sketch, entitled Guilt-Edged Pleasures; Or, Reformers of the Period; nice, naughty, pleasing, satirical, funny, and emotional.
LOVELY WOMEN.
BEAUTIFUL CORYPHEES

THEATRE COMIQUE, NO. 514 BROADWAY.
Mr. JOSH HART..........Proprietor
Mr. Alf. Burnett, Mr. D. L. Morris, Virginia Stickney, Watson and Sherman, Barney and Rickey, Schoolcraft and Coes, Lulu Delmay, Nelly St. John, John Wild, John Allen, and the new local drama,
PICK NICK; Or
WHERE'S MY DOG?
MATINEES WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 2 o'clock.

THE GREAT WRESTLING MATCH
Between Prof. MILLER, the Champion of Australia,
and
ANDRE CHRISTOL, the famous Masked Man of Paris,
Champion of France and Spain,
for $1,000 and the Championship of America,
comes off at the
GRAND OPERA-HOUSE,
TUESDAY EVENING, OCT. 12.
Admission, 50 cents and $1.
Reserved seats and boxes at box-office of Grand Opera-house, after 9 A. M. Tuesday.

OLYMPIC THEATRE. NO. 624 BROADWAY.
JOHN F. POOLE..........Manager
First appearance of the WONDERS—the artistic RAYNOR BROTHERS in MIRTH, MUSIC, and MYSTERY.
First time—A new local drama called NEW-YORK BY DAYLIGHT, GASLIGHT, AND MOONLIGHT.
Reappearance of JOHNSON and BRUNO and WILLIAM COURTRIGHT. The GREAT CARLOS and the OLYMPIC COMPANY.
Matinées WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 2.

**NOW OPEN.**

FORTY-FOURTH GRAND NATIONAL EXHIBITION OF THE

**AMERICAN INSTITUTE,**

2d and 3d avs. and 63d and 64th sts.
WONDERFUL MACHINES! SPLENDID PRODUCTS.
Admission, 50 cents; children, 25 cents.

NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,
No. 5 East 14th st., near 5th av., next to Delmonico's.
BROOKLYN BRANCH.
Nos. 102, 104, and 106 Court st., near State.
This CELEBRATED MUSIC SCHOOL, the first organized and only CHARTERED CONSERVATORY in America, offers superior advantages to pupils in all branches of vocal and instrumental music, harmony and composition, elocution, drawing and painting, and modern languages. Privately or in classes. SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS open daily from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M. The celebrated Arion pianos are used at this school.

N. Y. COLLEGE OF ELOCUTION AND ORATORY, at the NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY, No. 5 East 14th st., near 5th av., next to Delmonico's. The ablest professors in America are engaged.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART,
No. 128 West 14th st., New-York.
Open daily, Sundays excepted, from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.
MONDAYS and THURSDAYS free.

## THE TURF.

AMERICAN JOCKEY CLUB.—FALL MEETING, 1875, at Jerome Park, 2d, 5th, 7th, 9th, 12th, 14th, and 16th days of October. Races commence each day punctually at 1:30 P. M. A. BELMONT, President.
C. WHEATLY, Secretary.

## DANCING.

**Allen Dodworth's**
**Dancing School,**

No. 212 5th av., corner of 26th st., will commence Oct. 16. Mornings or afternoons for ladies and children; evenings for gentlemen.
For particulars send for a circular.
Mr. FRANK DODWORTH'S Classes,
at No. 198 Washington st., Brooklyn.

MR. WM. B. De GARMO, INSTRUCTOR in dancing at United States Military Academy, West Point, has removed his principal academy from No. 82 5th av. to the large and elegant hall, No. 55 West 33d st.

C. H. RIVERS' BROOKLYN DANCING ACADEMY, NO. 175 STATE, CORNER COURT ST.—Classes for beginners are now forming. Send for a circular. Inclose 25 cents for a pamphlet containing description quadrille figures and the "German."

HLASKO'S CLASSES IN DANCING FOR ladies, gentlemen, and children commence SATURDAY, Oct. 30 at No. 1,464 Broadway. Circulars can be obtained there and at W. Pond's music store, Union square.

PROF. SHERIDAN'S ACADEMY OF DANCING, Nos. 613 and 615 3d av.—Tuition Monday and Thursday evenings. All the modern waltzes taught in one quarter. Soirée Monday evening, Oct. 18, at 9:30

BALLET-MASTER DUMAR'S DANCING ACADEMY, NO. 24 WEST 4TH ST.—All dances taught in one quarter; six fashionable dances taught perfectly in six private lessons.

MANUEL'S PRIVATE CLASSES IN DANCING, No. 543 5th av., near 45th st., will commence MONDAY, Nov. 1. Circulars may be obtained at the Gilsey House or at the Academy.

# LOCAL MISCELLANY.

## COMMERCIAL TOPICS.

### FAILURE OF FOUR FIRMS YESTERDAY—SOME OLD HOUSES GONE.

John S. Roberts' Son, (William P. Roberts,) flour and grain merchant, doing business at No. 10 Front street, has made an assignment to Thorndike Saunders, Esq., of No. 120 Broadway. A TIMES reporter was informed by a gentleman who assumed to speak for Mr. Roberts in the later's absence, that the failure was the result of losses on heavy advances on grain, and losses incurred by forwarding grain caused by a falling market. The liabilities were said not to be heavy, but they cannot be definitely stated for some days yet. On Friday Mr. Roberts was arrested by a Deputy Sheriff, on a warrant granted by Judge Lawrence, of the Supreme Court, at the instance of Isaac H. Reid & Co., flour and grain merchants, No. 10 State street, who accused Mr. Roberts of having obtained from them a car-load of corn, valued at $6,000, on fraudulent representations. They swear that he came to them and said that he wanted to ship the corn to a customer in the South, promising to collect the money for it and pay it over in a few days. Instead of keeping his promise, they charge that, as soon as he received the corn, he at once disposed of it to W. C. Adams, a dealer doing business in Pearl street, got the cash, and applied it to his own purposes. Mr. Roberts gave bail and was released. The firm was established by his father about seven years ago, and was for a long time very prosperous. The old gentleman bore a very high character. After his death the business was continued by the son, who has now failed. Mr. Roberts was a member of the Produce Exchange.

A. S. Herman, dealer in woolens, at No. 17 White street, has made an assignment. The firm is an old one, having been established twenty years ago. It failed in 1857, but subsequently paid a hundred cents upon the dollar. Last January the firm was said to have had a cash capital of $100,000, while the assets are now reported to be but $30,000. Nothing definite could be learned yesterday in regard to the causes of the failure, the store being closed and the proprietor absent celebrating the Jewish New Year's festival.

George Reichenburg, having an office in the basement of the Cotton Exchange, and Murrell & Co., of No. 62 Stone street, both cotton brokers, sent in letters to the Exchange yesterday announcing their inability to meet their engagements. The failure of Reichenburg is not considered of much consequence; but Murrell & Co. were a large concern. One of the firm told a TIMES reporter yesterday that the announcement of their failure had been based on a mistake of some figures in a hurried statement taken from the books. He thought that everything would turn out all right, and hoped to have matters straightened by Monday. The difficulty had originated in a little overtrading.

## THE AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY.

The stated meeting of the Board of Managers was held at the Bible House, Astor place, on Thursday last at 3:30 o'clock P. M., the President, William H. Allen, LL. D., in the chair. One new society in Iowa was recognized as auxiliary. Among the communications reported to the board were letters from Hon. Horace Maynard, of Constantinople; Rev. T. P. Dardier, returning thanks for aid extended to the Evangelical Society of Geneva; Rev. L. M. Vernon, of Rome, giving an account of distribution in Italy, and asking for an additional grant; from missionaries in Bareilly and Lucknow, concerning the interests of the society in India; Rev. E. T. Doane, of Micronesia, thanking the board for what it has done for the islands of the Pacific; Rev. George H. Nobbs, of Norfolk Island, with thanks for books; Rev. D. C. Greene, of the Committee on Translation in Japan, and Rev. J. H. Ballagh, of Yokohama, concerning the progress of the translation and publication of the Bible in that Empire; Rev. J. K. Kilbourn, of Monterey, and Dr. Butler and Rev. J. T. Daves, of Mexico, and others. A letter-press edition of Genesis and Exodus in the Ponape language has been printed during the past month; and the board directed that plates be prepared for Dr. Riggs' version of the Prophets in the Dakota language.

Grants of books were made to the Hawaiian Board of Missions, and to various societies and individuals for sale and distribution in Japan, Italy, Brazil, and the Argentine Republic, amounting to about 1,250 copies, besides funds for expenditure on Bible translation and distribution abroad, to the amount of $1,850. For distribution in the United States about 4,600 copies were donated, including twelve volumes in raised letters for the blind. The receipts for September were $41,304; copies of Scriptures issued, 41,910.

## THE SHOOTING OF LANGDON.

Charles Curran and Timothy Connors, the two men held by District Attorney Phelps as witnesses in the case of James Langdon, who was shot dead in a lumber-yard on Fourteenth street, near Ninth avenue, on the 21st of August, were brought to the District Attorney's office yesterday by Detective McConnell, of Police Head-quarters. Both men having told unsatisfactory stories of their movements on the day of Langdon's murder, Assistant District Attorney Rollins subjected them to a rigorous examination, which he had taken down in writing. While the statements are in many particulars contradictory, both agree in stating that on the day of the murder, Langdon, Connors, and Curran were standing together, when an unknown man jumped off a Ninth avenue car and attempted to grasp Connors. The latter and Curran got away, whereupon the man followed Langdon, chasing him behind a lumber pile. Both deny hearing any shots, or witnessing the shooting of Langdon. Connors stated that he heard of the murder twenty minutes afterward, and gave himself up to the Police. Curran said he was told about it next morning and kept out of the way, until a few days since when he surrendered himself. Curran's explanation of the cause of his absence was very unsatisfactory. After hearing the statements of both men Mr. Rollins became convinced that the true theory of the murder was that Langdon, Curran, and Connors had robbed some man, who, on subsequently discovering the robbery, pulled out a pistol and shot Langdon dead. The companions of the latter then fled, and now deny all knowledge of the tragedy, lest they should implicate themselves in the robbery from which it resulted. Both deny having seen a watch with Langdon; but Connors stated that Curran and Langdon asked him if he could dispose of a watch. The evidence failing to connect either Connors or Curran with the murder, Mr. Rollins allowed them to be discharged, but ordered them to be kept under the surveillance of the Police, should they be wanted in the future.

## THE NEW-YORK BIBLE SOCIETY.

The regular meeting of the Board of Managers of the New-York Bible Society was held at the Bible House on Thursday evening, Oct. 7, the Vice President, Mr. John S. Bussing, in the chair. The standing committees reported that during the Summer 12,475 families residing in the Ninth, Eleventh, Seventeenth, Twentieth, Twenty-third, and Twenty-fourth Wards were visited and 2,424 Bibles or Testaments distributed among them by gift or sale; 6,148 Bibles or Testaments were distributed among 42,399 immigrants landed at Castle Garden. Agents have also visited the fire-engine companies' houses, together with the various hospitals, prisons, and other public and private institutions. These have been supplied with Bibles when found destitute of them and willing to receive them.

## OCEAN RACE FOR SLOOPS.

At a meeting of the Seawanhaka Club last Spring, Capt. Center offered a silver prize, of the value of $500, to be sailed for by sloops of the Seawanhaka Yacht Club, about the middle of October, from Sandy Hook Light-ship to and around Cape May Five-fathom Light-ship and return. The race to be sailed without time allowance, and at least three boats to start. The Regatta Committee having been instructed to make arrangements for the race, invite entries, which must be in writing, and addressed to Mr. M. Roosevelt Schuyler at his office, No. 54 William street, and will be received until the 12th inst. at 3 P. M., by which time, if the requisite number of yachts has been entered, the day of sailing will be definitely fixed, after consultation with the owners of the yachts proposing to compete, it being understood that the race is to be sailed before the 20th of October. As this race is well calculated to test the sea-going qualities of our sloop-yachts, the Regatta Committee hope there will be a large entry.

## THE CITY MISSION SOCIETY.

The regular monthly meeting of the New-York City Mission Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, was held at No. 805 Broadway, Friday afternoon, the President, John B. Cornell, Esq., in the chair. The twenty-one workers employed by the society reported the work for September as follows: 141 sermons preached; 1,318 missionary visits made; 15,091 tract pages distributed; also an average weekly attendance on Sunday evening preaching of 2,780, and an average morning attendance of scholars at the Sabbath morning session of 1,870. Sundry pledges to attend church and to total abstinence have also been obtained, and moneys and garments distributed among the needy. The depressed condition of trade unfavorably influences the finances of the society and compels the closest economy and all practicable retrenchment. In view of the pressing needs of the treasury the pastors present agreed to call together their official members to-day at the close of the morning service, and to present and urge upon their favorable consideration the earnest appeal of the society to unite in granting a general collection in its aid on Sunday, Nov. 28. They will also ask for the members and representatives of the society the privilege of presenting their claims in the churches and Sunday-schools throughout the day or at such time during the day as may be deemed most favorable. They will further be invited to set apart the meetings on Wednesday evening, Nov. 24, to the consideration of the important subject of City evangelization, and of the duty of the Methodist churches in relation to it.

## ROWING ON THE HARLEM.

### TWENTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL REGATTA OF THE ATLANTIC BOAT CLUB.

The twenty-eighth annual regatta of the Atlantic Boat Club took place yesterday afternoon, on the Harlem River, under the most agreeable auspices. The weather was exceedingly pleasant, the contests were spirited, and the general arrangements were orderly and enjoyable. Pursuant to the programme adopted by the Regatta Committee, the steam-boat William Fletcher, conveying a double-decked barge, left the foot of Twenty-third street, East River, at 2 o'clock, with a large party of the members and friends of the club, and the steam-boat Moses Taylor was also chartered by outside organizations to attend the sports. The water was smooth as glass, and was admirably adapted for a test of rowing skill. There were five races on the programme, consisting of junior and senior sculls, a gig race, a four-oared race, and a barge race. The first race was for the champion belt, to be contested in single-scull shells by seniors, and the entries were Eben Lozee, R. B. Bainbridge, P. C. Ackerman, and S. M. Clarke. Great interest was felt in this race, and a large amount of money was staked on the result. Great disappointment, however, was expressed at the withdrawal from the contest at the last moment of Lozee, who has worn the belt for the past five years, and the interest waned accordingly. The contest, notwithstanding, was a spirited one. The course lay from a point near the bridge to the turning-stake at McComb's Dam and back, a distance of three miles. A good start was effected, and Bainbridge immediately took the lead, followed closely by Ackerman and Clarke, but the latter fouling with a stake was out of the race. At the end of the first mile Ackerman rowed a powerful stroke, overhauling his opponent, passing him before they reached the turning point, and increasing his lead to the end, winning easily. His time was 23m., 38¼s., and Bainbridge's time 24m., 4s. The second race was with pair-oared gigs, the crews being W. H. Downs, stroke; E. D. Blake, bow, and J. H. Kent, coxswain; and J. E. Eustis, stroke; W. H. Catlin, bow, and B. F. Kobbe, coxswain. For half a mile the boats kept evenly together, but an accident occurring to Eustis' rowing-pin concurrently with some wild steering, their chances of winning were destroyed, and Downs came in ahead. Time of the winners, 19m. 12s., and that of their opponents 19m., 16¾s. A single-scull contest between juniors was the third race, the prize being the Columbia belt. There were four entries: E. Mills, Jr., George M. Young, John Gunster, and Thomas Scanlon. Scanlon had the advantage at the start, followed in close order by Mills, Gunster, and Young. Scanlon kept in the centre of the river, where the tide was running pretty strong, while Gunster and Young hugged the Westchester shore. In this order they rounded the turn, but on the homestretch the tide, which Scanlon insisted upon holding, proved too strong for him, and he was shortly overtaken and passed by Mills, who kept close to the New-York shore. At the finish Mills' time was 15m. 14¾s.; Scanlon's, 15m. 36¼s., and Gunster's, 15m. 56s. Young's time was not taken. For the fourth race, with four-oared shells, there were three entries, but only two crews came to the scratch. They consisted of W. H. Downs, stroke; P. C. Ackerman, No. 3; E. Mills, Jr., No. 2, and E. Blake, bow; and J. E. Eustis, stroke; W. H. Catlin, No. 3; S. M. Clarke, No. 2, and E. Lozee, bow. The race was a plucky one throughout, but Downs' boat finally came in an easy winner. Time—13m. 37¾s., and its rival, 13m. 39¼s. The eight-oared barge race concluded the regatta.

## RIDLEY & CO.'S OPENING.

That one must indeed be hard to please who could not discover something to admire amid the varied array of novelties displayed at the Fall opening of Ridley & Co., corner Grand and Allen streets. A description of the more prominent attractions will suffice to give an idea of the extent and richness of the exhibition. The first department which claims attention is that devoted to a handsome display of bonnets and hats, an array which is asserted to be the most extensive in the City. Among the great variety of bonnets and hats of every shape and shade, may be mentioned as particularly stylish a low crown, flaring front bonnet of black velvet and white silk, the bandeau being composed of black velvet and white lace. The crown is trimmed with a shirred puff with white lining, the side being ornamented with a knot of white silk. The brim is faced with white shirred silk, and the whole finished with a black plume falling gracefully over the front. Another attraction is a brown velvet, with a large brim, caught up on the left with three straw-colored and brown roses, the twist being made of light blue silk, with broad ribbon, bow and ends. To complete the trimming, a long plume is fastened to the left side. Another very pretty hat was a drab felt "Christine," faced with green velvet, and trimmed with loops of the same material, among which is entwined some very rich cashmere lace. A large bow is fastened at the back with a gilt buckle, and a heavy green ostrich plume encircles the brim, which is finished with a cream-colored tip to match the lace in the loops. There are also some stylish French hats, which are one of the features of this department, and also the peculiar novelty styled the "Diana" shape hat, which has a crown of plain felt and a brim of soft beaver. Next in importance to the Bonnet Department is classed the new departments of boys' and ladies' suits, the former being devoted to a display of children's and youths' plaid and cassimere suits, and also the popular Duncan suits for the little ones. The department also contains a varied assortment of Ulster, cape, and plain overcoats, school and dress suits, with hats to match. The ladies' department contains suits of every possible shade and style. In this department is also exhibited the embroidered poplin walking skirt, to the sale of which this firm has the exclusive right. Besides these novelties there are also beaver and water-proof cloaks, ladies' wrappers, skirts, worsted shawls, sacques, hoods, caps, &c. The gentlemen's department contains a large variety of handsome cardigan jackets, smoking gowns and jackets. In addition to all this, there are large and popular departments of silverware, stationery, millinery goods, gloves, laces, neckwear, leather and wire goods, willow-ware and toys. The exhibition has been largely attended. The display will be continued during the present week.

## RAID ON ILLICIT WHISKY STILLS IN BROOKLYN.

Under the orders of Acting Supervisor George N. Birdsall, Internal Revenue Agent Col. Edward McLeer, accompanied by Deputy Collectors P. B. Hawley and E. R. Ryan, and Messrs. William H. Whitlock and J. H. Hale, of the Supervisor's office, and officers from Collector Freeland's office and from United States Marshal Harlow's office, of Brooklyn, accompanied by a section of Police, yesterday morning made a successful raid upon suspected localities in the Twelfth Ward of the City of Brooklyn. The officers first visited a place in Tremont street, between Van Brunt and Richard streets, where an illicit still was found in full operation, the capacity of which was about three hundred gallons. This, together with the fixtures and 5,000 gallons of molasses mash and a quantity of rum, was seized and turned over to the United States Marshal's deputies. After leaving a sufficient force in charge of this place, the revenue officers proceeded to Columbia street, between Church and Huntington streets, where a mob of from three to five hundred of the worst characters of the City of Brooklyn had assembled, and amid their jeers and curses the officials seized a still of about the capacity of 250 gallons, with all necessary appliances for the manufacture of whisky, and also 2,000 gallons of mash, which were destroyed. On leaving the officers were stoned, and a serious affray was imminent, but the officers left without any one being seriously injured.

## POLICE MUTUAL AID ASSOCIATION.

The following is a synopsis of the report of the Police Mutual Aid Association for the quarter ending Sept. 30 last: The association has lost eight members by death during the past quarter. Collected during that time, $9,916 50. The following are the disbursements: To the children of Patrolman Harrison Wade, Twenty-ninth Precinct, New-York, $1,237 50; to Mrs. Freeman, widow of ex-Patrolman Charles E. Freeman, Twenty-third Precinct, New-York, $1,237 50; to Mrs. Judge, widow of ex-Patrolman Roger Judge, First Court Squad, New-York, $1,237 50; to Mrs. Rea, widow of Doorman Alexander Rea, Sixth Precinct, Brooklyn, $1,237 50; to Mrs. Hughes, widow of ex-Sergt. David J. Hughes, Twenty-sixth Precinct, New-York, $1,241 50; to Mrs. Voss, widow of John H. Voss, Sanitary Company, New-York, $1,241 50; to Mrs. Cullen, mother of Michael Cullen, Seventh Precinct, New-York, $1,241 50; to Mrs. Kelly, mother of William H. Kelly, Seventh Precinct, New-York, $1,242. Total, $9,916 50.

## ARREST OF LIQUOR DEALERS.

Detectives O'Connor and Field, of the District Attorney's office yesterday arrested the following unlicensed liquor dealers on indictments charging them with violations of the Excise law: Stephen O'Keeffe, No. 362 Pearl street; John H. Klarder, No. 19 Peil street; Charles J. King, No. 76 South street; Edward Hare, No. 104 Avenue C., and Michael Murray, No. 76 Jackson street. The prisoners were all brought to the District Attorney's office, and held in $500 bail each to appear for trial. The necessary sureties were promptly furnished, and the delinquent liquor dealers were discharged.

## VIOLATION OF THE EXCISE LAW.

At the Tombs Police Court yesterday about forty cases of violation of the Excise law were brought before the Justices. Those who were not in good standing on the books of the Excise Commissioners were held in $100 to answer, and those who held receipts showing that they had made applications for license were discharged. The following are the names of the delinquents: Henry W. Ripper, No. 31 Coenties slip; John Weimer, No. 26 Coenties slip; Albert Wilson, No. 72 Beaver street; Andrew Axchurt, No. 83 Beaver street; John Barger, No. 11 Coenties slip; Borent Barnard, No. 91 Broad street; John McMulkin, No. 9 Beaver street; Henry Greeley, No. 61 Beaver street; Louis Muller, No. 119 Duane street; Charles Lutz, No. 96 Duane street; Nicholas Getts, No. 83 Nassau street; William Kelley, No. 73 Nassau street; William Love, No. 5 New street; John Carr, No. 14½ Burling slip; William Nichols, No. 94 Water street; John Cusick, No. 15 State street; Frank Rollin, No. 12 Dutch street; Edward Duggan, No. 3 State street, and Jacob Webber, No. 42 Whitehall street.

## LOCAL POLITICAL NOTES.

Mr. John H. Harnett has been mentioned for one of the Marine Court Justiceships on the Tammany ticket.

Mr. William C. Traphagen, law partner of the late James T. Brady, is favorably mentioned as the anti-Tammany candidate for the Court of Common Pleas.

Algernon S. Sullivan, who has frequently been named for the District Attorneyship on the Tammany ticket, will possibly receive the nomination for County Judge.

The nomination of Delano C. Calvin for Surrogate, by Tammany, is already considered as slated. Mr. Calvin has the advantage of being from one of the rural districts and of being friendly with Senator Kernan and Ex-Gov. Seymour.

The general impression in regard to the anti-Tammany County ticket is that it will consist of a Republican District Attorney and one Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, with well-known Independent candidates for the other offices.

The friends of Recorder Hackett in Tammany Hall are still pressing the claims of that gentleman for a renomination. Kelly is naturally opposed to him on account of the latter's refusal to give up the patronage of his office at the Boss's dictation.

The latest gossip in regard to the Tammany County Ticket is that it will contain the name of Peter B. Olney, Ex-Attorney General Barlow's law partner, for District Attorney, and that Frederick Smythe will accept the nomination for Recorder.

Frederick G. Gedney will probably receive the Republican nomination for Civil Judge in the Eighth (Judge Kane's) District. Mr. Gedney has made a full canvass of the district, and his friends hope to defeat the Tammany candidate by a substantial majority.

"Tim" Campbell's chances for the Tammany candidacy for Civil Justice in the Fifth District are said to be rapidly improving. If Kelly indorses the nomination of this person, there is every probability that either an anti-Tammany Democrat or a Republican will defeat him.

The German-American Independent Association of the Sixth Judicial District met last night at No. 205 Third avenue, Col. Adolph Denzler in the chair. By a unanimous vote Hon. Henry E. Howland was nominated for Civil Justice of the Sixth Judicial District. Mr. Howland has already been indorsed by committees of the Tax-payers' Association and of the Council of Political Reform of the Eighteenth Ward.

The colored voters of the Fifth Assembly District, at a meeting of the Unity Republican Campaign Club, held at their head-quarters, No. 80 Sullivan street, on Friday evening last, enthusiastically indorsed the Republican State ticket. The meeting was addressed by Hon. Austin Leake, Mr. H. A. Mathews, and William Freeman, President of the Third Assembly District Republican Association. After enrolling about fifty new members, the meeting adjourned to meet on Friday next.

An enthusiastic meeting of the Executive Committee of the Tax-payers' and Citizens' Independent Association of the Nineteenth Assembly District was held at Grube's Hall, One Hundredth street, near the Boulevard, on Friday evening last. The District Committee reported progress, and the following officers were elected: Edward Cudlipp, President; William J. Gage, Secretary; Louis Frank, Treasurer, after which the meeting adjourned to Tuesday evening, Oct. 12.

The character of the candidates whom "Reformed" Tammany is putting forward for local offices at the ensuing election is well illustrated by the case of Thomas Sheils, the leading aspirant for the "Regular" Aldermanic nomination in the Fourth District. This man, whose livelihood is gained from the profits of two rum shops, one at the corner of East Broadway and Market street, and the other at the corner of East Broadway and Clinton street, is one of the lowest Tammany ward politicians on the entire East side. In 1870, or thereabouts, he held the office of Assessor under the Tweed régime, and in that capacity perpetrated one of the most glaring outrages associated with the history of the Ring. At that time he was indebted to a glass vender of the locality, Philip Goldman, of No 28 Division street, in the sum of $100. He went to Goldman and demanded that the latter should give him a receipt in full for the money or he [Sheils] would get even with him in some other way. On Goldman's refusing to assent to this preposterous demand, Sheils raised the valuation of two houses belonging to Goldman to such a price that the latter was unable to pay the taxes on them. The outrage was shortly afterward exposed in the columns of the *Sun*, and for this Sheils caused a *lettre de cachet* to be issued by Judge Barnard, and the unfortunate glazier was incarcerated in Ludlow Street Jail. The arrest was made late on Saturday night, Goldman being kept in the jail all day Sunday and until late Monday evening, when, after repeated delays and much difficulty, Judge Barnard was prevailed upon to relent and vacate the order. Goldman immediately instituted suit against Sheils for $5,000 damages for false imprisonment, Sheils having already brought an action against his victim for libel. These facts, although notorious at the time, have slipped the public memory of late, and Sheils, relying upon immunity for past misconduct, has again come forward for office. In addition to other causes of his unpopularity, the would-be Alderman is a bigoted Roman Catholic, and by his intolerance in this respect has incurred the dislike of almost the entire American, German, and Israelite population. A convincing proof of the nature of his outrage on the inoffensive Goldman is the fact that Tweed, on hearing of it, caused Sheils to resign his position as Assessor and had another man appointed in his place.

## CRIME ON LONG ISLAND.

On Friday last, on the banks of Newtown Creek, at an early hour in the morning, a prize fight of forty minutes' duration took place without Police interruption. On the same day a young boy named Casey, while going on an errand, was stopped on the old road in Long Island City by a ruffian named McKosker, who robbed the child of money amounting to $1 30. Yesterday Mr. J. Singleton, a merchant doing business at Hunter's Point, started out into the country to shoot game. When in the locality of the "Big Woods" he was met by two tramps, one of whom caught him by the throat, while the other disarmed him of his gun, which was unloaded, and attempted to rob him. Mr. Singleton, who is a powerful man, closed with his antagonist, who, in the meantime, was joined by his companion. An encounter ensued, during which Mr. Singleton succeeded in releasing himself and ran in the direction of a gang of men engaged at work, closely followed by the tramps. He succeeded in attracting the attention of the men, when the tramps took to their heels. Covered with blood and dirt, he made his way to the Hunter's Point Station-house, where he stated what had occurred. A search was immediately instituted, but no trace of the ruffians, further than the finding of Mr. Singleton's gun a short distance from where the encounter took place, broken in fragments could be found. On Friday night a drunken rough named William Strip entered the saloon of Tony Burns, at Winfield, and began a disturbance. Mrs. Burns, who was in the hotel at the time, remonstrated with Strip for using foul language, when he assaulted her. She screamed, when he drew a pistol and threatened her life. At this moment some parties, attracted by the woman's cries, entered the saloon, and, taking in the situation at a glance, seized Strip, and, disarming him, conveyed him to Constable Schmidt, who promptly locked him up. Yesterday he was committed for trial. Friday morning a brutal dog fight at Newtown, for $300 aside, between dogs from the Twenty-first Ward of New-York and Astoria, Long Island, wound up the week's criminal record on Long Island.

## ARRESTED ON A CHARGE OF EMBEZZLEMENT.

Charles H. Fisher was arrested in Jersey City Friday night on a warrant issued by Justice Keese charging him with embezzlement and procuring money under false pretenses. A short time ago he established a collection bureau on the corner of Montgomery and Greene streets, and representing that he had similar agencies in all the principal cities of the country, solicited business from the business men of Jersey City. A number of claims were intrusted to him for collection. Among others of his patrons was Philip J. Ditmar, of Jersey City Heights, who gave him a couple of accounts, amounting to about $50, to collect. As often as Detmar called on him, Fisher pretended that he had not yet received the money, and Ditmar finally called on his creditors himself, and learned from them that in both cases the money had been paid. All subsequent efforts to obtain an interview with Fisher failed, and Ditmar finally made against him the charge on which he was arrested. Detective Francis, who arrested him, found him in Taylor's Hotel passing under the name of Brown. Among those who have left bills with him for collection are Rouse & Turner, potters; A. Speer; an undertaker; and a number of grocerymen and tailors. He is thought to have been engaged in similar transactions in other cities. Justice Keese committed him in default of $2,000 bail.

# CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

## NEW-YORK.

The fines imposed in the various Police Courts in December amounted to $5,635 50.

The amount of taxes received last week was $1,400,000.

In the Croton Bureau the receipts for the week were $16,649 10.

Gov. Tilden will review the First Division of the National Guard on Wednesday next, at 3:30 o'clock in the afternoon.

John B. Gough will give for the first time in New-York his entirely new lecture on "Blunders," at Steinway Hall, on Thursday evening, Oct. 14.

Hon. William D. Kelley will to-morrow (Monday) evening, at the Cooper Institute, deliver the first of a series of lectures on the currency question.

Mr. Leonard Waldo will read a paper on the methods of furnishing "Standard Public Time," before the New-York Academy of Sciences, to-morrow evening.

Excise Commissioner Marshall deposited yesterday with the City Chamberlain $55,000, the total amount received with applications for licenses during the past two weeks.

John Scanlon and his father quarreled last evening at No. 40 Elm street, the former striking the latter with a club, inflicting a scalp wound. The unnatural son was arrested.

The opening exercises of the new Grammar School No. 68, on One Hundred and Twenty-eighth street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, will take place to-morrow at 2 o'clock.

The day boats C. Vibbard and Daniel Drew, after a very successful season, made their last passage up yesterday. Their last passage down will be made to-morrow (Monday.)

A mass-meeting for railroad men and their families will be held this afternoon at 3:30 o'clock in the freight-house of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, corner Warren and Mercer streets.

An adjourned meeting of the depositors of the Third Avenue Savings Bank will be held on Thursday evening next, at the Germania Assembly Rooms, corner Seventh avenue and Twenty-sixth street.

During the past week the number of deaths was 529; births, 433; still-births, 34; marriages, 181. The excess of deaths occurring during the week ending Oct. 2, as compared with the mortality of last week, was 57.

Rev. D. D. Jutten, Pastor of the Baptist Church, Sixteenth street, near Eighth avenue, will this evening preach the second of a series of sermons on "The Prominent Events of the Bible," his subject to-night being "The Fall of Man."

Henry Brown, aged twenty years, employed as a hand on the barge Joseph Parker, lying near the foot of Bank street, fell overboard from that vessel last evening and was drowned. The body was recovered and a notification of the occurrence sent to the Coroner.

The wrestling match for $1,000 and the championship of America between the Australian champion, Prof. William Miller, and the famous masked man of Paris, André Christol, champion of France and Spain, will come off at the Grand Opera-house on Tuesday evening next.

The Assay Office in Wall street has sent to Philadelphia for coinage ten tons of silver. As a ton of silver averages about $35,000 in value, the total invoice was about $340,000. It is understood that this shipment is intended for the "subsidiary coinage" for conversion into halves, quarters, twenty and ten cent pieces.

Shortly after 7 o'clock last evening an altercation took place in a barber shop at No. 84 Mulberry street, between the proprietor of the place, William Farrell, and John McDonald, of No. 85 Mulberry street. The latter was cut in the right hand with a razor by Farrell, who was subsequently arrested. McDonald's wound was dressed at the Park Hospital.

The Ladies' Directory, Broadway and Forty-fifth street, on Wednesday next, will open a series of cooking lessons for ladies. The last Winter's classes were a great success in the point of practical and systematic productions of excellent dinners from moderate supplies. The classes are taught by M. Rudmorn, *chef de cuisine*, under the direction of Miss Corson, formerly Secretary of the Tenth street Cooking Schools.

An enjoyable time was had last night at the Germania Assembly Rooms, the occasion being the third annual festival of the Swiss Gymnastic Society of New-York for the benefit of the Swiss Benevolent Society. The hall was tastefully decorated with Swiss flags emblematic of each Canton of Switzerland. The exercises consisted of an inaugural address by the President, a dramatic representation, gymnastic exercises, and singing by L'Orphéon Société Française.

Mayor Wickham, in company with Hon. Mr. Bryant, Mayor-elect of San Francisco, paid a visit yesterday to the institutions on Blackwell's Island. The British Admiral Wellesley, of the British man-of-war Bellerophon, and nephew of the late Duke of Wellington, also paid these institutions a visit, and was escorted through them by Commissioner Brennan, in company with Hon. E. M. Archibald, British Consul General at this port. The Admiral left in the evening for Washington.

About 7 o'clock yesterday morning, while the ferry-boat Arizona, of the Roosevelt street line, was lying in her slip at Williamsburg, Samuel Griffith, a fireman, entered the crank-pit for the purpose of oiling the machinery. While thus engaged the engine was started, and Griffith was thrown to the floor, and so terribly crushed that he died while being removed from the boat. Deceased leaves a wife and children, and resided in Williamsburg.

The Veterans of the Mexican War have elected the following officers: President, Major Gen. Joseph Hooker, United States Army; Vice Presidents, Col. William Linn Tidball, Gen. F. E. Pinto, Gen. H. Gates Gibson, United States Army; Vice Admiral Stephen C. Rowan, United States Navy; Gen. John C. Robinson, United States Army; Rear Admiral Henry Walke, United States Navy; Gen. Thomas W. Sweeney, United States Army; Capt. S. B. H. Vance, Col. John C. Broome, United States Marines, and Col. William W. Tompkins; Corresponding Secretary, Capt. James C. Marriott.

The Customs officers report an enormous falling off in the quantity of passengers' baggage arriving at this port from Europe recently. Tourists returning from the Old Country were never known to be so lightly equipped before. The trunks of 200 passengers on the Russia filled but two trucks. This is the salutary result of the new Duties law, which is reducing fashionable smuggling to almost nothing. Merchants, and even milliners, who have been accustomed to smuggle express themselves delighted with its operation, as it has removed all the advantages of smuggling, and has given tradespeople here an equal chance with their European competitors.

## BROOKLYN.

The number of arrests last week was 598.

The evening schools will be opened to-day, and the attendance is expected to be much larger than last Fall.

Mr. Isaac Crane, the only Republican employe in the tax office, was discharged yesterday by Collector Furney.

Yesterday morning Charles Brahm, of No. 236 Broadway, attempted to commit suicide by cutting his throat with a tailor's shears. He was detected before he succeeded in carrying out his design, but inflicted a severe wound. He is supposed to be insane.

At an early hour yesterday morning Samuel Fleet, a farmer, residing at Jamaica, discovered two men stealing fowls from his barn. He discharged a shotgun after them when they were leaving, and lodged the contents in the legs of one of the thieves. The other dropped his bag and made his escape. The wounded man was taken into custody, but refused to give his name or to say who his confederate was.

## LONG ISLAND.

The citizens of Bellport and vicinity had a meeting on Friday evening to take measures to secure the extension of the Southern Railroad to that place, and it is rumored that the Long Island Railroad Company propose to extend their Sag Harbor Branch to Patchogue via Bellport, and thence to Waverly, connecting with the main line at the latter place instead of Manor as at present.

John Hart, colored, about nineteen years old, living about a mile north of Deer Park, on Friday evening was endeavoring to draw a gun through a cellar window, when the lock caught in some obstruction, and it was discharged, the load passing into his chest, tearing a terrible hole through his heart and lungs, and killing him instantly. A coroner's jury rendered a verdict of accidental shooting.

Yesterday afternoon the driver of a team owned by Robert Robinson, the Brooklyn "soda-water man," attempted to drive his team across the track of the Prospect Park and Coney Island Railroad, near Harris' Station, just as the accommodation train was passing. The result was both horses were killed, the wagon smashed, and numerous bottles of pop strewn over the ground. Two men and a boy who were in the wagon escaped uninjured.

## STATEN ISLAND.

Rev. Mr. Pratt, of St. Mary's Church, on Castleton avenue, New-Brighton, has resigned his position as Rector, which he has held for fifteen years. The Vestry are trying to induce him to reconsider the matter.

Rev. G. C. Eccleston, of the St. John's Episcopal Church, of Clifton, who recently arrived home from Europe, will this evening deliver a sermon to the children of the Sunday-school and the congregation of the little chapel at Dutch Farms. A collection will be taken up for the purpose of putting a roof on the building.

The Circuit Court and Court of Oyer and Terminer for Richmond County will convene at the County Court-house, Richmond, to-morrow, at 11:30 o'clock A. M., Judge C. E. Pratt presiding, with Associate Justices. Several criminal cases are on the calendar. There are some fifteen prisoners in the County Jail awaiting trial, besides several on bail awaiting the action of the Grand Jury.

## WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

The horse distemper is quite prevalent in Yonkers. Edward Connell has lost three within a short period.

Morsemere, the new rifle range at Yonkers, is the centre of much interest at the present time. Negotiations are pending for a five years' lease of the property, and important improvements are contemplated.

The Republicans of the Third Assembly District and Third School Commissioner District will hold conventions at Croton Dam on Wednesday next to nominate candidates for member of Assembly and School Commissioner. The Republican County Convention for Westchester County will be held at White Plains on Friday next. The Democrats of the Third Assembly District will hold their convention to nominate a candidate for member of Assembly and School Commissioner on Thursday next, 14th inst., at Pines Bridge. The Democrats of the Second Assembly District will hold a convention at White Plains on Wednesday, 20th inst., to nominate a candidate for member of Assembly, also a candidate for School Commissioner.

## NEW-JERSEY.

Five Italians were arrested in Newark Friday night, charged with having stolen from Quatio Caskio $75 in money while he lay sick in bed.

In the Passaic County Circuit Court yesterday, Louisa Kohn secured judgment against Louis Silbermann for $300 for breach of promise.

The largest of the invoices ever received at the abattoir arrived yesterday morning. There were received 7,565 head of cattle, 13,750 hogs, and 12,265 sheep.

Thirty-five of the silk weavers employed in Hamill & Booth's mill on Ward street, Paterson, failed to present themselves for work yesterday, and it is supposed they have struck, but for what reason is not known.

While intoxicated at her home in Grand street, Jersey City, Friday night, Mary Splane assaulted her husband with an ax. She made a blow for his head, but he raised his arm and warded it off. His arm was badly gashed. She was arrested and committed for trial.

While Detective Seigel, of Newark, was attempting to arrest a man named Robert Robinson yesterday afternoon, he was approached by Samuel McCree and Frank Lamerdine, who, after denying his authority to make the arrest, made an atrocious assault on him. The timely arrival of Officer Ryan put an end to the trouble, and the three men were locked up.

## ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Gen. Rufus H. King, of Albany, is at the Windsor Hotel.

Congressman Elias W. Leavenworth, of Syracuse, is at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Count De St. Paul, of Paris, and Rev. Dr. T. K. Conrad, of Philadelphia, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

John B. Gough, of Worcester, Mass., and Gen. Uraga, of Guatemala, are at the Westminster Hotel.

Washington Booth, Collector of the Port of Baltimore, and Prof. C. E. Munroe, of the United States Naval Academy, are at the Astor House.

## A LITERARY BURGLAR ARRESTED.

On Wednesday last a burglary was committed on the residence of Mr. Francis F. Braillard, No. 440 East Fifteenth street, and silver-ware and other valuable property taken therefrom. The next day, and repeatedly since, Mr. Braillard received letters containing offers to return the stolen property on payment of $50. Yesterday Detectives Ferris and Ward arrested Henry Wilmot, alias Lester, on whose person they found several articles which were identified by Mr. Braillard as his property. It was also discovered that Wilmot was the author of the letters. He was taken to court soon after his arrest and remanded to head quarters until this morning.

## MINIATURE YACHTING AT PROSPECT PARK.

In the miniature yacht racing at Prospect Park yesterday there were some interesting impromptu contests, but the two races set down by the Park Yacht Club to be sailed, did not come off. Some new models were seen among the fleet on the waters. There was a boat built by Mr. Fitch, more as an experiment than anything else, being constructed in defiance of all ideas of what a model yacht should be. Her length is about sixty-three inches, and she has an immense beam, while her depth of hold is only three inches, and she carries just twelve pounds of ballast on her keel. The most sensible thing about her is her rig, and the fact that she is not overburdened with canvas enabled her to sail splendidly, and beat several of the smartest yachts in the various fleets on the lake.

LORD'S DYEING AND CLEANING ESTABLISHMENTS—No. 860 Broadway, corner 17th st.; No. 630 Broadway; No. 111 8th av.—*Advertisement.*

## PASSENGERS SAILED.

### FOR EUROPEAN PORTS.

*In steam-ship City of Berlin, for Liverpool.*

T. Lyon White,
Mrs. T. Lyon White,
Miss Carruthers,
C. H. Holden,
F. P. Doremus,
Mrs. F. P. Doremus,
A. Gardner,
Walter Hubbard,
Charles Gray,
E. H. Anderson,
Mrs. E. H. Anderson,
E. Schmidt,
Rev. James McManus,
Miss Kate McManus,
R. H. Ffrench,
Mrs. R. H. Ffrench and two infants,
Master Ffrench,
Master Ffrench,
Miss Kate Cullinan,
Miss Fanny Stacy,
D. A. Seal,
Mrs. D. A. Seal, child, and infant,
Francisco Cerra,
A. P. Hamilton,
K. England,
Edwin Payne,
D. Wilkins,
Robert Anderson,
George Ashforth,
Mrs. George Ashforth,
Miss Annie E. Hannah,
Mr. Dobbie,
Alfred H. Louis,
Mrs. Feilschaler,
Charles Lancaster,
Achille Grenier,
John F. Kelly,
Charles F. Corbin,
Serjio Gonzales,
Mrs. S. G. Woodrow,
Master George Woodrow,
Master Charles Woodrow,
Miss Jennie Woodrow,
Charles Spence,
Charles E. Harter,
Mrs. Charles E. Hinton,
John Langman.

*In steam-ship Mosel, for Bremen.*

A. De Greiff,
Mrs. A. De Greiff and child,
Anton Meyer,
Mrs. J. S. Potter and servant,
Miss E. M. Palmer,
Miss S. J. Loud,
F. Sebringhaus,
Mrs. Alexander McCue,
Miss Jennie McCue,
Karl Hartwig,
Mrs. A. M. King,
Miss King,
Miss E. S. King,
Miss Styles,
Mrs. D. L. Dow,
Konrad Helmken,
Miss Lina Klauser,
Miss Lina Herbold,
F. Jungebluth,
Miss Fanny Gerard,
Oscar Petersen,
A. C. Rupe,
Mrs. A. C. Rupe,
A. Heinemann,
S. Meyerheim,
A. C. Leon,
Charles W. Cass,
S. Kennedy Cass,
Miss Katharina Hahn,
Miss Clara Hartmann,
Mrs. Margaret M. Dealy,
Charles Müller,
Mrs. Charles Müller and three children,
D. Timmermann,
L. Timmermann,
John Lohsen,
Mrs. Franziska Wiemann,
Julius Kottmeier,
Henry Fajen,
Mrs. Henry Fajen and child,
Karl Wachter,
Mrs. Anna Wachter,
J. H. C. Schierenbeck,
Miss Sophie Brodtbeck,
Emanuel Weiss.

*In steam-ship Baltic, for Liverpool.*

S. B. Bernard,
Mrs. Wm. Wheelwright,
Mr. Pierce,
Mrs. Pierce,
George Burlingham,
David Rose,
Miss B. K. Hage,
Paul Riedel,
H. Porter,
E. Porvis Jones,
E. J. Lyman,
William P. Phelps,
Prof. J. J. Morse,
Alfred T. Bacon,
David Johnson,
M. F. Dunn,
John W. Davis,
G. Samson,
Mr. Francis,
C. L. Skeels,
T. J. Daly,
S. P. Tuck,
George Zabriskie,
D. Milling,
John Wesley,
Dr. J. S. Delavan,
Charles E. Leland,
R. Volkmann,
Mr. and Mrs. Jos. Stovel,
C. J. Stovel,
R. D. Stovel,
F. B. Stovel.

*In steam-ship Elysia, for Glasgow.*

Dr. Andrew Kirkwood,
Mr. Taylor,
Henry Correja,
Miss Jannet Macdonald,
Mrs. McKay,
Miss C. Correja,
Mrs. Jane Waters,
Miss Kate McKenna,
James Kirson,
Mrs. Kirson,
Miss Maggie Kirson,
Miss Elbertson Kirson,
Miss Lizzie Kirson,
Thomas Hay,
William F. Farguarson,
Mrs. Sarah Keelan and infant,
Carl Meier,
Robert B. Caverly,
James McNaughton,
N. B. Sewell and lady,
Mr. McKay,
Joseph Sobicsky,
A. Charbonnicoz,
Mrs. James Thompson,
O. Parker,
J. Parker,
Mrs. Margret Tullis,
James Anker,
James Reid.

*In steam-ship England, for Liverpool.*

John L. Graly,
Mr. Dripps,
Mrs. N. Jeffrey,
D. A. Du Pré,
William Evans,
Mrs. Scott,
Miss Scott,
Mrs. Kershaw,
Charles W. Thompson,
The Misses Huggins,
Master Harry,
Mrs. J. Luxton,
Joseph Smith,
P. H. Burton,
J. H. Arnold,
Mrs. G. Appleton and child,
Mrs. Maria Culmer,
Thomas Dewar,
W. H. Whitehead,
Mrs. Whitehead,
Miss C. Whitehead.

### FOR OTHER PORTS.

*In steam-ship San Jacinto, for Savannah.*—H. C. Rhodes, James Brown, Miss M. L. Gilbert, J. W. Gilbert, Miss Carrie M. Sample, Mrs. O. L. Lawton and three children, Mrs. S. Jones and child, R. Hawkins, William Ford, Thomas H. McIntosh, Mrs. C. McIntosh, Miss Mary B. McAlpin, S. C. Devan, R. M. Smith, C. M. Coulter, Martin Grahaus, E. Brown, Mrs. W. A. Fry and infant, J. Lewis, Mrs. J. Nelson, F. Nelson, Miss A. Nelson, S. Nelson, Miss Nellie Nelson, Prof. Henry Guinn, F. Baker, D. Owens, Miss Maggie Brown, Miss Julia L. Pratt, John Murken, John Schumpf, Edward O'Byrne, C. B. Mims, William Cooper, James Butler, John Brown, William Brown, Mrs. J. W. McAlpin, two children, and nurse, Hiram Ketchum, Jr., T. A. Rogers, L. Churry, wife, and child, E. Flesh, D. R. Oadley, J. A. Chambers, Jack Coon, O. L. Titsworth, wife, and child, A. Lubeck and wife, Sandy Walker, W. H. Wilkinson, Thomas Powers, Henry J. Jack, P. L. Lemonte.

## PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

### FROM EUROPEAN PORTS.

*In steam-ship California, from Glasgow.*

H. Berti,
Miss Jane Brauniff,
A. C. Bishop,
James Balfour,
Archibald Campbell,
Rev. James L. Conron,
Thomas Corbett,
Mrs. Mary A. Doorley,
James Dunn,
Charles Dunn,
Mrs. James Denniston and child,
Rev. D. W. Dayton,
Mrs. Fraser and two children,
John Grieves and lady,
Mr. Grandgent,
Dr. A. Habel,
Charles B. Hathaway and lady,
Richard Jones and lady,
T. Langebecker,
Thomas Munro,
Edward Moore,
Master Alex. McKenzie,
Miss Mary E. O'Brien,
Miss Margaret Patterson,
W. A. Pew,
E. Parmelee,
William S. Parmelee,
Daniel H. Smith,
William Scott,
Mrs. Orpha Shanklin,
George A. K. White,
H. M. Willard.

*In steam-ship Donau, from Bremen.*

Mr. Bartels,
G. W. Sillcox,
Ferd. Stern,
Mrs. Anna Salberg,
M. V. Hagen,
Miss Lemme,
Miss Caroline Ruperti,
Christ. Klink,
Anton Laux,
Mrs. A. Pinner,
Wilh. Möller and wife,
Miss J. W. Meyer,
Miss Hulda Bond,
Mrs. Emilie Salberg,
Harry Arnold,
Mrs. Julie Adelberg and children,
P. Jeselsen and family,
Julius Skier,
Miss A. Brensing,
Y. Grabfelder and family,
H. Herzog,
P. Morgenstern,
E. C. Moorhead,
B. Amend and family.

### FROM OTHER PORTS.

*In steam-ship City of Dallas, from Nassau.*—Lieut. Barber, W. A. Pyfrone, Mrs. C. Stewart, A. Martinez, Rev. R. Swann, Charles Wilson.

*In steam-ship Manhattan, from Charleston.*—J. D. Milnor, A. P. Child, J. Corbett, F. Kyle, A. Nelson, R. Holman, James Brennan and wife.

## MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises......6:06 | Sun sets....5:28 | Moon sets.12:57
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook...3:30 | Gov. Island.4:19 | Hell Gate...5:41

# MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK........SATURDAY, Oct. 9.

## CLEARED.

Steamships Baltic, (Br.,) Gleadell, Liverpool, Eng., R. J. Cortis; City of Richmond, (Br.,) Brooks, Liverpool, Eng., John G. Dale; Regulator, Hawes, Wilmington, N. C., William P. Clyde; Charleston, Berry, Charleston, S. C., J. W. Quintard; E. C. Knight, Chichester, Georgetown, D. C., J. C. Kenyon; Elysia, (Br.,) Campbell, Glasgow, Scotland, Henderson Bros.; City of Galveston, Evans, Savannah, Ga., R. Louden; Othello, (Br.,) Rogers, Hull, Eng., Charles L. Wright & Co.; Clyde, Kennedy, Key West and Galveston, C. H. Mallory & Co.; San Jacinto, Hazard, Savannah, Ga., W. R. Garrison; Knickerbocker, Kemble, New-Orleans, Clark & Seaman; General Whitney, Hallett, Boston, Mass., H. F. Dimock; W. H. Hewes, Quick, New-Orleans, La., Charles A. Whitney & Co.; Beverly, Wallace, Philadelphia, James Hand; Cuba, McIntosh, Fernandina and Port Royal, H. Gelpcke; England, (Br.,) Thompson, Liverpool, Eng., F. W. J. Hurst; Mosel, (Ger.,) Neynaber, Bremen, via Southampton, Oelrichs & Co.; Old Dominion, Walker, Norfolk, City Point, and Richmond, Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Ships M. P. Grace, Wilbur, San Francisco, Sutton & Co.; Constantine, Creery, London, Eng., Grinnell, Minturn & Co.; Southern Chief, Higgins, San Francisco, C. L. Simonson & Howes.

Barks Olivet, (Br.,) Woods, Bristol, Eng., Vernon H. Brown & Co.; Esau, (Aust.,) Marassi, Cork or Falmouth, for orders, Slocovich & Co.; Prosperino Palozzo, (Ital.,) Drago, Tralee, Ireland, E. Unkart; Antelope, Simpson, Norfolk, Va., Roche Bros. & Co.; Navesink, Barstow, Savannah, Ga., J. W. Elwell & Co.; Abbie B., (Br.,) Coffill, Liverpool, Eng., C. W. Berteaux; Volpini, (Ital.,) Brieneti, London, Benham & Boyesen; Trait de Union, (Br.,) Ballou, Port-au-Prince, R. Murray, Jr.; Angele, (Ital.,) Barbegron, Bordeaux, Fr., James W. Elwell & Co.; Bishop Brun, (Norw.,) Harbich, Glasgow, Scotland, Tetens & Bockmann.

Brigs Louisa Price, (Haytian,) Brown, Cape Haytien, R. Murray, Jr.; J. M. Pierce, Port Spain, Trinidad, D Trowbridge & Co.; Alice, (Br.,) Montgomery, Turk's Island, &c., Eggers & Heinlein.

Schr. Avon, (Br.,) King, St. Johns, N. F., C. W. Bertaux; George A. Pierce, Kelly, Salem, Mass., C. F. Robbins; J. A. Hatfield, (Br.,) Hatfield, Yarmouth, N. S., C. W. Bertaux; Isabel, Mathers, San Blas, U. S. C., Miller & Houghton; Chiugarora, Jackson, Norfolk, Va., Isaac R. Staples.

Sloops Emperor, Denick, New-Orleans via Saybrook, Ferguson & Wood; De Witt, Collins, South Amboy, N. J., Mott & Gumble; J. L. Overton, Berry, South Amboy, N. J., Mott & Gumble.

Barge Dover, Watson, Philadelphia, Penn., James Hand.

## ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Donau, (Ger.,) Bussius, Bremen Sept. 25, and Southampton 26th, with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. She brings 144 cabin, and 433 steerage passengers. Had strong westerly winds to the Banks, thence easterly winds and fine weather; Oct. 2, lat. 49 20 lon. 28, passed a National Line steamer, bound E.; 6th, lat. 44 30, lon. 51 50, fishing schr. E. W. Phillips, of Gloucester; same date, lat. 44 05, lon. 53 44, an Anchor Line steamer bound E.

Steam-ship California, (Br.,) Ovenstone, Glasgow Sept. 25, and Moville 26th, with mdse. and 38 cabin and 138 steerage passengers, to Henderson Bros. Has had heavy westerly gales and high sea the entire passage.

Steam-ship Richmond, Kelly, Richmond, City Point, and Norfolk, with mdse., &c.

Steam-ship Eleanora, Johnson, Portland, with mdse. and passengers to J. F. Ames.

Steam-ship Reading, Coburn, Philadelphia.

Ship Bremerlehe, (Ger.,) Hirdes, London Aug. 30, in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Il Leone, (Ital.,) Cocinadi, Antwerp 64 ds., with mdse. to order—vessel to Slocovich & Co.

Bark Paolina S., (Aust.,) Stomanovich, Gloucester 26 ds., in ballast to Benham & Boyesen.

Bark Carlo R., (Aust.,) Golubovich, London 40 ds., in ballast to order.

Bark Ferda, (Norw.,) Christiansen, Amsterdam 26 ds. in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co. Is anchored off Sandy Hook for orders.

Bark Frank Wallace, Millbridge 5 ds., in ballast to Simpson, Clapp & Co.

Bark Marie, (Norw.,) Zachariasen, Limerick Sept. 4, in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co. Is anchored in Lower Bay for orders.

Bark Homeward Bound, (of Searsport,) Merriman, Havre 50 ds., with mdse. to order—vessel to Carver & Barnes.

Bark Martha Davis, (of Boston,) Johnson, Rotterdam 49 ds.—in ballast to Vernon H. Brown & Co.

Bark Alice Campbell, (of Boston,) Gorham, Liverpool 49 ds., with mdse. to George Warren & Co.—vessel to Brett, Son & Co.

Brig Maria Wheeler, (of St. George, Me.,) Grover, Brunswick, Ga., 10 ds., with lumber to J. J. Ross—vessel to Parsons & Loud.

Brig Martha B. Nickerson, (of Advocate, N. S.,) Morris, Windsor, N. S., 8 ds., with plaster to C. W. Bertaux.

Schr. Impulse, Rountree, of and 16 ds. from Belize, Honduras, with mdse. to order—vessel to Leaycraft & Co.

Schr. Menawa, Rogers, Glasgow 94 days, with sewer pipe to William Nelson, Jr. Has had light winds the entire passage; came via Long Island Sound.

Schr. Arctic, Hale, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Island Belle, Allen, Eastport, with fish to order.

Schr. Decatur Oakes, Kelly, Boston.

Schr. Ocean Wave, Parker, Boston.

Schr. Union, Stevens, Boston.

Schr. Mary E. Smith, Smith, Portsmouth.

Schr. S. S. Smith, Snow, Wareham.

Schr. Alice, Freeman, Nantucket, with fish to Rogers & Co.

Schr. Mary H. Mifflin, Ferris, Warren.

Schr. D. C. Foster, Richards, Providence.

Schr. Mary H. Stockham, Hart, Providence.

Schr. Chas. L. Lovering, Luther, New-Haven.

Schr. Wm. M. Woods, Kelsey, New-Haven.

Schr. Dart, Buell, New-Haven.

Schr. S. J. Delan, Pierce, Virginia.

Schr. S. H. Sharp, Webb, Philadelphia, for New-Bedford.

WIND—Sunset, light, S. E.; clear.

## SAILED.

Steam-ships Mosel, for Bremen; Othello, for Hull; Elysia, for Glasgow; City of Richmond, Baltic, and England, for Liverpool; Clyde, for Galveston; W. G. Hewes and Knickerbocker, for New-Orleans; San Jacinto, for Savannah; Charleston, for Charleston; Old Dominion, for Richmond; E. C. Knight, for Washington; ships Ragnar, for Tybee; City of Boston, for Norfolk; Storkers & Hovding, for ——; barks Agur, for Queenstown; Charles C. Leary, for Sydney, N. S. W.; Aurelie, for Genoa; schrs. Helen P. and Annie Stevens, for ——.

## FOREIGN PORTS.

ARICHAT, Oct 6.—Cld. bark Union, Paspebiac; brig Josephine, New-York.

CARDENAS, Oct. 7.—Sld. brig Waverly, Terry, New-Orleans.

CIENFUEGOS, Oct. 5.—Sld. brig Panchito, (Sp.,) Raldos, Charleston.

HALIFAX, Oct. 8.—Arr. bark Norma, (Br.,) Smith, Dublin, and sld. for Mercuricki; also sld. bark Edina, do. Schrs. Wenonah, Picton; Hattie E. Sampson, Provincetown.

HAVANA, Oct. 8.—Sld. 7th, brig Rhone, (Br.,) O'Brien, New-Orleans; 8th, steamer City of Mexico, Reynolds, New-York; brig M. H. Morris, Patter, N. of Hatteras; schr. Catalina, (Sp.,) Casariego, New-York; steamer Mississippi, (Br.,) Lindel, (from Liverpool, &c.,) New-Orleans; brig Georgiana, (Br.,) Bartling, Nova Scotia.

## LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, Oct. 9.—Sld. for American ports, H. L. Routh, Prvi Dubrovacki, Sedmi Dubrovacki, Storfust Constantin, Pactolus, Solide, Charles E. Scammell, Carl.

Arr. out from American ports, Oct. 1, D. S. Soule. 8th, Neversink—latter in the Channel; Madras, Hectanooga, Chieftain, Glitner, Delma C., Harriett Upham—latter at Queenstown; Arthur White. 9th, Lydia Peschan, Maid of Orleans, Bel Stuart, White Crest, Aster.

CHENEY BROTHERS
AMERICAN
BLACK AND COLORED
GROS GRAIN SILKS.
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